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DECEMBER

1899

NUMBER 13

# The Keim

## And Allied Families

*IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.*

1698

A  
Bi-Centennial  
Commemo-  
ration

1898

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore, illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries.

DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

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## THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

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### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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### POCAHONTAS.

*The Mother of an Empire.*

1595. b. Patowomeck, Va.; d. Gravesend, England 1617.

The picture (says Mr. Wyndham Robertson) is a copy of a photograph (of the original portrait of Pocahontas, London, 1616) possessed, 1887, by Mr. Elwyn, one of the family of Rolfe, from time immemorial residents of Norfolk County, England. Other pictures of the Princess are from De Passe's almost contemporaneous engraving from the original and the only one known. This frontispiece is the only authentic reproduction of the painting ever published in the United States. The original painting was executed by order of the King, James I, for the royal gallery at Windsor Castle.



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## POCAHONTAS.

### A SACRAMENTAL BOND BETWEEN THE ABORIGINAL AMERICAN AND THE ANGLO SAXON

The American Indian Princess Pocahontas, daughter of the Algonquin King Powhatan, m., 1614. John Rolfe, a subject of the English King; their son, Thomas Rolfe, of Henrico county, Va., m. —; their daughter, Jane Rolfe, m. Robert Bolling; their son, John Bolling, m. Mary Kennon; their daughter, Jane Bolling, m. Richard Randolph, of "Curles;" their daughter, Mary Randolph, m. Archibald Cary; their daughter, Anne Cary, m. Thomas Mann Randolph; their son, William Randolph, m. Lucy Bolling Randolph; their son, Thomas Beverley Randolph, of Virginia, m. Maria Barbara Mayer, of Pennsylvania; their daughter, Martha Elizabeth Randolph, of Virginia, m. John High (Hoch) Keim, of Pennsylvania; their son, DeB. Randolph Keim, m. Jane Sumner Owen, of Connecticut; their daughter, Elizabeth Randolph Keim, m. Charles Willauer Kutz, Corps Engineers, U. S. A.; Harriet Virginia Keim, unmarried, daughter of DeB. Randolph Keim and Jane Sumner (Owen) Keim.

THE marriage of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, daughter of the king of one of the most powerful branches of the Algonquin race of American Indians to John Rolfe, a subject of Great Britain, brought into the closest of human ties the aboriginal occupants of American soil and the foremost and first of the colonizing nations of Europe in the vast region which became the thirteen British colonies of North America, and 169 years later the United States of America.

A similar alliance between two nationalities of Europe would have been and is regarded as an event of paramount international, political and dynastic consideration.

This union of the white Caucasian and the red American races took place at a date 1614, but seven years after

the founding of Jamestown, now Virginia, one year before the settlement of the Dutch at Manhattan, now New York, and six years before the landing of the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower" on Plymouth Rock, now Massachusetts.

Therefore this marriage occurred at a time when the original territory of the American nation was in undisputed possession of its aboriginal owners.

The consequences through the self-sacrifice, influence, devotion and fidelity of this one woman among her savage people were the saving of the Jamestown settlement from destruction in its infancy, its inhabitants from massacre, the extension of exploration and the establishment of Anglo-Saxon settlement on a basis which withstood the savage attacks of her race when



their guardian angel was no more with them to stay the murderous tomahawk.

The name of Pocahontas is inseparably associated with the birth of British, the foundation of American, empire on the western hemisphere and the first fusion on American soil of indigenous and exotic races which to-day gives a generic significance to the American as distinct as the Anglo-Saxon, the Latin, or the Slav.

American history delights to pause in its rapid course of events to contemplate the beautiful Princess of the forests of the Chickahominy and the Rappahannock in her heroic protection of the white stranger in the land of her fathers and to dwell upon her own exalted womanly nature manifested in her acceptance of the Christian sacraments.

The following is one of the many charming romances of this earliest of noble types of American womanhood:

Edward Eggleston in the November "Century" article entitled "The Beginning of a Nation," gives an interesting account of the Indian girl, Pocahontas:

From her first meeting with Smith she became devotedly attached to the English, and rendered the settlers many services. She often secured supplies for them, and indeed seems to have haunted the fort, utterly naked as she was, after the manner of little girls among her people, who wore no clothes and showed no modesty until they were twelve or thirteen years of age, at which time they put on a deerskin apron, and were very careful not to be seen without it. The agile little barbarian would persuade the English lads to make wheels of themselves by turning upon their hands and feet, whereupon she would follow the wheeling, as they did all through the fort.

Her real name was Matoax; but, by order of Powhatan, this was carefully concealed from the whites, lest by their supernatural enchantments they should work her some harm. When Richard Wyffin was sent from Jamestown to apprise the

endangered Captain Smith, environed by foes among Powhatan's people, of the death of his deputy, Mr. Scrivener, and his ten companions, by drowning, Pocahontas hid him, mis-directed those who sought him, and, by extraordinary bribes and manoeuvres, brought him safely to Smith, after three days' travel in the midst of extreme peril. So, also, when Ratcliffe was cut off with thirty men, she saved the lad Spilman, who was then living with Powhatan, and sent him to the Potomacs. But the most touching story of all precedes in order of time the other two. In the same difficult adventure among Powhatan's people, in which Captain Smith was engaged when Scrivener was drowned, the treacherous chief had arranged to surprise Smith at supper, and cut off the whole party, when Pocahontas, the "dearest jewel and daughter" of the aged chief, "in that dark night came through the irksome woods" to warn the captain of Powhatan's design. Captain Smith offered to repay her kindness with such trinkets as the heart of an Indian maiden delights in; "but, with the tears running down her cheeks, she said she durst not be seen to have any, for, if Powhatan should know it, she were but dead; and so she ran away by herself as she came."

In 1613 Pocahontas was among the Potomac Indians. Captain Argall, a man of much shrewdness and executive force, but infamous for his dishonest practices, happened to be trading in the river at that time. He quickly saw the advantage the English would gain in negotiations with Powhatan for the return of the white prisoners held by him, if he could secure so valuable a hostage as the chief's daughter. With a copper kettle he bribed Japazaws, the chief with whom she was staying, to entice her on board the vessel, where he detained her, much to the sorrow of the daughter of the wilderness, whose life hitherto had been as free as that of the wild creatures of the woods. To Jamestown, where she had frolicked as a child, and whither she had so often



come as a friend with food, she was now carried as an enemy and a prisoner. She had refused to enter the town since the departure of Captain Smith.

This transaction, not very creditable to the gratitude of the English, accomplished its purpose in causing Powhatan to return the white men held in slavery by him, with the least useful of the stolen arms. But he still contrived to evade some of the demands of the English, who therefore retained his daughter until the affair took a new turn. John Rolfe, who seems to have been a widower, became enamored of Pocahontas, now growing to womanhood, and wrote a formal letter to Sir Thomas Dale, proposing to convert her to Christianity and marry her, which pleased the governor, as tending to promote peace with the Indians, and was likewise acceptable to Powhatan. The chief sent an old uncle of Pocahontas and two of her brothers to witness the marriage.

This marriage brought about peace during the life of Powhatan, who, on one occasion at least, sent a present of buckskins to his daughter and her husband. A free intermingling of the two races took place, and Englishmen were accustomed to hire Indians to live in their houses and hunt for them. This amity lasted eight years.

In 1616, more than two years after their marriage, Rolfe and Pocahontas went to England with Sir Thomas Dale. Powhatan sent some Indians with his daughter, one of whom was commissioned to count the number of the English. The arrival of the Lady Rebecca, as Pocahontas was called after her baptism, produced a great sensation. She was re-

ceived by the King and many distinguished people, went to see a play, and, by help of her naturally quick wit, bore herself very well. But it became necessary to desist from calling her the wife of John Rolfe, for the King was very jealous, and it was seriously debated in the privy council whether, by marrying the daughter of a foreign potentate without the king's consent, Rolfe had not committed treason.

The climate of London and perhaps also the uncongenial habits of civilization affected Pocahontas very unfavorably, and she was taken to Brentford, where Smith, then busy with his preparations to sail for New England, visited her. In the successful efforts of Rolfe and others to win her to the Christian faith and to marriage, they had not scrupled to deceive her, by telling her that Captain Smith was dead, probably because they knew she would not marry another white man while she believed that great warrior alive. When, therefore, she saw the "brave" who had been the object of her maidenly admiration, she turned her face away and refused to speak for the space of two or three hours.

When she did, it was to claim the privilege of calling him father, which Smith granted only after importunity, afraid, perhaps, of incurring the king's displeasure. Pocahontas went to Gravesend to take ship for her return to America, much against her will, for she had become weaned from her savage life and greatly attached to the English. At Gravesend she died of small-pox three years after her marriage, leaving one son, from whom some of the most prominent Virginia families trace their descent.

#### ANCIENT HOMESTEADS.

The residence of Mrs. Harriet de-Benneville Keim, known as "Solitude," situated on her estate near now Logan, Pa., was built in 1775, by Sarah Roberts, daughter of John Roberts, who married David Evans in that year.

Evans was a cabinet maker and un-

dertaker. When the British occupied Philadelphia, he was called in for all the burials of note at that time.

Sarah Roberts was a sister of the grandmother of Mrs. Anne deB. Mears.

The earliest homestead of Mr. Roberts the Founder, stood next to Mrs. Keim's residence and is occupied by the former.



## KEIM ACCOUNT.

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 12, p. 357.]

## PAUL KEIM

## 2. "Finis Coronat Opus" (The end crowns the work).

**B**HOCKED at the cruelties of the abbots against his unhappy cousin Paul Keim, Chief Magistrate Seeger, of Gengenbach, made all effort to secure his release from his illegal imprisonment. This being successfully accomplished on the 29th of November, 1765, P. Paul made all haste to Mainz for the sake of taking action with P. Beda in their united cause.

After the case had been, partly on account of illegalities, drawn out for two long years, the Archbishop, on the 10th of April, 1766, rendered a decision: "That both appellant abbots, being by means of the Congregational Decree of September 27, 1763, unjustly and wrongfully expelled from their Country and Profess-house, they should, under guarantee of complete safety be restored to their respective former charges. The appellative congregation to pay all costs of the proceedings, and the abbe of Schwarzach, on account of disrespectful behavior towards the Archbishop's Vicar's messenger, be fined the sum of 50 ducats, and the right of inquiry into subsequent charges against the abbe, to be reserved for the next visitation."

Actuated by conscientious motives, the prelates of Gengenbach, Schuttern and Altdorf, unanimously, yet each individually, sent to the Bishop's Vicariat at Mainz a declaration, that, at the General Chapter, held at Elberstmünster, no resolution of the pretended Decree of the 27th of Sept., 1763, which was the incentive and only cause of the law suit, was passed upon nor signed by either them-

selves nor their deputies, much less an act of expulsion, or acquiescence in the same thought of; that the Abbe of Schwarzach's appeal to Rome was his exclusive work, and they were in no wise party thereto; but, on the contrary, solemnly protested against any assertions of being implicated in such action."

The self-same sentiment was expressed by the Abbe of Maurusmünster, but only to himself; for fear of the Vice Bishop's wrath stifled the voice that gladly would have proclaimed this whole deed to be a deed of darkness!

With the aid of his assistants the extremely embarrassed Abbe of Schwarzach risked a hazardous undertaking in the attempt to restore the mask of which he had been divested. The Vicebishop Duvernin, Bishop of Arath, in virtue of a surreptitious command of the Cardinal Bishop, called an extraordinary General Chapter session at Ettenheimmünster, brought the Abbes of Gengenbach and Schuttern there personally, in his carriage, presided with the Promoter, contrary to all customs of the congregation, and, by flatteries and threats, persuaded the abbes, who had through the transmission of their declarations disclosed the forgery, to sign a counter-declaration, to which, sad to say, they acquiesced. In like manner, at a previous visit of Bishop Duvernin at Schwarzach, and with whose help a complaint in form of a petition of the convent at that place to the Cardinal at Strassburg was devised, in which the bitterest and most venomous epithets were hurled at P. P. Paul



and Beda, and wherein they were as, "felū diaboli, homines irreligiosi, refractarii, perduelles, membra putrida a corpore monasteru rescenda," blackened.

Among the Abbots who were forced to give their signatures to this vile document, were some who had only come to Schwarzach after Paul and Beda had left, and did not even know them, whilst others only knew them since a year or two! But this made no difference, if they only succeeded in winning, over the very powerful Ordinary, who so far had taken no interest in the Schwarzach affair.

For the furthering of this despicable pamphlet, there now was in the name of the Cardinal and the congregation a printed copy sent to Rome, wherein P. P. Paul and Beda were with the most scurrilous and untruthful opprobriums anathematized, as "French religionists," and subjects of the "most Christian king" who now were vagabondizing through Germany!

In sequence of the surreptitiously-obtained intercession of the ordinary, the Roman judge, was deceived, and hereupon, on the 10th of December, 1766, issued the following decree: "Rejecta guidem instantia Emmi Episcopi Argentinensis puncti circumscriptionis actorum in curia metropolitana, et salno manenti decretis pronisionali metropolitico puncto alimentorum et sumtuum litis, causa remittitur ad S. Congregationem Episcoporum et Regularium cum inhibitione, ne intra duos menses guidpiam ab eadem curia metropolitana attenetur."

In view of the inadequacy of this decree, the arch bishop concluded to adhere strictly to the established laws of the "Concordat of the German Nation" and the pontifical ordinations, so to procure due acceptance of his jurisdiction.

The Abbe of Schwarzach, on the contrary, although being sentenced in all instances to pay alimony, declared he would sooner allow the attachment of all belongings of the monastery and have them sold to the detriment of the Abbey, than comply with this demand. His re-

fractoriness continued for full five years, until in 1769 he was eventually compelled to pay the annual sum of 1200 gulden (flourins) for the maintenance of P. P. Paul and Beda till the case was decided.

And now the Abbe exerted himself to the utmost to secure a favorable verdict from Rome, and which he really succeeded in obtaining on the 24th of April, 1770.

But this Roman verdict the archbishop, according to the restrictions of the "Concordat Germaniae" and constitutions of the Imperial Church, also considered inadequate, and proposed to the government of Baden in as much as the Abbe had again discontinued payment of alimony, renewal of attachment of monastic belongings, and transmission of the money therefor received; upon which the Abbe, to avoid repeated execution, submitted to payment.

At last the return of P. P. Paul and Beda to their professhouse was made possible to them. Long usage helped them to bear personal trials with patience; but with sorrow they beheld the deep ruin of monastic economies, and the abuses which prevailed in the discipline of the Monastery, and in religious functions.

The anarchistic misrule sufficed to amuse and scandalize the neighborhood; it also came to the knowledge of the hereditary guardian, the Margrave of Baden, who appointed a commission to inquire minutely into the affair, and above all to undertake an auditing of accounts of the Abbey.

The Prelate, who for the last two years was living unconcernedly at Wetzlar, received notice to appear at the examination, but he remained away, and, supported by Vice-bishop Duvernin, he proceeded to throw all possible obstacles in the way of its fulfillment.

Hence the Magrave's commissioners were obliged to content themselves with only a temporary inspection of the Prelate's accounts and whereby on all sides they found evidences of the most dele-



terious management, and the ruin of the whole domestic economy.

On the strength of this, the guardian, with the consent of the Cardinal bishop, provided for the selection of an administrator pro tem. until Abbe Anselm rendered a proper account of the unbounded extravagance of which he was accused.

This office was on the proposition of the majority of the convent, assigned to P. Beda. The Abbe who, still tarried at Wetzlar, entered a protest to this complaint, and demanded restoration.

But by two Imperial decrees he was remanded to his home to make deposition of his accounts. By a circuitous way through Strasburg, he eventually came back to his own, by himself disordered Abbey. Through all imaginable prevarications and excesses he contrived to persuade the commissioners to a postponement of the examination, until inadvertently he disappeared again to take refuge as usual with the Vice-bishop of Strasburg. And so the auditing of accounts was again frustrated.

As the fugitive Prelate always added new ones to his already enormous debts by pledging the belongings of the Alsatian Monastery, the Margrave endeavored to call a halt to this extravagance, but received no encouragement from the cardinal bishop; but rather, under his protection the incomes of Elsass and Hanauichtenberg were separated from that of Schwarzach and allowed to remain in the hands of the spendthrift. Upon which he proceeded to bring about the recovery of the administration; by continued complaints of injury, of bad management, of the Margrave's encroachments in monastic discipline, of the government of Baden's protection of the Abbots against their superior, he strove to weary the Imperial Chamber at Wetzlar, who, on the basis of these untruthful assertions, enacted the return of the administration to Abbe Anselm; but once more notified the same to render an account to the Margrave's commissioners.

But again he did not comply with this

injunction. And now he strove to successfully remove the administration from the hands of P. Beda, together with a Strasburg Episcopal Commission, who assisted him, and with whom he had made a secret compact to exile P. P. Paul and Beda to other cloisters, or in case this being impracticable, to take religious measures which they had at their command (that of ecclesiastical censure) against them and the remaining obnoxious Abbots.

Two days after the arrival of the Episcopal Commission the Cardinal, an old man of eighty years, almost entirely blind and deaf, with a large retinue made his appearance also.

P. Beda was called up before the court, and found the room full of judges, accusers and enemies. From the violent address of the Ordinary, zealously supported by the Vice-bishop, he could easily gather how very much he had been suspicioned in this affair, and that no impartial investigation could be expected from the present commissioners.

For that reason the (eight) oppressed Abbots, for their common benefit, made application for the appointment of an unprejudiced investigating committee. As this was of no avail, they sent in their appeal to Mainz, and especially entreated to be released from "(ecclesiastical censure."

But out of the usual consideration for the Cardinal bishop, the archbishop's Court of Mainz referred the plaintiffs, as regards the "absolution a censuris" to the Ordinariat, from which after long action they received this decision: "That they should be released, if the appellants waived their appellation to Mainz." That meant as much as "refusal."

The unfortunates were now as heretofore compelled to drag their "censure chains." Their enemies sought particularly at public ceremonies to mortify them by especially insulting distinctions; nay, their persecutions even went so far, as to forbid the Capuchin and Franciscan monks who frequently visited



the cloister, to receive the confession, or give absolution to the unspeakably anguished sufferers.

The archbishop of Mainz now concluded to make the long intended visitation to Abbey Schwarzach. On the strength of this very fundamental, circumspect and impartially-conducted examination, the metropolitan court of Mainz determined upon a number of important resolutions, which were on the 6th of April, 1781, by an Arch Episcopal Commission announced with corresponding ceremony. Upon this the innocent oppressed were granted just reparation, while Prelate Anselm was immediately deposed.

The at first mentioned "Documentary Information" finally contains a thorough refutation of the opposing articles of 1770, 1780 and 1781, but of which we, as too far reaching can give no further information.

In conclusion let there be said that the

#### OF BERTOLET.

Jean Bertolet, Sr., was born in Picardie, France, where the family held large estates (vineyards). During the religious wars he retired into Switzerland and established himself on a farm near Gottenberg, which belonged to the "Pfaltz-graffische gemsin-schaft," held by the Protestant congregation, which had been confiscated from the Catholics and rented.

Jean Bertolet, the younger, was born in Switzerland.

He married, 1711. Susanna, a descendant of the de Hericourt family, of

#### JOHN KYME OF GERMANTOWN.

On page 494 Pa. Mag. of Hist. and Biog. No. V., Vol. XV, Jan., 92, article, List of Inhabitants of Germantown and Chestnut Hill, 1809, by Thos. H. Shoemaker, copied from an original tax book by Samuel Fleckenstein, collector of taxes for Germantown complete, appears the name of

tricky Anselm Gaukler appealed against the anticipated action of the archbishop of Mainz, and through many years' continued proceedings understood how to retain his position as Prelate, until at last he felt himself obliged to abdicate. (Note 2.)

Of the subsequent fate of Paul Keim we have no information whatever.

Then follow extracts from a notarial instrument of the evidence of Koppel Kaufmann, a protected Jew, of Biehle, sustaining the above and signed.

L. s. Joseph Gerardus Lodovicus Gress  
Nortorius Caesareus publicus et  
inuratus ad hunc actum legitime  
requitus Mppria.

L. s. Johannes Josephus Solf Notarius  
Caesareus, &c., loco duorum tes-  
tium, &c.

(To be continued.)

France, then residing in the Bavarian Palatinate.

He arrived with his wife and five children in New York in 1726. He purchased land in Oley, Pa., near the present "Yellow House," and erected, 1731, a stone dwelling on a beautiful spot with Indians as neighbors. He taught the Indians how to farm. He died 1754. He had six children. His fourth child, Esther Bertolet, married Dr. George deBenneville, 1745. (See Nos. 2 and 6, pp. 9, and 182, K. and A. F.)

John Kyme, Jr., paid individual tax 50c. Paid 50c.

A note says he was a turner by trade and had his shop on Fisher's Lane. Hans Keim or Kyme of Oley, (the founder), as it is sometimes spelled, was also a turner by trade and left his tools to one of his children.

Mr. Kyme was assessed \$5.25, 50c poll; total tax paid, \$3.12.

<sup>2</sup> Compare Freiburger Diocesan Archives, Vol. xiii (1880), p. 267.



## RANDOLPH GENEALOGY.

By John Randolph, of Roanoke.

THE following characteristic letter from the pen of John Randolph, of Roanoke, hitherto unpublished, is from the Randolph family papers left by Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Randolph, "Tuckahoe branch," Keim, whose paternal great-grandmother, Mary Randolph, of the "Curles branch," was the sister of John Randolph, the father of John Randolph, of Roanoke, the statesman.

Their (Mary and John Randolph) mother, Jane Bolling, was great-great-granddaughter of the Indian Princess Pocahontas.

Georgetown, Dec. 2, 1811.

My dear Sir: Your letter of the 22d has lain on my table several days, during which time I actually have not had as much leisure as would suffice to thank you for it, for to write in the house I now find impossible, often catching myself in the act of committing to paper the words that are floating around me instead of those which should convey my meaning.

I perceive that Dr. Smith's "Essay on the Variety of Complexion in the Human Species" has been treated in the "American Review." I wish the "Reviewer" could have been acquainted with a circumstance which proves how much greater was the reverend author's anxiety for his hypothesis than for his facts.

My brother (Theodorick) and myself are "the two young gentlemen" referred to on page 19 of the "Strictures on Lord Kaimes" in the first Ed., Phil. 1787. Dr. Smith there states correctly enough: "There is at present in the College of New Jersey," &c. We came to Princeton about the last of that year, entered college, after some months past in the Grammar School and finally left it in December of the same year.

In the late edition (p. 332), he says: "There resided in the College of New Jersey in the years 1785, 6 and 7," &c. Why this variety in the complexion of the essay. I am at a loss to tell. But this is not all. He called us into his library and interrogated us about our Indian descent. We knew nothing more than that we derived it through our grandmother, whom it suited him to make the daughter of Pocahontas, in order that we might be in defiance of time and fact in the fourth descent from her. He gave us about that time a copy of his essays, which now lies before me with my marginal notes. I cannot think of Princeton (where my ardor for learning was first dumped) with any sort of patience.

Anno 1613. Pocahontas, alias Matoax or Matraha, baptized in the Christian faith by the name of "Rebecca, daughter of the mighty prince, Powhatan, Emperor of Attanonghkmourk, alias Virginia," became the wife of the worshipful Mr. John Rolfe.—Granger's Biog. History of Eng., Vol. 2d, p. 57, Stith, Beverley, &c).

She died at Gravesend in 1617, leaving an only son, Thomas, whose only daughter,

Jane Rolfe, married, in 1675, Robert Bolling, of the family of Bolling, of Bolling Hall, near Bedford, in the west riding of York (MSS. in my possession, Old Family Record).

This Robert Bolling emigrated to Virginia in 1660 (married Jane Rolfe as above in 1675), lived at Kippax, in the county of Prince George, and is there interred. He died in 1709, July 17.

By this marriage he had one son, John, whose eldest son, John, a great merchant and Indian trader, settled at Cobb's in the county of Chesterfield, on the Appomattox.





JOHN RANDOLPH, OF ROANOKE.

"Copied at Kane, Pa., August 1, 1874, for Charles Henry Hart [an officer of the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.—H.D.] from the original picture cut by me from life at Norfolk, Va., June 20, 1830."—W. H. Brown. Copy in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, great-grandson of William Randolph, of Turkey Island, the Founder, and 7 in descent from Pocahontas, the Algonquin Indian Princess, through her marriage with John Rolfe; was b. at Cawsons, Va., June 2, 1773; d. in Phila., Pa., June 24, 1833. His father, Richard Randolph, of "Curles," d. 1775, possessed of an estate of 40,000 acres. His mother, a very beautiful woman, m. 2 St. George Tucker. She was very fond of "Little Jack," as she fondly called her brilliant son. In his great speech in Congress, 1811, Randolph said: "Bred up in the principles of the Revolution I can never palliate much less defend [the outrages and injuries of England]. I well remember flying with my mother and her new-born babe from Arnold and Philips; and they had been driven by Tarleton and other British Pandours from pillar to post while her husband was fighting the battles of his country." Of this interesting member of an allied family more anon.



tox. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Kennon, Esq., of Conjuror's Neck, by whom he had John, born Jan. 20, 1700, died at Cobb's, April 20, 1729.

Jane, grandmother, born 1703, married to Richard Randolph, of Curles, fourth son of Wm. Randolph, of Turkey Island (a gentleman of Yorkshire), whose youngest son, John, born in 1742, married in 1769, Frances, daughter of Theodorick Bland, Cawson's (of the family of Bland of Kippax Park, near Ferry Bridge, in the west riding of York).

John Randolph died at Matrax in 1775. Theodorick Bland and John Randolph are the "two young gentlemen" referred to in Mr. Smith's Essay.

1. Pocahontas; 2. Thomas Rolfe; 3. Jane Bolling; 4. John Bolling, the elder; 5. John Bolling, the younger; 6. Jane Randolph; 7. John Randolph, of Roanoke, the elder; 8. John Randolph, of Roanoke, the younger, making just seven descents from Pocahontas instead of four.

The other children of John Bolling and Mary Kenner, his wife, were:

Elizabeth, b. 1709; m. Dr. Wm. Gay.

Mary, b. 1711; m. John Fleming.

Anne, b 1718; m. James Murray.

Burke also falsifies the account of the descendants of Pocahontas. He makes Jane Bollings (my grandmother) marry a Bollings. The mistake was intentional with Burke for he had the Bollings MSS. before him.

Wm. Randolph, of Yorkshire, settled at Turkey Island in Virginia and married Mary, daughter of Henry and Catherine Isham. Their sons were:

1. William, of Turkey Island, from whom descended Beverley (died without issue). Peter, of Chalsworth, father of the late Beverley and of Mrs. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, who, thereupon, sold Turkey Island to my uncle Ryland; and William, of Wilton (grandfather of the present Wilton), Mrs. Chiswell and Mrs. Price.

2. Thomas, of Tuckahoe (great-grand-

father of Thomas Mann, Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law).

3. Isham, of Dungeness, who had William, of Bristol; Thomas, of Dungeness; Jane, married Peter Jefferson and bore him Thomas, the late President, &c.; Anne, married James Pleasants (father of my colleague); Sukey, married Carter Harrison, of Clifton.

4. Richard, of Curles, married Jane Bollings and had Mary (Cary); Richard, married Anne Meade; Jane (Walker) Brett; Ryland, of Turkey Island; Elizabeth, married Richard Kidder Meade; John, of Roanoke.

5. Sir John (Kit), father of Peyton, president of Congress, and of John (Edmund's father), attorney general of the colony.

6. Henry.

7. Edward, who married a Miss Grover, a Kentish heiress. Their daughters were:

8. Mary, married William Stith, by whom she had President Stith, the historian, &c.

9. Elizabeth (Bland), my great-grandmother, maternally, who bore Richard, of Jordan's Point, N. C., in 1775; Theodorick of Cawson's who married Frances Bolling, a lineal descendant by a second wife (Anne Stith) of that Rob't Bolling who married Jane Rolfe in 1775. From this second marriage descend the Bollings of Bollings-Brook (Petersburg) and of Boll Hill.

From Sir John (Knt), fifth son of William, descend, in the female line, my colleague Hugh Nelson (whose father married a granddaughter of Sir John, who was also attorney general and speaker of the House of Burgesses), and numerous branches of Burwells, Grymes, &c.

You can find the places on the map. Kippax was afterwards called by my maternal uncle, Theodorick Bland (a member of the old Congress and of the first House of Representatives of the United States, Farmingdale. It is about three miles from Cawson's.





WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN?'

In thunder and lightning or in rain—When the hurly burly's done,  
When the battle's won.—*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

WE THREE SHALL NE'ER MEET AGAIN!

Toiling o'er Egypt's burning plain—In pathway of dread Sirococo's train,  
True life's race but fresh begun—"Globe trotting" pen in hand, the best of fun.  
Yet now time's hurly burly done—And life's long battle fairly won.

—*Keim, Coriander from the Orient.*

No place so dear where e'er we roam  
As home! home! sweet!! sweet!! home!!!

—*Howard Payne, Clari the Maid of Milan.*

From a photograph taken on the spot by Underwood and Underwood, of New York and London, published by J. F. Jarvise, Washington, D. C.

## TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES—1865-1866.

A DAY IN THE SUEZ "DITCH," NOW A BOND THAT BINDS TWO OCEANS  
—AMERICAN JOURNALISM IN THE VAN.

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from No. 12, p. 360, K. & A. F.)

TO scan the world in retrospect over a period of thirty-five years, is to contemplate a greater advance of human progress on utilitarian lines, than characterized previously almost as many centuries.

It is true that mankind in certain spots on the earth's surface has expanded in civilization and culture since our old Egyptian friend Cheops, was stowed away in his charnel cell, where I stood in the heart of the Pyramid,

which commemorates his name. His Pharaohic mumminess, it is correct, is in this age of enlightenment contributing to said progress in an exhibitiv way in a museum in Europe.

It is true that humanity in groups did something in exploiting, enlarging and gentileizing the Mosaic economy of government, jurisprudence, religion and regulation; sanitary and otherwise. The Greeks and Romans were also wise in their day; but the harnessing of the



subtle voltage of the universe, the marvelous conquests of science and art, in revelation and application of the forces of nature are as much ahead of the Pharos; the Colossus of Rhodes; the Nileometer of ancient; the great wall of China and other wonders of the ancient world as steam, the telegraph, "and sich" of modern times as possibly the near future will disclose to those who follow.

The building of the Suez Maritime Canal was one of the era marking works of man in the very haunts of antiquity, as the building of the Pacific Railroad was a crowning event in its day of enterprise, in the most recent of the autonomous activities of the globe.

Due to the progressive spirit of the elder James Gordon Bennett, and the enterprise of his foremost newspaper of the world—The Herald, of New York—I was the first American correspondent assigned to the special task of "writing up the Suez Canal" on the ground.

These accounts in The Herald, therefore, gave the first details at first hand, spread before the American people of this great work, while excavation and construction were under way.

Continuing the thread of my story.

AUGUST 3, 1865, THURSDAY. Visited the starting point of the proposed canal, at the locks designed to regulate the slight difference of level between the seas and the canal, caused mainly by the tides of the Mediterranean on the North and the Red Sea on the South side of the Isthmus of Suez.

Secured a boat with a covering against the intense rays of the sun, a camel driven by a Bedouin for motive power, a dromedary for my own use, two Arab attendants for a voyage up the "Sweet (fresh) Water" canal. Cost, 30 francs, \$6.00 a day.

Started at 8.30 a. m. The channel runs parallel to the maritime canal now being excavated. Our camel power on the bank I found by no means slow. Arrived at

Chalouf, 17 kilometres (a kilometre  $\frac{5}{8}$  of a statute mile) a collection of one story stone and sun dried brick buildings, a few shops and tents for workmen.

The place was deserted on account of the cholera, the prevalence of which had also caused the desertion of the great work for the time being.

Mounted my dromedary, accompanied by the Bedouin on the camel and rode across a strip of sand to the intervening maritime canal.

I found the excavations at this point 10 feet deep and the embankment on the sides raised to the same height above the desert surface. By the pits dug I observed water at 4 feet below the bed of the canal. The bed calcareous, with remains of oyster and other salt water shells, showed the presence of the gulf higher up the Isthmus at sometime in the life time of mother earth.

This fresh water canal completed will be 68 m. long, 20 to 50 ft. wide and 7 to 8 feet deep. A small craft went through from Ismalia, the half-way station to Suez this month. [Coal was shipped through the main canal in 1867. It was opened to the world's commence November, 1869, amid great ceremonies. The completed canal cost \$60,000,000.—ED.]

The Isthmus of Suez, the neck of sand which connects the continents of Africa and Asia and separates the Red and Mediterranean seas is 72 miles across at its narrowest point, by a straight line from Pelousa to Suez. The land forms a natural basin with the surface of Africa on the west and Asia on the east sloping down to it.

The mean level of the two seas is but 6 inches apart, the Red Sea being that much higher than the Mediterranean.

A shallow inlet to be dredged to the required depth runs up from the Red Sea.

Along this line are the remains of an ancient canal. The stony plateau of Chalouf is 26 feet above sea level and slopes towards Suez, by a plain but  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet above sea level. Here will be a cutting 4 m. long and 26 feet deep.

Beyond the main canal will penetrate



Lacs Amer (Bitter lakes), two depressions connected by a low strip.

The profile of the surface then ascends to the plain of Serapeam, 9 m. long and 46 ft. above sea level.

Beyond this stretch is Ismalia, named after the Khedive (Viceroy), 68 m. from Suez and 56 m. from Port Said

It will be the half-way canal metropolis between the two seas, and is now the central depot of the company's works.

It is the terminus northward of the Fresh Water canal and also the end of the sluice of fresh water from the Nile at Moës, due east to the maritime canal.

Immediately north of this point is Lake Timsah (Crocodile lake), in part 19 ft. below sea level.

In the time of Moses this formed the northern limit of the Red Sea, and it was below this that the Israelites crossed "on dry land and the hosts of Pharaoh were swallowed up" in the returning waters.

North of this is the plateau of ElGuisr, the highest elevation on the Isthmus, through which there will be a cut  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. and 55 ft. deep.

Thence a stretch between Menzaleh lagoon and Ballah, 14 m., 4 ft. elevation. Then 4 m. through a strip of sand. Thence through the lagoon of Menzaleh to Port Said, the Mediterranean terminus, which is 18 m. W. of ancient Pelusa and 140 m. E. of Alexandria.

This town will be built on solid ground, raised out of the lagoon, by the dredgings of the canal and on modern plans, with docks, &c.

"LaCompagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez, organized in France, under the firman of the Sultan, and the concession of the Pacha, began work in 1859. Like all such projects, it has had many ups and downs. France and the Pacha took a large block of shares of 500 francs (\$100) each. Robert Stephenson, supposed to be an engineer, sent out by Lord Palmerston, says the scheme was impracticable. [The worthlessness of his expert English technical opinion has been demonstrated since, very conclusively.—Ed.]

The work at first, was done by the forced labor of fellahs, who carried the sand, mud and clay off in baskets. This has been superseded by steam dredges.

The canal completed, will be about 100 m. long; 37 m. of which embankment, the rest being at or below the sea level. The width between embankments: surface, 328 ft.; in cuttings, 180 ft.; width at bottom, 72 ft.; depth,  $26\frac{1}{4}$  ft.

The "sweet" water canal starts at Moës or Zagazigh, ancient Bubastis on the E. branch of the Nile Delta, runs past Abassich, where a feeder from Boulack, lower down the Nile, 44 m. long, joins to Ras-el Wady and Lake Timsah at Ismalia. It is used for transporting provisions.

Leaving the Arabs in charge of the boat, made a dash northward on my dromedary, with the Bedouin on his camel.

Was overhauled occasionally by small parties of Bedouins, finely mounted on Arab horses armed to the teeth with antiquated matchlocks about six feet long with inlaid stocks, cimeters, daggers and divers other weapons of the 15th and 16th centuries.

A little "backshish" satisfied them. Anticipating further benefactions, they followed me on my way, until I was in doubt whether I was grand Almoner of the Desert, a crusader of old, or Timour the Mongol.

This self-constituted body guard seemed to spring out of the very sands.

After a three hours journey compassing fully 20 m., headed my "Ship of the Desert" for the little craft tied up at Chalouf. My Bedouin escort disappeared as mysteriously as it appeared, generally "lighting out" into the vast sandy expanse, whither I knew not.

AUGUST 4, 1865, FRIDAY. Took a stroll through the native quarters of Suez build-ings of sun dried bricks.

Walked to the pier 10 p. m., to see passengersembark on Peninsular and Oriental steamer for Point de Galle, Ceylon, Australia and farther India, China and Japan.

AUGUST 5, 1865, SATURDAY. Took a camel ride to the boundary between Asia



and Africa, several miles distant. I led off with rather a calamitous experience in camel mounting. The hum mocky beast got down on his knees and I humped up on his hump. The Arab driver gave the word and the mass of callosities and humps began to lift. Having poised my centre of gravity to the movements of a horse, under similar conditions, in a moment I found myself involuntary turning a half somersault in the sand, while towering over head in patient dignity stood the ruminant quadruped, of the family Camelidae.

The error of calculation was in expecting the brute to raise himself first on his fore feet, instead he began straightening up on his nether end. Even the impassive Arab had a smile pass over his solemn visage. The guests at the hotel were not so quiet about it.

The next attempt varied, however, in that the camel having planted himself erect, the driver threw the single rein up to me and giving a shout, set him in motion. I found myself see-sawing rapidly toward the desert. A camel down to business is worse than the tossing of a ship.

Unfamiliar with the vernacular of the desert, I stuck to the camel's back with at least gum arabic tenacity. Recovering myself I began to haul in the slack of the rein. By taking a bight on the pommel of the saw-buck saddle, I managed to deflect the animal's head so far out of the line of flight that he gave up the task, and squatted upon the sand with a combined bellow and growl of indignation, and a disposition to fight.

In the meantime the mounted Bedouin I had engaged for guide and body guard, came up and passified the animal.

I then continued on my way. The imaginary line which separates the two continents, extends from the head of the gulf of Suez, a few miles S. E. of that town in a northeasterly direction to El Arish, on the south shore of the Mediterranean and on the African side of the boundary between Egypt and Palestine in southwestern Asia.

I dismounted and stood for some minutes with one foot in Egypt in Africa and the other in Arabia Petraea in Asia. The country was somewhat undulating and sand, sand with no signs of vegetation anywhere.

Passed on the way the celebrated "Desert Tree" (Acacia) 18 inches in diameter, 10 ft. high and no one knows how old.

AUGUST 6, 1865, SUNDAY. Took a camel ride toward the well of Moses, the point, now a sandy waste, where the Israelites crossed the Red Sea.

To the southeast stretches the Peninsula of Sinai (Arabia Petraea) a mountainous region about 140x140 miles between the gulfs of Akaba on the East and Suez on the west, the scene of the wanderings of the Israelites under Moses, 1491, B. C. For details, see Exodus chapter xx. Mounts Siani, about 10,000 ft. high; Horeb Djebel Mousa (Moses Mountain), 8,500 ft. and St. Catherine's, where there is a Greek Monastery, 8,526 ft., are about 115 miles E. of S.

The season being unfavorable, decided not to make the trip, although the sacred mount from which the 10 commandments of God were promulgated is but 15 hours away.

I might say I was informed that an easterly wind to this day very much reduces the depth of water in the gulf. That Moses and his people could have forded at the point they did, and Pharaoh's hosts coming after falling in with a change of wind might have been engulfed by the reflex flow of water, without any disturbance of physical laws.

Since Moses' time, nearly 34 centuries, the head of the Red Sea has receded fully sixty miles, so that it is dry land where the crossing traditionally and logically, if not by actual record, is said to have taken place.

The well of Moses, a short distance S. E. of Suez, is where the great leader is said to have struck water from the rock. It is on the Caravan and Pilgrim route between Egypt and India to Mecca, the tomb of Islam's prophet, Mahomet.



The little oasis is called Ain Moosa (Moses' Well), said to have been the Israelites' first camp after the crossing of the Red Sea. It is also where the annual pilgrim caravan bearing the presents of Egypt's Viceroy, rugs, spices and perfumes, to the prophet's tomb, halt and shape up before venturing on their toiling way across the desert.

They also here, returning with the blessing of the Grand Ulema, prepare for their march to Cairo, a trifle over a hundred miles away, the entry of the ancient

city under the Grand Dervish being a great function, as I have narrated of its formal entry into Cairo a few weeks ago.

The caravan is a wierd affair with camels in gorgeous trappings, with silver bells tinkling, Arabs fierce and dirty in burnous and armed with long matchlocks with richly inlaid stocks. Pilgrims still dirtier afoot, officers on spirited steeds, women of rank in chairs or on camels or donkeys, Turkish troops as escort and the trackless sand as surroundings.

(To be Continued.)

## BEVERLEY OF BEVERLEY.

**U**NDER this head Sir Bernard Burke, in his "Landed Gentry," states that Robert Beverley of Beverley, in Yorkshire, sold his landed property in England, and emigrated to America (date not given) with a large amount of money; that he settled in Pennsylvania, where he acquired an estate, which he named Blandfield, and was appointed Governor of that colony. The true statement is that Robert Beverley emigrated to Virginia, became secretary of that colony, in which Blandfield was for many generations a residence of great celebrity. It is in Essex county, on the Rappahannock. Its late owner, William B. Beverley, died in Georgetown, D. C., a bachelor, six years ago.

Robert Beverley, the historian of Virginia, was a son of the emigrant. His history was first published about one hundred and fifty years ago. The Beverleys of Blandfield were generally sent to England to be educated. Colonel Robert Beverley, who died in 1784, was a gentleman of the first eminence in Virginia, and very opulent. His eldest son, Robert, was educated in England, and married Jane Tayloe, a daughter of the Hon. John Tayloe, of Mt. Airy. His sons, Byrd and William B., remained abroad, the former a resident of London, where

his name appears in the Court Guide for 1817; the latter a resident of Beverley, in Yorkshire.

The present Robert Mackenzie Beverley, of Beverley is a son of William B. Beverley, who went to England for his education in the latter part of the last century.

The Beverleys of Blandfield intermarried with the Randolphins, Corbins, Blands, Byrds, Tayloes, and many other distinguished families in Virginia. The mother of the late Robert Beverley Randolph, who assaulted General Jackson on board the Sydney, at Alexandria, in May, 1833, was a Beverley; so was his wife, Miss Eglantine Beverley, a daughter of Peter Randolph Beverley, of Alexandria, who in his travels abroad married a beautiful French girl in Bordeaux, Mlle. Sainmartin.

The Beverleys are not the only Virginia family of which some members have returned to England. The late Sir Peyton Skipwith, of Hampton Lucy, in Yorkshire, was a native of Virginia and a descendant of Sir Wm. Skipwith, who came over in the Cromwellian days; so was the late Sir Edward Wade Thornton, of the British army, an equerry of the Duke of Cumberland in 1817. He was a native of Westmoreland county. His



mother, before her marriage, was a governess in Mr. Tayloe's family at Mount Airy.

James Wormeley, of Middlesex county, a brother of that great man, Ralph Wormeley, of Rosehill, went to England when the Revolution broke out and never returned. In 1818 he resided at Hill House, Danbury, Essex. His son, Ralph Randolph Wormeley, an admiral of the British navy, was distinguished for talent and originality and for his radical opinions. Although an officer of the British

navy he spent a large portion of his life in this country, which he loved with the utmost fervor. The admiral married a niece of Commodore Preble, and left two daughters, distinguished for their literary ability—Mrs. Randolph Latimer, of Baltimore, author of "Amabel" and "Cousin Veronica," and Mrs. Daniel Sargent Curtis, of Boston.—The Sunday Herald and Weekly National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., December 6, 1874. Also see No. 12, p. 367, Keim and Allied Families.

## MEARS-DeBENNEVILLE.

### A FAMILY OF COLONIAL, CONTINENTAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITY.

**W**ILLIAM MEARS, the founder of this family in America, was born in England, 1710. He came from Everton, England when a young man, about 1735, with the celebrated Oglethorpe expedition to Georgia, where he settled. Some time after he was lost at sea, leaving a young widow and one child named John. The widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Gilbert, married Benjamin Tyndall, a Moravian and about 1754 removed to Philadelphia. Her son, John Mears, then 17 years of age, accompanied her. The widow lived to an old age and was buried in the Moravian graveyard, corner of Vine and Franklin streets. Her descendants of both names now hold a distinguished place in the social and professional circles of Philadelphia.

2. John Mears, her son, followed the business of shipjoining and cabinet-making on Second street below Spruce. In 1670 he married Susanna Townsend. She belonged to a Quaker family of high respectability. In 1765 or '66, he removed to Nottingham, Md., then supposed to be in Pennsylvania. Afterwards he settled in Reading, Pa., in which place he at one time held the office of chief burgess.

It is well known that the Quakerism of Pennsylvania, with which Mr. Mears, since his marriage, was identified, was warlike.

Among "fighting Quakers" was John Mears, who threw himself into the conflict with characteristic earnestness. He rode on horseback about the country a hundred miles from Reading hunting up recruits.

As captain of the company thus raised, he was attached to the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment under Colonel Butler. He was severely wounded at the battle of Brandywine, and carried to Philadelphia, where his Quaker relatives refused to admit him to their homes, but the wounded captain recovered.

He was the virtual founder and patriarch of the town of Catawissa, Pa. Here he held the office of magistrate and infused his energy into the inhabitants. Through the difficult country now traversed by the picturesque Catawissa railroad he laid out and built the first carriage road connecting the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill.

He died in 1819, aged 82 years.

3. Benjamin Mears, married Ruth



Atherton, of Attleboro, Pa., born Feb. 14, 1774; died 1831. Had issue.

4. Edward Mears, b. 1811; d. May 20, 1849; m. Anne deBenneville, b. Feb. 18, 1818, dau. of Nathan, son of Dr. George, second of the name, son of Dr. George DeBenneville the Founder, June 6, 1838. (See No. 6, p. 184, K. and A. F.)

They had issue:

1. MARY MATILDA SEQUIN MEARS, b. 1839, d. 1841.

2. GEORGE DEBENNEVILL MEARS, b. July 12, 1840; d. 1866. He entered the office of Jay Cook, the distinguished financier in 1861. When the 5-20 U. S. bonds were negotiated he had the entire charge of their sale. The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, in the Lincoln Cabinet, complimented him upon his business qualifications. Although but 22 years of age and having had but little experience in matters of the kind, not a bond was lost and everything was re-

ported correct as far as he had charge.

3. JOSEPH BROWN MEARS, b. Nov. 12, 1842; d. 1888.

He entered the Second Anderson Troop, afterwards the Fifteenth Penna. Cav., when he was but 17 years of age. He was engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn. After the battle he was taken ill with pneumonia and sent to the Nashville hospital. He was attended there by his mother from Jan., 1863, until April, when he was discharged. His health was so impaired that he never recovered so as to engage in any other occupation, but lingered until 1888, when he died. He was the last of this line.

4. MARY M. SEQUIN MEARS, b. 1845, d. 1881.

5. ELEANOR ROBERTS MEARS, b. Feb. 14, 1848; d. Feb. 4, 1877; m. George Emil Wagner, Nov. 27, 1867. Had issue:

1. George Ellwood Wagner, b. 1868.

2. Annie deBenneville Wagner, b. 1871.

3. Eleanor Roberts Wagner, b. 1875.

## NAGLE-MOERS.

ASSOCIATED WITH THE LINEAGE OF KEIM AND LINCOLN (ABRAHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.), BY TIES OF COLONIAL FRIENDSHIP MILITARY SERVICE AND MARRIAGE.

IN "Notes and Queries," ex., Dr. Wm. H. Egle, will be found an interesting narrative of two revolutionary heroes, Col. George and Captain Peter Nagle, brothers.\*

The families of Keim and Nagle were not only on terms of close friendship in ante-revolutionary days, but John Keim, second of the name in the line of Nicholas, son of Johannes Keim the Founder, and a Quaker, although reputed to be the richest young man in Philadelphia, now Berks county, in his day, served in Peter Nagle's Berks county company.

Also Peter Nagle's granddaughter, Sarah (Moers) Benade, of Reading, Pa.,

was of the issue of his marriage to Sarah Hottenstein, widow of Isaac Hoch (High), by whom S. H. was also the mother of Mary Hoch (High), wife of Benneville Keim, great-grandson of Johannes Keim the Founder.

The following is the story of this family of Nagle, with some revision of names by Mrs. Benade:

GEORGE, son of JOACHIM NAGEL, was born in Isenberg, about three miles from the city of Coblenz, in the Rhenish province of Southern Prussia, about the year 1740. His father came to America, landing at Philadelphia from the ship "Brothers," September 12, 1751. The father was a miller by profession and set-

\* The ancient German spelling "Nagel" has been Americanized "Nagle."



tled in Douglas township, near the confluence of the Ironstone and Manatawny, where he erected a stone grist mill, which after his death passed into the possession of his youngest son John, and remained in the family name until about the year 1870.

This mill has since been enlarged, but the walls of the original structure seem to be as firm as when erected, nearly 150 years ago.

Owing to the poor quality of the land, Joachim Nagel rented the mill and removed to the limestone region of the Tulpehocken, but owing to the Indian troubles shortly after the settlement he withdrew to Reading, where he remained a number of years, and then, with his youngest son and two daughters, returned to the old homestead in Douglas township.

In the Fritz burying ground is an old tombstone with this inscription in German:

"Here rest the remains of the former well known Joachim Nagel. He was born on Feb. 21, 1706, and died July 26, 1775, being eighty-nine years, five months and three weeks old. My life rests in God's hands, the land Isenberg is my fatherland, there was I born. Christ is my choice."

Joachim Nagel's family consisted of six children, four sons and two daughters:

1. George; m. Rebecca Lincoln.
2. Frederick.
3. Peter; m. Maria Miller.
4. John.
5. Catharine; m. Elias Youngman.
6. Margaret; m. ——— Geyer.

George Nagel, from his provincial and revolutionary record, must have been a born soldier, having frequently been engaged in lively skirmishes with the French and Indians.

In 1764 he was commissioned an ensign and given the command of twelve men, stationed at one of the frontier forts located along the southern slope of the Blue mountains. He continued in the

frontier service until 1768, when he married Rebecca Lincoln, daughter of Mordecai Lincoln and the sister of President Lincoln's great-grandfather.

He then settled down to mercantile business. They had one son, Jacob, who was lost at sea, and a daughter who married Thomas McCartle, of Westminster, Maryland.

In June, 1775, when the news reached Pennsylvania regarding the battle of Lexington, at once George Nagel raised a company for the Continental service, of which he was commissioned captain, June 24, 1775. This company was among the first troops west of the Hudson to reach Cambridge, arriving on Tuesday, August 18, 1775.

On the evening of the 25th of August following, Captain Nagel, with his company, was ordered to march at sunset, without beat of drum, to Ploughed Hill, within three hundred yards of the enemy's encampment, to cover a party of 2,000 musket men, who were at work entrenching Ploughed Hill. They labored hard all night and at daybreak had the entrenchment nearly completed, when the English opened a cannonade, which continued nearly all day.

The men composing Captain Nagel's company were riflemen, accustomed to use their guns upon the frontiers, and who never failed to hit the mark at a long distance. They were the "sharpshooters" of the War of the Revolution, and every British soldier or officer, who ventured to show his head within range suffered for his temerity.

On the 5th of January, 1776, Captain Nagel was promoted Major of the Fifth Battalion under the command of Colonel Robert Magaw, and remained there in active service until he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, October 25, 1776, to rank from August 21, 1776. His service with the Ninth Regiment must have been very meritorious, for we find that he was subsequently promoted Colonel of the



Tenth Pennsylvania, February 7, 1778. He continued with that regiment until the consolidation of the regiments; being a junior Colonel, he became a supernumerary July 1, 1778.

Of Colonel Nagel's subsequent service in the Revolution we have little or no knowledge, save that he was instrumental in organizing the militia for subsequent service on the frontiers of Berks county. Colonel Nagel died at Reading in 1789.

PETER NAGEL, the third son of Joachim Nagel, was born at Isenberg, Rhenish Prussia, October 31, 1750, coming to America in the first year of his life. In 1764 he was indentured to Samuel Jackson, of Reading, to learn the hatting trade, and in 1772, he engaged in business for himself; shortly after he married Barbara Imler. Their children were as follows:

1. Elizabeth; m. Capt. ——— Old.
2. Sarah; m. Jacob K. Boyer.
3. Maria; m. George Buehler.
4. Rebecca; m. Nicholas Coleman.
5. Catharine; m. ——— Kimmel; they settled near Pine Grove, Pa.
6. Peter; m. Susan Filbert.
7. George; m. Ellen Woods.

During the Revolutionary struggle Peter Nagel took an active part. In Au-

gust, 1777, with his employees as a nucleus, he organized a company of which he was elected captain, being the second company of the Fourth Battalion, Colonel Joseph Heister. After the campaign of that year he was detailed with his company to guard the large number of Hessian prisoners at Reading, the prison camp then being erected on the southern slope of Mount Penn, east of Reading, Pa., now "Edgemont," the residence of DeB. Randolph Keim.

At the close of the war he resumed his business. Several years after the death of his first wife he married Sarah, the widow of Isaac (Hoch) High, and daughter of William Hottenstein, who was a commissary during the War of the Revolution. Their children were:

1. Harriet; m. Daniel Mears, parents of Mrs. Sarah Benade, of Reading, Pa.
2. Susan; m. Jacob Boyer.
3. John H.

Upon the election of General Mifflin to the Governorship of Pennsylvania, Capt. Peter Nagel was appointed one of the justices of the peace in which he continued many years. He died at Reading the 27th of November, 1834.

## DeBENNEVILLE NOTES.

**G**EORGE DeBenneville, the refugee into England, was born at Rouen, province of Normandy, France, date unknown; married, in 1697, Marie Granville—both connected with the French nobility. They were believers in the faith of John Calvin, then spreading in France; became odious to the French Government as Huguenots. Were invited by William III, the Protestant King of England, into his dominions and employed by him at Court in London. They had nine children. His wife died July 26, 1703. He died soon after.

Owing to the destruction of many family MSS. by the son, who emigrated to America, nothing is known of the other

members of the family, although the name continues to flourish in places of prominence in France. A tradition from the older members, one of whom (Mrs. Harriet DeB. Keim), lives (1899), aged 96 years, says that one of the daughters was married to the Earl of Limerick during the early years of the eighteenth century, about 1725. (See No. 4, p. 118, K. and A. F.)

George deBenneville, the only known son of the preceding, was born in London, July 26, 1703. [For a full biographical sketch, see "Notes and Queries" Dr. W. H. Egle, 1898, No. 17.] Came to America in 1741; settled at Germantown, Pa.; removed to Oley in 1743; married Esther



Bertolet, daughter of Jean Bertolet, of Oley, Feb. 24, 1745. She was born in Germany, August 12, 1720. He died on his farm in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, March 19, 1793, aged 90 years. His wife died at the same place at 2 a. m. March 7, 1795, aged 75 years.

Jean Bertolet, the father of Esther (Bertolet) DeBenneville, was born in Chasteaudeux, Switzerland, under the jurisdiction of Berne. (See Nos. 2, 4, pp. 49, 50 and 107, K. and A. F.)

Of the grandchildren of deBenneville (See K. and A. F.), Joseph Brown, b. July, 1775; d. Aug. 30, 1865; early engaged in the shipping trade with Europe and the East and West Indies. He was the friend of Stephen Girard. He amassed great wealth, upwards of a million, which he left to his youngest sister, Mary, during her lifetime. He was a Quaker in belief and arranged in his will for ultimate dis-

tribution of large sums in charity in Philadelphia, announced at the time, besides special bequests.

Mary Brown, b. April 6, 1786. The date of her death is not recorded in Daniel M. Keim's MSS., but was about the year 1876. The date of the death of her brother, Joseph, 1865, whose immense estate was enjoyed by her under his will and divided at her death among many charitable institutions of Philadelphia, chiefly Quaker. The special bequests to members of the family were very large and the residuary estate of about half a million dollars divided into three equal shares went to Harriet deB. Keim, of Phila., Benneville Keim, of Reading, Pa., deceased but made operative, and paid to his heirs, and to ——— Bertolet deceased and lapsed. This share paid to Mrs. Harriet deB. Keim.

## MERCKLING, MERKLE, MARKLE-HILL.

**I**N a communication of date Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 22, 1899, C. F.

Hill says of the Hill-Markle families, of their arrival in America, and subsequent inter-marriage:

On Sept. 11, 1728, the ship "James Goodwill" from Rotterdam, arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., with a number of Palatines, among whom were the Rev. John Casper Stoever, Sr., his son John Casper Stoever, Jr., and Theobold and Jacob Merckling and their families.

On July 3, 1739, Maria Appolnia Merckling was married to John Jacob Hill, of Windsor township, Berks county, Pa., by the Rev. John Casper Stoever.

John Jacob Hill was a son of the emigrant ancestor, Jacob Hill, of Maxatawny, described in Rupp's 30,000 Germans as having paid quit-rents prior to 1734, and as he is not otherwise referred to the inference is that he arrived in this country prior to the enactment of the naturalization law.

John Jacob Hill, of Windsor township, who m. Maria Appolnia Merckling, July 3, 1739, had children:

- 1 Anna Maria, b. July 24, 1740.
2. Anna Catarina, b. Nov. 27, 1741.
3. John Christian, b. March 7, 1743.
4. John Jacob, b. Jan. 29, 1744.
5. Magdalena, b. Jan. 29, 1749.
6. John, b. June 20, 1751.
7. John Peter, b. April 10, 1754.
8. John Jacob, b. June 3, 1756.
9. John Frederick, b. Sept. 8, 1758.
10. John Casper, no baptismal record found.

John George Merkle, m. Maria Christina Hill, 1749.


Their children were:

1. John Casper, b. 1750.
2. Maria Catharine, b. 1753.
3. John George, b. Jan. 12, 1756.

The Markle and Hill families were communicants of the old Moselem Church in Richmond township, Berks Co., from its early origin.



## KEIM SETTLEY.

 N p. 82, No. 3, "Keim and Allied Families," will be found in issue of George deB. and Mary (May) Keim, the ascent of Daniel deB. Keim to Johannes Keim the Founder, Oley, Pa.

The following is the descent through Daniel deB. and Margaret (Settley) Keim:

1. Daniel deB. Keim, b. 1830; m. Rebecca E. Wirth, b. 1839; d. 1898; dau. of Aaron Wirth, b. 1812; d. 1885, and Maria (Herb) Wirth, b. 1808; d. 1849.

Daniel deB. and Rebecca Keim had children:

1. Joseph B. Keim, b. Nov. 1, 1853, Reading Pa.

Had children:

1. Jesse B. Keim.

2. Clarence deB. Keim, deceased.

2. Aaron W. Keim, b. 1856, Reading, Pa.; m. Elmira Kimes, b. 1858, Warwick, Chester Co., Pa.; dau. of Jacob Kimes, b. 1834, Warwick, Pa.; d. 1895, and Susan (Cramp) Kimes, b. 1836, Warwick, Pa.; d. 1891.

3. Frank E. Keim, b. 1858, Philadelphia, Pa.; m. Margaret Bennett, b. 1868, Philadelphia, Pa.; d. 1896.

Had children:

1. Lettie Keim, b. 1896, in Philadelphia, Pa.

2. George deB. Keim, b. 1890, in Philadelphia, Pa.

4. Ada May Keim, b. 1860, Philadelphia, Pa.; m. Wm. Downing, b. 1846, Philadelphia, Pa., 1892.

Had children:

1. Reba E. Downing, b. 1880, Ocean Grove, N. J.

After the death of Wm. Downing, Ada M. m., 2d, Wm. Smith, b. 1862, Belfast,

Ireland, son of Samuel Smith, b. 1839, Belfast, Ireland, and Katherine (Kearney) Smith, b. 1841, Armagh, Ireland; d. 1886.

5. Martha Anna Keim, b. 1863, in Philadelphia, Pa.; d. 1867.

6. Laura Catherine Keim, b. 1865, Philadelphia, Pa.; d. 1872.

7. John H. Keim, b. 1867, Philadelphia, Pa.; m. Sadie Osterberg, b. 1865, in Sweden; dau. of Closs William, b. 1836, in Sweden; d. 1886, and Emma S. (Orrell) Osterberg, b. 1835, in Sweden; d. 1887.

They had children:

1. Eric F. Keim, b. 1893, Asbury Park, N. J.

2. Ethel R. Keim, b. 1895, Asbury Park, N. J.

3. Edna Law Keim, b. 1897, Asbury Park, N. J.

4. Mertle V. Keim, b. 1899, Asbury Park, N. J.

8. Daniel deB. Keim, Jr., b. 1870, Reading, Pa.; m. Bertha E. Bowne, b. 1875, Asbury Park, N. J., dau. of James P., b. 1852, Keyport, N. J., and Emeline (Ferry) Bowne, b. 1854, Wayside, N. J.

Their children were:

1. Ada L. Keim, b. 1895, Asbury Park, N. J.

2. Wm. deB. Keim, b. 1899, Asbury Park, N. J.

9. Maurice O. Keim, b. 1872, Philadelphia, Pa.; d. 1876.

10. Lilly M. Keim, b. 1876, Philadelphia, Pa.; d. 1877.

11. Wm. D. Keim, b. 1878, Ocean Grove, N. J.

12. Chas. B. Keim, b. 1879, Ocean Grove, N. J.

13. Elwood S. Keim, b. 1881, Ocean Grove, N. J.

John J. Keim, of Elk Lick, Pa., July 3, 1899, 73 years of age, writes: \* \* \* "I take pleasure in saying that I am very much pleased with your

work—the magazine. It is very pleasing to read such interesting literature."



## "KEIN" VERSUS "KEEN" WITH A "KEIM" POSSIBILITY

**I** AM not out on a kidnapping foray for an ancestor. If the "Kein" assumed to be the "Keen" family need one the Keim family have some to spare and of good stock upon which to found such a lineage as made up the blood of all Colonial and Continental generations of Americans.

It is somewhat strange however that there should have been a "Hans and Peter" of the same family name and associated in the purchase of an estate.

This might give foundation to the surmise if the name were "Keim" instead of "Kein" whether Hans Keim the Founder did not have a relative "Peter Keim" (Keim) possibly a father as claimed in the Daniel M. Keim MS. or a brother or cousin who came over from Germany with him on his second visit for settlement in America, and who instead of pushing out to the frontiers along the Oley and Lechay hills, as did Hans Keim, was content to remain with his "cutting board, beeswax, thread and needles" at Shackamaxon.

It might also be quite possible that Johann-es (Hans) Keim, born in 1711, in Oley, the first son of the Founder of the American family, might have preferred the quiet and security of "town life" at Shackamaxon, within the very pale of proprietary and business activity at the Provincial capital hard by.

At the date of the real estate transactions already noted (No. 7, p. 210, K. and A. F.) "Haince," or Johann-es "Kein" if the son of Johann-es Keim the Founder, who was the founder of the Chester-Keim stock, would have been sixteen years of age, quite old enough to have commenced a career of useful employment as a blacksmith in those days when there were no drones in the American hive.

The "last will and testament" of Jo-

hann-es Keim the Founder, made in 1747, refers to the six children by name, of his first wife as voluntarily waiving all claims to any share in his estate. Therefore they must have been well to do.

I know that to have been the fact by documentary evidence.

While I am not anxious to cast a doubt in any way upon the claims of the "Keens" to these "Keins or Keynes," spelled both ways, it is not unreasonable to wonder whether the "blacksmith of Shackamaxon," purchasing a plantation in 1727 before there were any but the Founder, Keim, and his children in America, and renouncing his claim to his father's estate in 1747, might not have been the Johann-es Keim born in Oley in 1711.

In the earliest days the "yeomen" of the Manatawny carried their wheat in sacks on pack horses and bullocks along the great trail through the forest to the mill on the Wissahickon to be converted into flour.

It would not have been unnatural for an enterprising youth like the Keims have been to go down to Shackamaxon and possibly locate there to learn if not to follow a trade. That was a German custom.

His relative Peter might have been a "Taylor," as the ancient Scrivener records, in successful propulsion of the needle and his young relative from the "back country" might have made his home with him for a time and later have saved money out of his Shackamaxon smithy to buy "Poor Island" with him.

It is another coincident fact that descendants of Nicholas, a brother possibly, of John the blacksmith of Shackamaxon, for several generations were leading iron founders, in fact founders among iron founders in the



"town of Reading" and vicinity for generations.

The subject is worthy of specula-

tion and might in the end reveal a mystery; even it now "Keenly" points a moral and tells a tale.

## THE RANDOLPHS OF VIRGINIA.

THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE RANDOLPHS OF ENGLAND. ALSO MARRIAGES OF THE EARLIER GENERATIONS.

THE following found among the papers of Mrs. Martha Elizabeth (Randolph) Keim, in the handwriting of her husband, John High Keim, 1855, gives the connecting link between the Randolphs of Virginia and of England, and marriages of the earlier generations:

ROBERT RANDOLPH m. Rose, daughter of Thomas Roberts, of Hawkent, in Kent, England.

William, their son, b. about 1572, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Smith.

Their children were:

Thomas Randolph, the poet.

William Randolph.

Elizabeth Randolph.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH, b. 18 Oct., 1607; m. Margaret, a daughter of William Burdett. His fourth wife was Dorothy, a daughter of Richard Law. Their sons were:

John.

Richard.

William.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH, the first of the name in Virginia, emigrated with large grants of land in his possession; m. Mary Isham, daughter of Henry and Catharine Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, on James river.

Their children were:

1. William Randolph, of "Chatsworth."

2. Thomas Randolph, of "Tuckahoe."

3. Isham Randolph, of "Dungeness."

4. Richard Randolph, of "Curles."

5. Sir John Randolph, of Williamsburg, Va.

6. Henry Randolph, who never married.

7. Edward Randolph, of England.

8. Mary Randolph, m. William Stith, of Virginia, the Historian.

9. Elizabeth Randolph, m. Theodoric Bland, of Virginia.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH, of "Chatsworth," Va., m. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Beverley; their son Peter m. Lucy Bolling, daughter of Robert Bolling; their son Beverley m. Martha Cocke, daughter of James Cocke, of Williamsburg, Va.; their daughter Lucy Bolling Randolph m. William, second son of Thomas Mann Randolph, of "Tuckahoe;" their son Thomas Beverley Randolph, of Virginia; m. Maria Barbara Mayer, of Lancaster, Pa.

THOMAS RANDOLPH, of "Tuckahoe," m. Judith Churchill; their son William m. Mary Page, daughter of Mann Page, of Rosehill, Va.; their son Thomas Mann m. Anne Cary, daughter of Archibald Cary; their son William m. Lucy Bolling, daughter of Beverley Randolph; their son Thomas Beverley Randolph m. Maria Barbara Mayer, daughter of Christopher Bartholomew Mayer, of Lancaster, Pa.

RICHARD RANDOLPH, of "Curles," m. Jane, daughter of John Bolling. This John was the son of Robert Bolling and Jane Rolfe, the great-granddaughter of the Indian Princess Pocahontas. Mary, second child of the above Richard Randolph, m. Archibald Cary, of Amptill; their daughter Anne Cary m. Thomas Mann Randolph, of "Tuckahoe;" their son William was father to Thomas Beverley Randolph.

The children of Richard Randolph and Jane Bolling were:

7. John Randolph who m. Frances, daughter of Theodoric Bland, of Cawsons, and was the father of John, of Roanoke, and of Richard Randolph, who m. Judith, of "Tuckahoe," sister to William Randolph the father of Thomas Beverley Randolph.



## EARLY OLEY KEIMS.

## A SUMMER AFTERNOON DRIVE AMID SCENES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

**L**EAVING "Edgemount" on a beautiful July day at 8.10 and by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad East Penn Branch at 8.50 a. m., a run of thirteen miles landed me at Fleetwood, Richmond township, Berks county, my base of operations by quadrupedal means of locomotion.

A drive of two miles through a charming variation of hill and dale in the highest state of cultivation brought me to Pricetown in Ruscombmanor township. About two miles onward I drew up at the farm of Abraham DeTurck, a lineal descendant of Isaac DeTurck, the founder and original settler at Esopus, N. Y., during the Queen Anne German emigration, and later a warrantee settler and neighbor of Johannes Keim the Founder on the banks of the Manatawny in Oley.

These fertile acres, 225 in number, lie about one-fourth mile from Friedensburg on the Little Manatawny, which flows a rippling limpid stream forty feet wide in front of the fine homestead, a modern brick structure.

Mr. DeTurck's family consists of his wife, an attractive blonde; his mother and two manly sons.

After a "country dinner" which bountifully symbolized the abundance of the soil in animate and inanimate products I pushed on, no reflection on the velocity of my steed, to Pleasantville, three miles distant.

The road running through the bed of the Oley Valley was nearly level and being macadamized, travelled like a park drive in the midst of beautiful fields of ripening or harvesting crops.

Thence I extended my drive to the farm residence of George Mensch Keim, three-fourths mile, passing on the way the original Keim estate on

the right of the road from Pleasantville to Pikeville.

The possessions of this member of the family aggregate 375 acres of arable, timber and quarry land.

In conversation Mr. Keim informed me that his father George Keim, son of George, had three brothers:

1. John Keim.
2. Samuel Keim.
3. Henry Keim.

And two sisters:

1. Susan, who m. George Oyster, residing above Pikeville, owning four farms.

2. Marcia (Maria), who m. Charles Heche; removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. After her husband's death she returned to the old home in Oley, but later again removed to Greensburg, where she had a son Charles.

Mr. Keim's mother was Susan Mensch.

His grandfather, George Keim, m. first, Musselman; second, Gier or Geir, and had a brother, Conrad Keim. He recalled having learned from his grandfather that his great-grandfather was Hans Nickel Keim the Founder. He visited the Manatawny section when still overrun by the Indians and without any white settlements. Having rested by a beautiful spring, he there resolved to return to Germantown to take ship back to Germany and to come back to America for a permanent home.

Upon his return, being unable to find the spring, the only white man in that locality, Anthony Lee, a Quaker, led him to the spot, where he at once began the founding of his home in the wilds of the Manatawny.

Mr. Keim also informed me that within his own recollection on a shelf



built in the stone chimney of the old Keim homestead (see K. and A. F., No. 1), were stored a number of books, some of them large quartos, which he had himself examined, which were in Latin and some in Turkish, he supposed, and others in German.

They were books brought over by Hans Keim the Emigrant, and had been handed down to his descendants. These books were in possession of Mary Keim, his brother's widow, who has corroborated the statement about the books, having seen them, with the addition that they were burned by her husband's mother as of no use.

The Lee farm, adjoining the earliest Keim tract, is still known by that name, although sold after the death of its warrantee proprietor.

In company with Mr. Keim I strolled back to the old homestead (No. 1, p. 11, K. and A. F.)

In the present barn gable on a marble tablet is the inscription, "W. M. Keim and Mary R. Keim, August, 1864." A stone in the front wall, taken from the earlier structure, bears date "1770."

In the rear of this barn stand two marble tombstones to his parents inscribed as follows:

Zum andenken an Susanna Keim geborne Mensch geboren 10 April 1780 Lebte in der ehe.

Mit George Keim 54 iahres Zeugten 10 kinder, 9 sind noch am leben und 1 ist tod—Erlebt 47 enkeln, 2 uhrenkeln starb 24 August, 1865, alt 85 jahre, 4 monate, und 14 tage.

[In memory of Susannah Keim, born Mensch, born April 10, 1780. Lived in marriage with George Keim 54 years. Issue: 10 children, 9 living and one dead. Lived to see 47 grandchildren, 2 great-grandchildren, died Aug. 24, 1865, aged 85 years, 4 months and 14 days.]

Zum andenken an George Keim er war geboren den 10 April 1776 er verheirathete sich mit Susanna Mensch im jahr

Christi 1805 und starb den 11 sten Juli 1859 im alter von 83 jahre 3 monate 1 tag.

[In memory of George Keim he was born April 10, 1776; m. Susanna Mensch, 1805, and d. 11 July, 1859.]

Originally there stood a family graveyard about fifty feet square on this site surrounded by a stone wall as late as 1864.

The stone was then used in the erection of the larger barn and a modern fence substituted.

Mr. Keim pointed out where his grandfather's body rested next to his father, but no trace of a grave nor even the fence is left.

The remains of Johannes Keim the Founder were undoubtedly interred by his son, Nicholas, in the private burial plot on the "Gheer Farm" at Oley Line.

The homestead estate of the Founder was sold in 1895 to Moses Everhard, who m. Susan Keim, dau. of Benneville Keim [No. 2, p. 41, K. and A. F. This building was taken down 1898.—Ed.]

George Mensch Keim, b. 1825, removed from his father's to his present estate, his own property, in 1859, the year of his father's death.

On the return, drove by way of Lobachsville to the farm of Benjamin Keim. He is descended from Jacob, son of the Founder, and 80 years of age. [Since deceased.] One mile beyond halted at the farm of John Keim [since deceased] and his three maiden sisters, Susan, Sarah and Lydia, descendants of Jacob Keim, son of the founder.

They live in the style of the frontier colonial settlers of a century and a half and more ago, cooking on the hearth or with cranes and iron skewers.

On the return passed the ruins of the Oley furnace, reaching Fleetwood at 9.10, Reading 10.30 and "Edgemont" 11 p. m.



## DeBENNEVILLE-ROBERTS REMINISCENCES.



RS. Anne DeB. Mears, in one of her interesting reminiscent talks (Nov. 21, 1899, said:

"While great-grandfather George deBenneville resided in Oley their nearest neighbors were Indians, who after his removal to where I now live made him frequent visits. [Over forty miles.—ED.]

I was told by my grandfather deBenneville [George, second of the name] that they would not sleep in a bed, but would lie on the floor and seemed to enjoy their visits very much. Sometimes they remained a couple of weeks.

I was also told that after removal from Oley when any sickness occurred among them they came all the distance to consult him and procure medicine.

"I will make the inquiry as to who has great-grandfather's commission to visit the Indians, as I never saw it, but one thing I do know and have heard from my grandfather, that Jacob Brown did not do justice to him after his father's death, as he kept many things which he ought to have had; so if that commission was handed down among letters of old grandfather's, Mary Brown had them all burnt before she died.

Cousin Benneville told me he had the manuscript I loaned you copied for me as Mary was determined to destroy everything that belonged to him or he had written.

I loaned D. M. Keim some of great-grandfather's letters to translate. His daughter Mary told me he gave the original ones to Mrs. B., who destroyed them. I wish now I had them as I valued them very much. I have two of his autographs in my family memorial book.

I want to correct you in the mention of the deBenneville Keim colonial estate. The property on which Aunt

Harriet lives cannot be said to be a deBenneville colonial estate. It came to her through her mother, who was Eleanor Roberts, daughter of John Roberts, second son of Thomas Roberts, who was born in Wales and who came to America with William Penn and James Logan in 1699. Thomas Roberts purchased the property in 1713, and in 1750 gave to his son John two hundred acres as a present.

The house Aunt Harriet now occupies was built in 1775 by John Roberts for his daughter Sarah, who married David Evans, who had a large cabinet making establishment on Arch above Sixth street in Philadelphia. I think from inquiries I have learned there is but one person buried in the vault on the lawn of her house.

If there is a historic deBenneville home it is where I live, as it was the first residence of great-grandfather after he removed from Oley. Here he resided three years and as soon as the property was offered for sale in 1768 he purchased it and planted one of the large sycamores in front of the house.

He must also have occupied it again when the British occupied Philadelphia, as my grandfather was left in charge with a German woman after Aunt Keim came down from Reading and took both great-grandfather and great-grandmother to Reading for fear the excitement would be too much.

When the British vacated Philadelphia one division went up the York Road, the rabble who followed entered the lawn and stole two cows which were pasturing in the enclosure. One was left when my grandfather ran to the gate and called an officer, who entered with drawn sword and drove the intruders out. The remaining cows he told grandfather to put in the kitchen and fasten the door. He then rode to the gate and remained until all was se-



curely fastened. Grandfather thanked him for his kindness and he bowed and passed on.

This was the only unpleasant circumstance that occurred while the British occupied the city, although the neighbors around had everything taken from them.

There are many interesting circumstances I well remember as related by my grandparents, but as I find things are so differently represented they lose much by coming through other hands for publication.

I have a photograph of the deBenneville (Oley) place as I saw it in its original beauty for you. I visited it with my friend, Dr. Peter G. Bertolet, and shall never forget my feeling on the occasion.

It seemed a hallowed spot, once oc-

cupied by my honored ancestor and the beautiful spring from which he drank. The house was unoccupied and the meadow and surroundings beautiful and imposing."

Mr. Herbert DuPuy, of Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 31, 1899, writing by mistake to the late George deB. Keim, letter forwarded to the editor, says:

"Recently I was shown a little pamphlet written by you covering the ancestry of your family together with the history of the collateral branches thereto.

I was struck by the advantageous way in which your history is written, and as I am writing one of our own family it struck me that your form would be a very good guide to follow."

\* \* \* \* \*

## HOTTENSTEINS IN AMERICA.

By William Hottenstein, Kutztown, Pa., January, 1878.

(Continued from No. 11, p. 336, K. and A. F.)

### Part II.

**T**HOUGH there are no records of the three grandsons of Ernst von Hottenstein in Europe, yet their history is not unknown. We find them on American soil, whither they had emigrated from Esslingen.

Three brothers crossed the ocean and arrived at Philadelphia, but the exact date of their arrival in this country has not as yet been ascertained. One of them died at Philadelphia, the other removed to Lancaster, where his descendants still flourish, whilst the third, Jacob Hottenstein settled in Oley township, Philadelphia county (now Berks). This Jacob Hottenstein was the ancestor of the large family of Hottensteins in this part of the country.

#### JACOB HOTTENSTEIN.

We are not informed as to the exact length of time he resided in Oley, but

the records show that he removed to Maxatawny township, Philadelphia county (now Berks), A. D. 1729. He first leased a tract of land, containing 116 acres, of a man named Caspar Wistar, for the term of one year. During the same year, the 18th day of November, he purchased the above mentioned tract of land, of the proprietor Wistar, for the sum of forty pounds and twelve shillings sterling.

The writers of the documents, not being conversant with the German language, corrupted the name into "Huddlestone." The originals, which are written on parchment, are well preserved and in possession of the compiler of this little work.

Entered in the Office for Recording of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Book F, Vol. 6, Page



335. &c., The fourteenth day of August, Ao. Di. One thousand seven hundred and thirty four. Witness my hand and seal of my office aforesaid.

C. Brockden,  
Recorder.

At the time of Jacob's arrival in this country, civilization had not made much progress in this part of Pennsylvania. The pioneer's ax had just commenced to clear the fertile valleys of the thick forests, whilst the Indians still roamed through the country, and frequently terrified the settlements. When Jacob crossed the South Mountain there were no roads, and his party were compelled to carry their baggage or convey it on horse moving forward in the trails of the Indians. During their whole journey they were surrounded by nothing but forest, Indians and wild beasts.

It need hardly be mentioned that in those times schools and churches were few and far between, and neighbors very distant. For a number of years Jacob Hottenstein had only two neighbors, whose property adjoined his, viz: Peter Andrews and Nicholas Kutz. All the other adjoining lands were either vacant or belonging to the so-called "Proprietors" lands.

He was married to Dorothea Reber, and had four sons, viz: Jacob, William, David and Henry; and two daughters named Dorothea and Maria. It appears that even during that time, when preachers of the gospel were so scarce, he did not neglect to give his children a good religious training. Rev. Father Muhlenberg, that venerable Lutheran minister, residing at Philadelphia, frequently came to his house on his missionary travels, for the purpose of giving his children catechetical instruction.

It may be proper to state here that the original farm of 116 acres, together with 327 additional acres which Jacob

acquired afterwards, is still (1899) in the possession of his descendants, the compiler of this work occupying the original farm.

Jacob Hottenstein died on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1753, aged 56 years, 1 month and 5 days. His remains are interred in the family graveyard, which is still preserved on the old homestead. His tomb-stone (a rough sandstone) bears the following inscription:

"Jacob Hottenstein wurde geboren in Europa, auf den 18, Februar 1697.

Geforben den 23 Mertz 1753.

Stammvater der ganzen  
Hottenstein Familie.

Alt worden 56 jahre, 1 monat  
und 5 tage."

[Jacob Hottenstein was born in Europe on 18 February, 1697. Died 23 March, 1753. Ancestor of the whole Hottenstein family. Aged 56 years, 1 month and 5 days.]

#### JACOB HOTTENSTEIN, JR.

As already stated, the oldest son of Jacob Hottenstein received the name of his father, Jacob. After he had become of age, he married and settled in Richmond township. He had four daughters, viz: Catharine, Maria, Blondine and Susanna. They were married to Abraham Biehl, Abraham Deysher, Casper Merkel and Samuel Ely, respectively.

#### WILLIAM HOTTENSTEIN

bought a farm in Cumru township, near Reading. His issue consisted of five sons, viz: Samuel, William, Henry, Solomon and David, and four daughters. [One of these, Sarah, m. Isaac High (Hoch), of Cumru township. Their daughter, Mary High (Hoch), m. Benneville Keim.—Ed.]

#### DAVID HOTTENSTEIN

lived in Maxatawny township, residing on the farm of his father. This farm



had been transferred by Jacob Hottenstein to his sons David and Henry.

Afterwards David bought his brother's share and so became sole proprietor of the original farm.

His issue consisted of three sons and two daughters, viz: Jacob, David, Daniel, Catharine and Dorothea. Catharine was married to Jacob Grim, of Macungie, Lehigh county, and bore him eleven children—eight sons and three daughters. Dorothea died young.

#### HENRY HOTTENSTEIN,

youngest son of Jacob, studied medicine and afterwards removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he practiced medicine. His issue consisted of but one child, which died in early age.

#### WILLIAM HOTTENSTEIN'S PROGENY.

SAMUEL HOTTENSTEIN, eldest son of William, settled in the so-called forest, below Reading. His father having died intestate, he was, under the law (of England, of which country Pennsylvania was then yet a colony) entitled to two shares of inheritance, as the first-born son of the family. His issue consisted of two sons and one daughter.

WILLIAM HOTTENSTEIN, the second son, removed to Mount Pleasant, near Germantown, and had two sons and one daughter.

HENRY HOTTENSTEIN bought a farm in Maiden creek township, Berks county. His issue consisted of nine sons and four daughters.

SOLOMON HOTTENSTEIN lived in Lehigh county, and had five sons and seven daughters. His oldest son was father of twenty-four children with three wives.

DANIEL HOTTENSTEIN, the youngest son, also resided in Maiden creek township, having five sons and four daughters.

#### DAVID HOTTENSTEIN'S PROGENY.

JACOB HOTTENSTEIN, the eldest son, died when about twenty years of age.

DAVID HOTTENSTEIN studied medicine

with Dr. Joseph Hirsch, and attended the lectures at the Medical Institute at Philadelphia. After obtaining his diploma, he commenced practicing medicine in the upper portion of Berks county, and resided on the homestead in Maxatawny township. He was married to Elizabeth Kline, of Montgomery county. He died in the year 1848, aged 82 years, 4 months and 25 days. His issue consisted of six sons and two daughters, viz: David, Jacob, Daniel, William (compiler of this little work) Isaac, Henry Catharine and

#### HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

His son David died young; also Henry.

Jacob, his second son, had six sons, viz: David, Jacob, Isaac, James, Levi and Henry.

Daniel issue consisted of one son, Lewis K.

William had eight children, viz: David H., Charles A., Robert, Henry, Edward, Caroline, Sallie A., and Matilda.

Isaac issue consisted of four sons and two daughters, viz: Percival, Cyrus, Frederick, Isaac, Matilda, and Margaret (mother).

Sarah was married to Jonas Trexler, of Longswamp, Berks county, and is mother of eleven children, viz: Eden, Willoughby, Jonas, Abiel, Peter, David, Angeline, Saran, Catharine, Eliza and Amelia.

Dorothea died young.

#### HIS GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

Grandchildren of Jacob. David, issue: Catharine, married to A. B. Manderbach, of Kutztown. Now dead.

Jacob. No issue.

Isaac, issue: Mary married to Dr. Yorgey, of Pottstown; Frank, James and Charles.

James, issue:

Levi, issue: Jacob, Charles and William.

Henry, issue: Hettie E., Sallie, Ida, Jacob, Fanny.

DANIEL'S GRANDCHILDREN. Lewis K., issue: Daniel Q.



GRANDCHILDREN OF WILLIAM. David H., issue: William, Dr. Austin, Prof. John, Ezra, Mary (married to William Grim, of Bowers, now dead), and Ellen J.

Charles A., issue: Robert, Edward (living in Indiana).

Robert and Henry died young.

Edward, issue: Elmer K., Eddie L., William J., Charles A., David P., Ida (married to James DeLong, of Bowers), Alice H. and Deborah C.

Caroline married to Daniel Reber, has the following children: Edward and J. William.

Sallie A., married to John V. R. High, of Indiana. Issue: Isaac, Charles, John, Eddie, Caroline, Sarah, Rosa (married to Z. T. Miller), Tillie and Bessie.

Matilda, unmarried.

#### ADDITIONAL FACTS AND REMARKS.

Henry Hottenstein, of Maidencreek (son of William and grandson of Jacob, Sr.), had nine sons and four daughters, with only four of whom the compiler is acquainted, viz: David, Benjamin, William and Charles.

DAVID owns the farm of his father, resides on the same and is single.

BENJAMIN lived in Maxatawny township, Berks county, near Lyons, and had one son by the name of Jarius.

WILLIAM lived on and owned the farm, on which his son William now lives, in Maidencreek township, Berks county. His issue consisted of two sons, Augustus

and William, and two daughters, Dorothea and Catharine.

CHARLES lives in Northumberland county, Pa. He reared a family of several children. I am acquainted with but one, Allen. Is practicing law at Scranton, Lackawanna county (formerly Luzerne).

DR. EDWARD HOTTENSTEIN. In addition to what has already been said of this grandson of Dr. David Hottenstein, we mention the following facts; he was thoroughly educated by the best professors, read medicine with Dr. Griger, of Montgomery county, afterwards attended a full course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduated and received his diploma. He has been practicing for the last twenty-six years.

William Hottenstein, who lived in Cumru township, Berks county, had four daughters, as mentioned before. One was married to Peter Nagle, Esq., of Reading, and a second one to David Bright of the same city. The other two were also married, but the writer does not know the names of their husbands. [Sarah Hottenstein, another daughter, m. Isaac High (Hoch).—Ed.]

Jacob Hottenstein, who came from Europe, had three daughters. One of them m. ——— Kepner, another ——— Reifsnnyder; the third remained single. The sons and two of these daughters are mentioned under the proper head.

#### MAJOR CHARLES E. BEHLE.

On page 140, No. 5, K. and A. F., will be found a facsimile of an ancient Keim manuscript.

Maj. Charles Behlé, the translator of that manuscript, *Das Geschlecht "Keim, stamped ex-Biblioth: Vienne"* (No. 5, p. 140, K. and A. F.), was born January 21, 1838, at Elbersfield, Rhenish Prussia. He was educated at the academy of his native city and came to the United States in 1859. He

served as a private in the 27th N. Y. Independent Battery; was major 12th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery; acting assistant inspector general, Department of Kentucky and on the staff of Maj. Gen. John W. Palmer, in 1893 U. S. Senator from the State of Illinois. Major Behle, a resident of Washington, D. C., is a man of culture and a German campaign orator of high repute. He is a companionable man and a fine conversationalist in both his native and adopted tongue.



## The Family Circle

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THE EDITOR.

Taken when returned to New York with his "Special Dispatches to the Herald of the surrender of Vicksburg to the army of U. S. Grant, July 4, 1863.

### ANCESTRAL REMINISCENCES.

The last owner of the original homestead estate of Johannes Keim the Founder, in Oley township, Berks Co., Pa., about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Pleasantville, was William Mensch Keim, who m. Mary Ganser. His widow in 1895 sold the 119 acres remaining of the original estate to Moses Everhard, who married the daughter of Benneville Keim, brother of William Mensch Keim above.

The first log house built 1707, stood

north of the farm lane, west of the barn, south of the present large stone farmhouse and in the present apple orchard. (No. 1, p. 11, K. and A. F.)

The second house, stone and tiled (No. 2, p. 41, K. and A. F.), was erected in 1730 and taken down in 1898.

The spring-house, still standing (1899), was erected in 1733, date cut on a tablet in the gable.

In the present modern barn is a stone marked 1770, taken from the original structure.

On one of the earlier Keim "plan-



tations" now in Pike, formerly Oley township, Berks Co., Pa., where the late Isaac Weiser Keim, of the line of Jacob, son of the Founder, was born, is a Swiss stone house built in 1751.

The mother of William Mensch Keim, who resided with her son on the original homestead, and lived to a very advanced age, repeated to her children many interesting reminiscences of colonial days, particularly of the Delaware Indians, who still lingered about Oley in her young days. She told of an Indian hut which stood in the rear of the house and of the birth of a babe "pappoose," which was lashed to a board, rubbed with pork and laid by a fire to dry.

Our kinsman, Newton Keim, attorney-at-law, Philadelphia, Pa., writes (May 31, 1899):

\* \* \* "I also ought to have acknowledged sooner my obligations to you for the work you are doing. It is of great and increasing interest, and the completed work will certainly be of the highest value. I note the important contribution in present number from Mr. Othniel A. Keim, and am glad such information was accessible. By such contributions from different sources, compared and revised, a full and reliable map with large detail can, I believe, be worked out from the first immigrant to this land at least."

The "Tribune," New York, Nov. 19, 1898, "In the Far North," noticing "Northward over the Great Ice," &c., by Robert E. Peary, U. S. N.; Andree's Balloon Expedition, by Henri Lachambre and Aleyis Macharon, his assistants in preparation, &c., by Wm. M. Stanley, a Klondiker, who "dusted" with \$112 in dust and nuggets and \$16,000,000 in claims and Our Alaskan Wonderland and Klondike Neighbor. Of the latter volume, the "Tribune" says, p. 8, 4th col:

"Contrasted with this (Stanley's Book above noted) is Mr. Keim's book, the work of an historical enthusiast, whose whole mind is absorbed in the triumph of an ideal once treated with contempt by mankind in general. Mr. Keim, in his younger days, was in almost constant contact with Secretary Seward. He watched all the steps taken in the purchase of Alaska, and he has watched ever since for the moment when that purchase so much decried at the time would be vindicated as an act of the highest political wisdom. His book contains a mass of information.

If there is anything omitted which would serve to cast a light on the history, the resources, the extent, the people or the wonders of Alaska, it must have been very elusive to escape his scrutiny.

He writes, however, almost exclusively as a historian and not as a tourist or adventurer."

On September 21, 1727, when the first 109 male "Palatines" (German emigrants from that part of the Rhine Valley) appeared at the City Hall, Philadelphia, to qualify under the law with their families, making a shipload of 400 human beings, they were entered from Rotterdam (Holland), the point of departure on the continent of Europe via Dover, England, where they touched for fresh supplies.

Future arrivals were entered at different times as "Palatines," "Switzers," "Foreigners," in 1742.

After 1749 it was customary to give the locality.

In these lists the following names appear as the original starting point of the emigrant: Wittenberg, Alsace, Zweibrücken, Nassau, Palatinate, Hanau, Darmstadt, Eisenberg, Swabia, Basel, Mannheim, Durlach, Rittenheim.



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## To all Persons of the Keim or Allied Names.

I would be pleased to have from you the following information for publication in The Keim and Allied Families. Insert all the names and dates you can. If any are missing state what you have heard through tradition, but mention that fact. Also please send copies of entries in family Bibles.

### General Outline of Information Wanted.

Full name.

Where and when born. Where and when married.

Full maiden name of wife.

Names of both her parents and their ancestors as far back as you can.

Names, date of birth, marriage, death (if deceased), of each of your children.

Name of your father, where and when born, marriage, death (if deceased).

Name (maiden) of your mother, where and when born, death (if deceased).

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Name of your great-grandfather, when and where born, marriage, death.

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Continue the same line until you have reached your remotest known ancestor, being particular to give the names of both, and where and when born in Europe, if so, and when they came to America.

If you have any family genealogical or other information in Europe send a transcript, if you will, with authority. It can be returned.

Also photographs, if you have them, which can be returned, of homesteads or persons in your line.

The magazine, The Keim and Allied Families, will give you all information as we proceed.

Address,

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,


Reading, Pa.



JANUARY

1900

NUMBER 14



# The Keim

## And Allied Families

*IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.*



1698

A  
Bi-Centennial  
Commemo-  
ration

1898

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore, illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries.

DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member  
Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

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# The Kene and Alfred Families







MAJ. GEN. ERNST KEIM AND FAMILY.

Paul. Lieut. Franz. Marie. Victor. Joseph. Lieut. Ernst. August.  
Maj. Gen. Ernst Keim. Marie von Malfer Auerheim, his wife.

In the General's clear German hand :  
Zur Freundlichen Erinnerung an Familie Keim. Nov. 19, 1895, München.



# The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,  
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the  
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from  
the 17th Century to the present time.

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Vol. 1, 2.    READING, PA.    JANUARY, 1900.    HARRISBURG, PA.    No. 14.

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## MAJOR GENERAL ERNST KEIM.

### NAME COUSINS IN THE FATHERLAND.

**A**MONG the garrisons of the Bavarian capital is that stationed at Lager Lechfeld bei Munchen, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ernst Keim.

The ancient kingly city on the Isar is one of the most historic and interesting in Europe. It lies 225 miles west of Vienna, and 35 miles southeast of Augsburg. It derived its name 962 A. D., from being the site of a fraternity of monks (Möuchen or München), and was walled by Otho IV, 1157.

The May-Joseph-Platz is one of the finest squares in Europe. The museums, pinacothek and glytothek (painting and ancient sculpture), are rich in works of art, the former possessing 300,000 engravings. The royal palace cathedral, built in 1468, with two towers 333 feet in height; monument of the Emperor Louis of Bavaria; the obelisk, 100 feet high, formed of cannon captured by the Bavarians; the equestrian statue of the Elector Maximilian I; the fine Protestant and Roman churches and Jewish synagogues; the arcaded hofgarten; the park; old and new Rathhausen; Festsaalbau; the colonial statue of "Bavaria" by Schwanthaler, 84 feet high; Leuchtenberg gallery; Royal Library, and the "Hall of Fame" are

among the places and objects of interest.

Munich is the seat of the King, Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign courts and functions of government. It enjoys the most celebrated society in Europe.

For more than thirty years this beautiful city was the residence of Herr Gustav and Frau Julia May (Keim) Behné.

It was there that our fair cousin met Gen. Keim and his delightful family and many friends in court, art, literary and polite society.

The wife of Gen. Keim, Marie von Malfer in her maiden days, was born at the family seat Auerheim near Botzen or Bozen, in the Austrian Tyrol.

This picturesque town of 15,000 inhabitants lies at the confluence of the Talfer and Eisach, about 35 miles northeast of the City of Trent, famous as the seat of the eighteenth or last general Council which formulated the standards of faith, morals and discipline of the Roman Church.

The Italian style of architecture adds much to the beauty of Botzen. It also has many industries.

The grey walls of the Castle of Tyrol can be seen from the town. It



was once an important military station, Poas Drusi, of the Roman wars.

The family of Maj. Gen. Ernst and Marie von Malfer Keim consists of

1. Ernst Keim, about 29 years of age (1899), an officer in the Bavarian army.
2. Franz Keim, also in the Bavarian military service. Known as the most soldiery and handsome of the young officers of the Bavarian line.
3. Paul Keim, with a pronounced taste for art.
4. August Keim.
5. Joseph Keim.
6. Victor Keim.

All youths of splendid physique and talented, attending school.

7. Marie Keim, a very beautiful maiden, just entering her teens. She is very accomplished and greatly admired in the

military and social life, in which her distinguished father and charming mother figure at the court of the Bavarian King on Military and Ceremonial occasions.

Maj. Gen. Keim is upward of 6 feet in height and one of the finest soldiers in Europe. He wears several decorations for generalship and bravery in actual warfare notably in the Franco-Prussian War. The Bavarian army is conceded the palm of being the best drilled, best uniformed and equipped in the world. Its fame in the wars of centuries also stands high. The General's headquarters are about thirty miles from the Bavarian capital on the way to Augsburg and strategically one of the most important points in the kingdom. The General's sons Ernst and Franz will continue the glory of the name on the field of Mars.

## KEIM ACCOUNT.

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 13, p. 338.]

## KYME OF ENGLAND

**I**N the course of his painstaking researches, our distinguished name cousin, obtains much information from the seat of the family in the several forms of spelling, in England.

It will be observed that the name there is of great antiquity, having been established before the arrival of William the Conqueror.

The following correspondence will not only explain itself, but will convey the interesting story of this branch of the world widely distributed name of Keim, and cognate ways of spelling.—Ed.

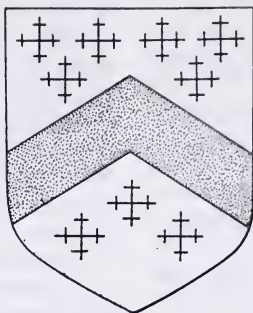
## CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO KEIM. Kingweston, Somerton, Taunton,

August 14 [1880].

Sir: Your letter of August 10th has been brought to me, as I am the Magistrate who lives nearest to Keinton.

The place is written "Chintone" and "Chintune" in Domesday, our survey of 1186, and was probably pronounced then just as it is now. The two entries about it do not seem to agree as to extent and value. One makes it dependent on Barton, which adjoins it to the north. Nothing is known of the origin of the name. The fields in this parish which join Keinton are called Kingshill,





COAT OF ARMS OF KYME OF KYME OF ENGLAND.

Gules a chevron between nine cross crosslets or. Shield red with a chevron between nine cross crosslets of gold.

but if Keinton has been named from the King it would have been called "Chingeston" or "Kingston."

This place is called in Domesday "Chinwardeston" and was probably named after some unknown person, "Keinward" or "Kinward," whose name may possibly have meant "Kingsguard." There is a place near Shefton, Mallet, eleven miles from here, called Cannards Grave and near Glastonbury, five miles from here, is Kennard Moor, called wrongly in the ordinance map Pennard Moor.

A mill at Keinton is called King-a-Mill or Kenyar Mill, and there is another near Wells with the same name; possibly these places may have all been named after the same man. There was a Bishop of Wells "Kinward," from 974 to 985. Keynsham, between Bath and Bristol, is said to have been named after St. Keyne, a Holy Virgin of the fifth century. There is a small place called Keim near Clevedon on the Coast Chen in Domesday, but I never heard any reason for the name.

I fear these explanations will be of no use to you. You are very welcome to any information that I can give.

I remain, yours very truly,

F. H. Dickinson.

Translation of reply:

Kaiserstrasse, 74 Karlsruhe (Baden)

Germany, Aug. 28, 1880.

F. H. Dickinson, Esq., Kingweston, Somerset, England.

Most Honored Sir: You and your (fraülein) daughter accept my warmest thanks for your most friendly and valuable communication of the 14th of August.

I find that "Keinton" in the Domesday of 1086 appeared written as "Chintone" and "Chintune." "Chin" is called in German "Keimen" (Keim).

In old high German it passed over into "Chime," "Chimo," "Kime," "Kimo," "Kyme," "Kymo" (Keim).

After the recently received communication the name of the present village "Kyme" (North and South), in Lincolnshire, was written at the time of the conquest of England by the Normans in 1066 "Chime," and about half a century later there is found the noble family "von Kyme," which flourished until 1337, and whose rich estates then on account of dying out of the male line passed into the female line.

That it could well have retained a resemblance to "Keinton," some older registers might perhaps give some more particulars. \* \* \*



At the present I have my eye upon the following English places bearing the name of "Keim":

"Kaimes" in Scotland, Berwick.

"Keim" in British India, Bombay, District of Sholapor.

"Keymer" in England, County Lincoln.

"Keinton" in England, County Somerset.

"Keymen" in England, Lincoln.

"Keynsham" (Kaynsham), Somerset.

"Kimcote," Leicester.

"Kimedey" in British Hindoostan, Madras, N. W. Calmypsaptatam.

"Kyme" in England, Lincoln.

Should there perhaps be any remaining places marked in the English Domesday Book, whose name is like the name "Keim," Chin(e), Chim(e), Chein(e), Cheyn(e), Kin(e), Kim(e) Kym(e), Kyn(e), Kein(e), Keyn(e), Kayn(e), etc., etc., I then would owe you my greatest thanks, should you take note of any such names.

With politest greetings to yourself and fraulein daughter, etc., yours, etc.,

LUDWIG KEIM.

Lutterworth House, Lutterworth,  
England, 5th Sept., 1880.

Major Pearson forwards the enclosed, which he has had copied from Nichol's History of Leicestershire, and is, he is afraid, all he can furnish as to "Kimcote."

Lutterworth House, Lutterworth.  
Copied from Nichol's History of Leicestershire.

"Kimcote. At the distance of three statute miles and almost southeast from Lutterworth, stands the village of Kimcote, on the northern side of the little stream called the Swift. It was heretofore called Chenemundescote, Kinemondescote, Kynemondescote, Kilmondscote and Chelmondscote; and doubtless the first syllables denote the name of some ancient proprietor of it, and the last syllable, "cote," no less demonstrates this place to have been his residence, "for," says Verstegan, "in our ancient language, it signified a mean country habitation or cottage; yet, as all

things have small beginnings, so that which originally was called a cote became in time to be the habitation of a worshipful family, and yet retained the name of cote afterwards, which though but a low and mean appellation in its primitive sense; yet is not without due honor and respect, on account of the antiquity it carries with it."

[Translation.]

A LETTER TO MR. PEAKE.

Karlsruhe (Baden), Dec. 2, 1880.

H. A. Peake, Esq., Sleaford, Lincoln, England.

Greatly Honored Sir: In possession of your highly-prized message of November 26th I hasten to thank you for the valuable communication and as an evidence of my thanks I send over a copy of my work.

It pleases me particularly to see how interested and informed the people in England are in regard to things that are genealogical and biographical. Would you kindly inform me whether there is an abridgment of Thompson's History of Boston.

\* \* \* \*

Your entirely obliged

LUDWIG KEIM.

Sleaford, England, 26th Nov. 1880.

Dear Sir: \* \* \* I have much pleasure in enclosing you the pedigree of Kyme which you ask for in your letter.

I also enclose the arms of the family of Kyme (see accompanying figure) and an extract from a local history giving short account of the family. \* \* \*

Yours truly,

H. A. PEAKE.

#### THE KYME FAMILY.

The following is extracted from Thompson's History of Boston:

"The family of Kyme is one of the oldest in Lincolnshire, having resided there before the conquest.

Its representative successfully resisted William the Conqueror, and made terms



with that monarch for the retention of his patrimonial estate.

The chief seat of the family was at Kyme, near Sleaford, in this county, where the descendants resided during many generations after the conquest. The first name which we find recorded is that of William de Kyme (circa 1100), whose son, Simon de Kyme,\* founded Boleington Priory A. D. 1136; his wife was Rose, daughter of Robert ——— Steward, of Gilbert de Gaunt. He was succeeded by Philip de Kyme, who was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1168 and 1169; Philip was steward to Gilbert de Gaunt and gave the monks of Kirkstead a fishery on the Witham near Dogdyke; he married Haweis, daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Fitz Wye, who is said to have held the manor of Kyme of the Crown, through Gilbert de Gaunt, to whom it was granted by the conqueror, according to some statements; but there is reason to believe that it was not taken from the Kyme family at the conquest. However, if it were, this marriage restored it to its ancient possessors.

Philip's son, Simon de Kyme, succeeded him and married Rose, daughter of ——— de Benington. He appears to have been engaged in mercantile affairs at Boston, for he is represented (8 Richard I, 1197,) to owe the King 1,000 marks for foreign ships and merchandise at Boston. He was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1195, 1196 and 1197. Simon and Rose, his wife, are mentioned in connection with Thornton Abbey. He was excommunicated by the Pope for siding with the Barons\* against King John and his property was given to Geoffrey Neville, but the estates were restored to his son. He died 4 Henry III A. D. 1220. His son, Philip de Kyme, married Alice or Agnes, daughter of ——— Welles. He gave the Abbot of Bardney 20 sextages of salt yearly from his salt works at Croft and died 27 Henry III A. D. 1242.

He was succeeded by his son, William,

called Lord of Kyme in Lincolnshire, who married Rose, daughter of Sir Giles Tamworth. He is enumerated in a list of the nobility of England of that period, among the "Contes et grans Seors" and bore for his arms Gules, Cruselle d'or un Cheveron d'or. He died 43 Henry III 1259. His son, Philip, succeeded him and married Joan, daughter of ——— Pygott or Bigod.

He was summoned to meet the King (Edward I) at Worcester in 1294, to advise with him respecting the Welsh rebels; and was again summoned in council in 1298, 1304, 1306 and 1307. He joined Edward I with arms and men in 1300 at the siege of Carlaverock, and rendered military service by himself and Thomas de Breton in 1282, 1294 and 1299 and is mentioned in connection with all great public affairs relating to Lincolnshire from 1277 to 1307.

He was appointed a conservator of the peace for Lincolnshire in 1308; he held a manor in Croft at the time of his death, which occurred in 1323.

He was succeeded by his son, William, who married Joan ———. He had "the right of bathing upon the shore of the Manor of Croft" given him. He was appointed in 1323 one of the custodes "to guard and defend and arm and array" the forces for the county of Lincoln, to be ready to march against the enemy at three days' notice. He was also appointed one of the custodes in 1324 to defend the coast of Lincolnshire against a threatened invasion by Charles, King of France and Navarre. He died without issue, 1337.

His widow, Joan de Kyme, held an estate in Croft, as part of the Manor of Boleingbroke, she also held the manor of Thorpe, of the same Manor, at the time of her death in 1362. Her second husband was Nicholas de Cantilupe.

On the death of William de Kyme in 1337 the estates passed to his sister Lucy, as heiress of the family. Lucy married Gilbert de Umfraville, earl of Angus.

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\*See p. 366, K. and A. F.



Their son, Gilbert, died in 1421, and his son, Sir Robert Umfraville, died without issue, 15 Henry VI, A. D. 1436.

The property and the title then passed by heirs female, to the Burdons and Talboys and again by the female line and division, among the heirs general in 1530, when the head of the barony (Kyme) came to Sir Edward Dymoke, of Scrivelsby

The barony of Kyme is now in abeyance between the heirs general of the

Dymoke line and the representatives of the other sisters and co-heiresses of Sir Gilbert Talboys, who died in 1530.

The arms borne by the Kyme family are gules, a chevron between nine cross crosslets, etc.

Stukely endeavors to connect the famous Robin Hood and the almost equally famous Robin of Redesdale with the elder branch of the Kyme family."<sup>\*</sup>

To be Continued.)

## BERTOLET DESCENDANTS.

By Daniel H. Bertolet.

**C**YRUS FREDERICK BERTOLET, the holder of the French Bible, is not the descendant of John Bertolet, the son of Jean. I have positive proof that this family descends from Frederick, the son of Jean, thus Cyrus F.,<sup>5</sup> Daniel F.,<sup>4</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> Frederick,<sup>2</sup> Jean.<sup>1</sup> Again Jean's son John is quoted as being the father of the Pottstown family, whereas the Pottstown family is in direct line from Peter, the brother of Jean, but

through intermarriage with Dr. DeBenneville's daughter, two cousins, they again can claim kinship with us. You misrepresent me in our family line. Where did you get David from. Please correct in your next available issue. Daniel H. Bertolet, Corresponding Secretary of the Bertolet Family Association. Daniel,<sup>6</sup> son of Benjamin,<sup>5</sup> son of Daniel,<sup>4</sup> son of Samuel,<sup>3</sup> son of Abraham,<sup>2</sup> son of Jean.<sup>1</sup>

## DeBENNEVILLE REMINISCENCES.

By Anne DeBenneville Mears.

**I**N the Spring of 1755 Dr. George deBenneville the Founder removed to Milestown, on the Old York Road, six miles north of Philadelphia, establishing himself in a lucrative practice as he was well known and being the only physician in that part of Philadelphia county. His practice consisted more of consultations, as he had many from a distance. Even those he had attended in Oley visited him for advice.

The Indians paid him annual visits, remaining sometimes for a week or more.

This removal from Oley was not so much on account of the Indian outbreak as a desire to be nearer more social life. He did not like retirement. It was to please his wife that he remained in Oley, as she was unwilling to leave as long as her father, Jean Bertolet, lived. He died in 1754.

This decided the change. Dr. DeBenneville, the elder, rented a large mansion on the York Road where he resided until the spring of 1759, when he purchased a property of 22 acres with dwelling, which he improved and to which he removed the same year.

<sup>\*</sup>[NOTE.—"Doomsday Book" containing a survey, 1080, of all the lands in England, under William the Conqueror is a folio

382 double pages of vellum, in small, plain script and a quarto 450 pages of vellum in large script.]



This property was located one half mile south of his residence on the York Road. Here he located a half acre for a family burial place and where he was interred, now (1899) surrounded by many of his descendants.

After his death in 1793, Queen's lane, now a public road, was opened. This took fifteen feet from its former width. Now it has been further encroached upon as Broad street takes fifteen feet from the east and barely escaping his grave.

In that part now appropriated to Broad street lie the remains of General Agnew and Lt. Col. Bird, British officers who met death at the hands of a coward secreted behind a tombstone in the old Mennonite church-yard, on Germantown avenue.

The regiment was planned to take part in the battle when they were killed. They were carried to the house of Charles Wister, opposite Queen lane, where Agnew died. At first they were buried in the old cemetery at the corner of Fishers lane, now known as Hood's cemetery. Watson erected a stone, but General Horner had them removed to a more secure locality in the deB. cemetery.

This I have from authority of letters brought by Agnew's great-grandson in 1876 to C. W——.

After the defeat at the battle of Germantown threats were made by the worthy inhabitants that they would remove the bodies, so as a precaution made the request to grandfather for a burial in his ground.

This matter was kept very quiet for years for fear that it would give offense to the American cause, but that was a mistake as G. deB. held no enmity to any one.

In one of his letters to his daughter, Mrs. John Keim, he answers her question:

"Father, what do you think of the prospects?"

He replied, "Trust in God and he

will order all for the good of the cause."

Grandfather acted toward every one as a true Christian. He never forgot the care and attention he had received when a helpless child, deprived of a mother's care, and an exile from the home of his ancestors. He always spoke of the good Queen Anne as an affectionate and loving foster mother, to whose care he remained until her death, when he was 11 years old.

My grandfather, his second and youngest son has frequently spoken of the gratitude he always expressed for the many kindnesses received in England, and why he should refuse a burial to two of her sons, I never could understand, and especially taking no part in the conflict.

His dwelling was within three squares of the British lines. The foragers of the army were forbidden to molest his home and they dwelt in peace although the conflicts could be heard around them.

G. deBenneville, his son, was but 10 years old when the battle of Germantown was fought. Aunt Keim prevailed on her father to go to Reading to avoid the excitement, as he was in feeble health, having had symptoms of palsy for some years.

He left his practice in the care of Dr. John Bertolet, nephew of his wife.

In 1768 he purchased from Bernard Reses the property of  $7\frac{1}{4}$  acres where he first resided. [This is now my home.] To this he afterwards removed, and his daughter Charlotte married her cousin, Dr. John Bertolet, who remained for several years assisting in the duties of his practice, until the graduation of his son George, who also married in 1781, who purchased this property and resided there until 1828, when he retired from practice.

My grandfather has often told how he used to accompany his father on his visits to his patients, some of whom he had to bleed every spring, thinking it



was for their good. He was a devoted son, always with his father.

Daniel, his eldest son, was appointed junior surgeon in the Thirteenth Regiment of Virginia in the Continental service of the flying hospitals. He served during the eight years of the conflict and received from the government 4,000 acres of land in Ohio through which the Little Miami river runs. It is a beautiful stream, and on its banks are several cities now located. Columbus is one of them.

The property was sold after the death of Dr. D. deBenneville, in 1829, much to the regret of his brother, but some of the heirs had such a beligerent spirit it had to be sacrificed.

After the close of the war he practiced medicine at Moorestown, N. J., but after the death of his father he bought the homestead at Branchtown occupied until 1827, when he found a home with his brother George, his health had failed and he became quite feeble from paralysis.

He was a man of great pride, intelligent and a true type of an army officer. In appearance a perfect type of General Andrew Jackson and one of his mutual friends.

He died of fever in 1828 and is lain

with his family in the family ground at Branchtown.

As to great-grandfather's tours through various parts of the county I have never heard that spoken of by my grandfather, but have heard it said he was commissioned by the government to visit certain points.

As also to his baptizing any one, this is certainly an error, as I fell convinced if he administered that rite he would not have denied it to his daughter, Susanna Keim, who expressed such a wish to him. That he felt himself not in authority was shown in many instances.

He received baptism when an infant in the Church of England, and if he had thought it essential he would have done the same by his own offspring, as he trained them all in the narrow path.

There are several expressions in his writing I have, as follows: "It is a dreadful thing to fall into the hands of an offended God."

He thought of his own case when told by the then Presbyterian clergy, when under deep conviction of his own conscience, "That he was born to be damned from the beginning." Instead of comforting him they stood as judges throwing aside the promises that Christ is the Saviour.

## STICHTER—PETER, JOSEPH AND THOMAS.

### ALLIED TO KEIM IN BUSINESS AND SOCIAL LIFE.

**A** MARBLE slab in the green, velvety turf near the beautiful gothic entrance to the "City of the Dead," one mile north of Reading, Pa., bears this inscription:

"In memory of Peter Stichter, born Aug. 9, 1761, died December 18, 1843. Entered the Revolutionary Army at 16, aided in guarding the Hessian prisoners on 'Mount Penn' and the convention of war in Reading, 1781. Served at Flourtown and Valley Forge. A life-long member of Trinity Lutheran Church, an officer of the same, a delegate of the

Synod, in the first general Luther convention, held at Hagerstown, Md., A. D. 1820, and signer of the Constitution then adopted."

On May 21, 1884, there died in the city of Reading, Pa., the son of this patriotic and upright citizen, of whom the Times, of Reading, Pa., gives the following well merited biographical sketch:

Joseph Lybrand Stichter, son of Peter Stichter and his wife, Elizabeth Lybrand, was born in Reading, October 30, 1813. His grandfather, Conrad Stichter, emi-





COL. JOSEPH LYBRAND STICHTER.  
1813. Reading, Pa. 1884.

grated to America from Lubeck, Germany, in the year 1750, and settled in Reading, where Peter Stichter was born in 1761. At the age of 16, he enlisted in the army of the Revolution, and was with the fragment of the Continental troops under the command of Washington during the dreary winter of 1777 at Valley Forge.

Joseph L. received his education in the German and English schools of Reading, and when 15 years of age became an apprentice to the iron and hardware trade in the store of Keim & Drenkle, a well-known business firm of that day.

He subsequently formed an engagement with the house of Daniel M. Keim & Co. in the same line of business, which was continued up to the year 1837, when he entered into co-partnership with the late John M. Keim, under the firm of Keim & Stichter.

In 1841, by the transfer of Mr. Keim's interest to James McKnight, the title of the firm was changed to Stichter & McKnight. This connection was dissolved in 1858, by the retirement of the junior partner, and Mr. Stichter became sole proprietor of the business.

In 1871, his son Thomas D. Stichter, was admitted to partnership with his father, and from that date to this the house has maintained a high and widespread reputation under the name of J. L. Stichter & Son.

These several firms always occupied the same premises on East Penn square closely adjoining North Fifth street. The site of their present large, commodious and imposing business house was originally owned and occupied by Conrad Weiser, the famous Indian trader and commissioner, who was the official interpreter with the Indians from 1731 to 1753 by ap-



pointment of the Provincial Governor of Pennsylvania.

The first building was a small two-story log and stone structure, rough-plastered and white-coated, from which circumstance it derived the name of the "Old White Store," by which it was extensively known.\*

This building underwent numerous enlargements and improvements under its successive owners, until it was finally destroyed by fire January 16, 1872, and was replaced by the present handsome and substantial three-story building, a fitting monument of the enterprise, taste and liberality of its proprietors.

For many years Mr. Stichter was actively identified with the various projects which tended to advance the material prosperity of his native city. From the inception of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to the latest day of his life, he was a staunch business friend of this corporation, and came to its aid in more than one financial exigency which for the time impaired its credit.

On the 13th of January, 1868, he was elected one of the board of directors of East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was continued annually in the same office until his death.

He took an especial interest in the affairs of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and was for a long time one of its vice presidents and chairmen of some of its most important committees. At the monthly meetings, which he regularly attended, he presented numerous interesting and valuable papers upon agricultural subjects, which were widely circulated.

He was all his life a patron and an admirer of music and the fine arts, and did much to develop a taste for their refining influences in this community.

He was one of the original members of the Reading Benevolent Society, and for many years its Treasurer. He also interested himself in other charitable objects, and contributed toward their support.

One of his most memorable conceptions in the musical way was a grand choral celebration of the 4th of July, 1869, which he carried to a very successful conclusion. The demonstration took place between the hours of 6 and 7 a. m., in the center square of Penn street, and was participated in by a chorus of several hundred male and female singers, led by the Reading Maennerchor, and attracted an immense concourse of approving spectators.

In the Order of "Free and Accepted Masons," Mr. Stichter held a prominent and influential position. He was the oldest member and past master of Lodge No. 62, and for many years held the appointment from the Grand Lodge of Deputy District Grand Master for Berks county. Upon his voluntary retirement from this honorable office, December 20, 1871, he was the recipient of numerous complimentary testimonials from the lodges under his jurisdiction.

Mr. Stichter was originally connected with Trinity Lutheran Church, to which his parents belonged. In early life (1833) he joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in the affairs of the church at large, as well as of his own particular parish, he took a very sincere and earnest interest. He was for years a faithful teacher in the Sunday-school of Christ Church and a member of the choir. He frequently represented the parish as a deputy to the Diocesan Convention, was a long time a member of the vestry and formerly church treasurer. Of the various successive temporal and charitable

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\*This building was purchased 1769 by Nicholas Keim, one of the founders of Reading, Pa., son of Johannes Keim, of Oley, the Founder of the family, from

Conrad Weiser and there began the general hardware and iron business in that section of Pennsylvania.



undertakings of Christ Church he was a zealous promoter, and also a liberal contributor thereto.

Mr. Stichter was married October 23, 1845, in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, to Elizabeth H., daughter of Thomas and Helen (Jacoby) Diehl. Mr. Diehl was a well known merchant of that city. His wife and three children survived him—Thomas D. Stichter, Lillie D. Stichter, and Ella L., wife of Henry Millholland. Mrs. Stichter died February 25, 1897.

Thomas Diehl Stichter was born August 13, 1846, graduated with honors from the Pennsylvania University, m. Josephine McKenty, daughter of Henry McKenty, of St. Paul, Minn., formerly of Douglassville, 13½ miles S. E. of Reading, Pa. He became associated with his father in business and conducted it after his father's death. He was active in church, musical, Masonic and charitable work. He d. July 24, 1892.

In 1871 Colonel Stichter, accompanied by his daughter, Lillie, made a four months' trip to Europe, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, France

and Switzerland, in the course of his tour.

The title of Colonel, by which he was familiarly addressed, was conferred upon him by the late Governor Geary, by a commission, dated June 12, 1871, as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel in the National Guard.

In a retrospect of the life of Mr. Stichter, it may be said without eulogistic exaggeration, that by his death the city and county lost one of its most energetic business men, and most reputable and useful citizens.

The grandfather of Mrs. Joseph L. Stichter, Nicholas Diehl, was commander of a troop of horse in the Revolutionary Army. His sword is in possession of the family of the son, Thomas D. Stichter, surviving him, his wife, a young son, Joseph D., and two daughters, Gertrude and Elizabeth. Peter Stichter, above named, of Revolutionary fame, was one of the witnesses to the "last will and testament" of John Keim, grandson of the Founder, in Oley, and reputed to have been in his day one of the richest and foremost public spirited citizens of Reading and Berks county.

## TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES—1865-1866.

FROM SINAI'S BURNING SAND TO INDIA'S CORAL STRAND.

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from No. 13, p. 395, K. & A. F.)

**I**N narrating as a looker on in Cairo, the fierce scenes of the Mahommedan feast of Ram-sin in celebration of the return of the caravan from the sacred precincts of the Kaabah (Blackstone), or Shrine of Islam, at Mecca, said to have been given by an angel to Abraham, I omitted to mention the climax of the religious fete.

It was on the evening of July 29, 1865, Saturday. Scene—the Ezbekeyeh Square. The Shiek-ul-Islam seated in a niche by the gate of the

palace of Kamel, Pasha, surrounded by other Shieks.

During the earlier part of the evening, the dance of the dervishes had been going on with increasing fervor. The devotees now gathered in groups and bearing torches moved off headed by native music of pipes and drums. In passing the Grand Dervish, and making their Salaams, some threw themselves violently upon the ground, shouting passages from the Koran.

The Dervish waved his hand in cabalistic curves and in a chanting



tone, voiced his "holy" saws. When I pushed my way through the throng back to the hotel long after midnight, there was no abatement of the frenzied gesticulations and outcry.

The climax of the ceremony was the next day, when the Grand Dervish on a magnificently caparisoned stallion, doubtless symbolic of Mahomet's ride on the celestial steed Borak, from earth to heaven, issued forth and rode over the prostrate bodies of the candidates for immediate translation to "Empyrean Heights," in the state of everlasting sensuous bliss among the houris or nymphs of the Moslem's paradise.

To resume my journey.

AUGUST 7, 1865, MONDAY. Suez to-day, as for ages, is a great entrepot of caravan traffic between Asia and Africa and overland travel and transportation by sea between Europe, India, the far East, and Australia. It has no natural advantages, the water being brought from a distance, the native supply being brackish. The hotel is excellent.

AUGUST 8, 1865, TUESDAY. Coffee at 6 a. m., the oriental fashion. Walked, 6.30 a. m., to the end of the mole leading to the shipping anchored in the Gulf of Suez, three and one-half miles. A railroad track for construction work runs the entire length. Back at the hotel 8.30 a. m. Ate breakfast. Writing all day.

The rudeness of the average Englishman toward ladies is beyond endurance. In the U. S. such conduct would end in a sound thrashing. These low bred fellows all bluster like the Three Tailors of Tooley Street, imagine themselves "We, the people of Great Britain." Rough on British gentility, if they are.

AUGUST 9, 1865, WEDNESDAY. Visited the extensive plant of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. Saw the manufacture of artificial ice. Ice is a luxury par excellence, 150 francs a ton. Also converting salt water into fresh for use at the hotel and on steamers. Was struck with the muscularity of the Arabs

at work. Beautiful full moon rose out of the yellowish shadowy outline of Mount Thieh. A wierd effect. Solitude in all its intensity.

A party of French engineers, headed by M. Ferdinand Lesseps, started at 9 p. m. on a trip up the fresh water canal.

I was much interested in this remarkable man. I judge him about sixty years of age. Has a good face, embellished with a close-clipped grey mustache. He was French Counsel at Cairo in the "thirties." Had a stirring diplomatic career. He projected the canal as early as 1854 to Mehemet Said Khedive, when he was diplomatic agent of France at the Viceregal Court and secured the formal concession from Constantinople and Alexandria. He is in every way a very companionable man. Made himself very agreeable among the guests.

[He proposed and prosecuted, 1873-80, his Panama Canal scheme, which went into liquidation after expending \$120,000,000. He d. December, 1894.—Ed.]

AUGUST 10, 1865, THURSDAY. Visited the works of the fresh water canal. Very fine.

AUGUST 11, 1865, FRIDAY. Mailed several newspapers and private letters. Awaiting the arrival of the overland passengers for Bombay.

Saw personal baggage packed in a bureau for a trunk. A novel way of "killing two birds with one stone." This was literally "Un Bureau de Luggage en Voyage."

AUGUST 12, 1865, SATURDAY. Purchased ticket for Bombay, Western India, £60 (\$300). Costly. Distance about 2,900 miles. Fourteen days. Not as far as from New York to Liverpool (3,300 miles). European mails arrived at 5 p. m. Overland passengers at 10 p. m. Paid bill at hotel. Took company's small steamer for the P. & O. Steamship Baroda, which was anchored in the gulf, five miles off shore. Stepped on board at midnight. Twenty-six passengers.

AUGUST 13, 1865, SUNDAY. Shown to cabin at 1 a. m. Remained on deck taking in the last scenes of getting ready





THE EDITOR, 1865.

How he sailed on his "Ship of the Desert" from Suez to the line of International Demarkation between Asia and Africa.

for sailing. Weighed anchor and headed South into the Red Sea at 3 a. m. Took a rest till 7 a. m. Coast visible. Barren and mountainous, in places fully 3,000 ft. high. Meridian, Lat.  $28^{\circ} 26'$ ; N. Long.  $33^{\circ} 6'$ .

During the afternoon the Captain pointed out the towering crest of Mount Sinai, 10,000 feet heavenward and toward the East.

What a train of thought. The camp of the Israelites on the plain below. The great leader in the cloud-capped summit in the presence of the voice of God, declaring the divine commands which to this day are the cornerstone of the religion of the Hebrew and the Christian.

The Red Sea is 1,280 m. long, and nowhere exceeds 200 m. wide and 400 ft. deep. The channel is exceedingly torturous, narrow and dangerous. It divides Egypt and Nubia from Arabia. The name is from the ancient term Sea of Edom, meaning (Edom) red, but it also abounds in red coral and pink colored fuci. It has few harbors and very severe storms. It was always the great route

between the East and West by the Jews and Phoenicians and until the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope.

Passed Ras-Mahommed at 6.30 p. m. the promontory where the Gulfs of Akaba and Suez, which form the Peninsula of Sinai, unite in forming the Red Sea. Days and Nights growing equal as we approach the equator. Water of the sea a dark blue. Rather than red it looks like any other "deep" blue sea.

The hostility of the natives along the coasts renders traveling, in event of accident, extremely perilous.

We have a Portugese band on board, which renders some queer music. It might do to "sooth the oriental breast," but it is rough on a civilized ear trained to music.

AUGUST 14, 1865, MONDAY. Up at 5 a. m. Good run, 250 m. Weather becoming intensely hot. Interesting looking over the rail of the quarter deck, watching the innumerable flying fish, about 2 to 3 inches long, popping up and skipping about 2 feet in air from crest to crest of the waves for fully one hundred feet



or more. Immense stretches of what seems dust or spawn floating on the surface of the calm furnace-like quivering waters.

The night is beautiful. The innumerable stars, bespangling the azure dome overhead suggests the death-like solitudes of the desert night through which the wise men of the East followed the Star of Bethlehem.

AUGUST 15, 1865, TUESDAY. On deck at 6 a. m. Sailors in bare feet scrubbing decks with a formidable hose, scrubber and mop. Ladies not allowed on deck until after 7 a. m. In pajamas and bath wrappers, "Jack" putting on the hose. Very cooling and invigorating.

A beautiful dove from the shore alighted on the ship. Must have mistaken us for a Noah's Ark. Thermometer 108 deg. Fahr. Sensation of passing through a fiery furnace.

AUGUST 16, 1865, WEDNESDAY. Heat growing more fierce. Deserts of Africa on one side and of Arabia on the other.

At meridian Lat. 17° 53', Long. 39° 59' E. Run 245 m. To Aden 471 m.

The steamers adapted to this intense heat are fitted with port holes about 18 inches square, the headlight in the center. These hatches are swung on heavy hinges against the sides of the ship can be lifted to the outside and held by a rope from the rail above. This gives the ship from the outside the appearance of a man of war with embrasures for guns.

A trick is to fasten the right upper corner of a towel to the outer corner of the lifted hatch and the left upper corner of the towel against the ship's side. The lower inside corner of the towel is fastened against the lower corner of the port hole aft and the lower outside corner is held from flapping by a weight consisting of a soda water bottle.

This forms an excellent wind sail, the motion of the vessel forward catching the wind and throwing it in through the open port.

In rough weather when there is danger of shipping a sea these ports are closed and held in place by a cross bar clamp

and powerful screw bolt, making it as firm as the ship's side itself. The "dead-light" then admits light.

It is very refreshing to recline in the outer bunk and look out, as if through a frame, over the placid red-hued surface of the water with flying fish skipping here and there and not a sound but the thumping of the engines, clanking of the rudder chains and smothered splashing of the propeller.

I find it, however, not the most discreet thing to do. The draft and excessive evaporation drying the moisture on the body leads to a feverish condition of the skin and from my experience a very disagreeable, dangerous burning sensation.

The old German's notion of his beer "schweat" it out, is the natural and safest course in hot climates. Plenty of perspiration, a moist surface and steady evaporation is the only condition which renders heat endurable at temperature ranging from 100 to 125 degrees, even in this dry atmosphere.

AUGUST 17, 1865, THURSDAY. Slept in a comfortable chair on deck. Too hot below. Up at 5 a. m. Sailors scrubbing down the decks. Passed several barren islands of volcanic origin. Meridian Lat. 14° 37' N. Long., 42° 22' E. Run 270 m. To Aden 231 m.

On the west coast is Kossier, the nearest point to the Nile, at Keneh or Thebes, 3 days' journey. The former is where caravans start for Kossier on the Red Sea and is known to Upper Nile travelers for its Ghawanee or dancing girls seen there in perfection.

On the Arabian side are D'Jedda and Yembo, the port of Medina, 100 m. inland. Lat. 15° where Mahomet died.

On the Egyptian side is Massowah. [From here the English Abyssinian Expedition fitted out in 1868 which captured Magdala and killed the Negus Theodore.]

Sighted Mocha in Arabia, celebrated for its coffee, and passed the Island of Perim in the straits of Bab-el-Mandel (gate of tears) from ancient wrecks.

This English fortified peak, 245 ft. high,



1½ m. long, is 5 m. from the Arabian and 9 m. from the African coast. Its fine harbor will accommodate 40 ships of the line. It absolutely commands the southern entrance or outlet of the Red Sea.

Have double awnings over the steamer's deck and still the heat is terrific. Dangerous navigation. Several steamers wrecked. Crew and passengers were plundered and others murdered or led to slavery.

AUGUST 18, 1865, FRIDAY. Entered the Arabian gulf heading E. N. E. along coast of Arabia Felix. At 11 a. m. reached Aden, a British military and coaling station, the Gibraltar of the East. Sailing announced for 5.30 p. m. Landed at noon in a felucca, manned by four fierce descendants of Hagar and seminude straight-haired Samauli negroes. The boat is assisted by a peculiar oar with a roundish paddle.

Walked to the postoffice, followed by a troop of nude Somali and negro boys. Mailed "Herald" letter and home. The native business is largely in the hands of the Guebres of Parsees (fire worshippers). Hired a 2-wheeled gig for the "Tanks." It rains here about once in three years.

Rode across an arid sandy plain with the bay on one side and a bamboo native village on the other.

Ascended the hill by a spiral-shaped road. Entered the fortifications. The route thence lay through a narrow gorge into a valley. On the way passed a number of Arabs, camels, donkeys, etc., coming in from the main land. Debouched from the gorge into a valley.

Another view of the bay beyond and between the barracks a well built Arabian town.

The barracks are stone with struggling gardens on the glacis, the only relief to the interminable yellow sand and layers of calcarious rock.

Entering the Arabian town my driver wanted a shilling to purchase water for the horse, a very fine Arabian animal,

which meant at least 20 out of the 24 cents for the owner.

Dismounted and accompanied by a Coolie walked to the Tanks. They are twelve in number, hewn out of the solid rock. Located in fissures in the mountain several hundred feet above the plain below. Much ornamented by masonry and trees. Criminals working in the tanks, and Coolies pumping. They hold for 3 years' consumption, the water being carried to the town on donkeys. Walked through the Arabian town. Narrow streets crowded with an uncleanly, motley crowd of men, women, children, horses, donkeys, camels, dogs, etc.

Purchased some souvenirs. Took to gig and bounded back to the landing. Took a native boat. Aboard again by 3.30 p. m.

Aden is a peninsula, evidently volcanic in origin. Peaks from 200 to 600 feet high. Saw numbers of sheep with fat tails. Some of these caudal monstrosities weigh 10 pounds. The flesh is excellent. They are common in Turkestan and Afghanistan.

The natives on the coast are Moslems and hostile.

We enjoyed much diversion casting pennies overboard and watching the natives diving and bringing them up. Water perfectly clear and can see their movements beneath. Each native wears a belt and carries a knife and pouch.

It is said they will fight a shark and get the better of him even in his native element.

The anchorage is a resort for these fierce fish of prey, but the native swimmers are evidently not concerned about them. At least fifty men and boys were dashing about the ship, shouting at the top of their voices for more "penny-water." When thrown, even a shower of them, into the water the whole party disappeared after the coin. After an incredibly long time beneath the surface, sufficient to take a land lubber's breath away, they would pop up here and there with their reward.



Weighed anchor and headed for the Indian Ocean at 5.30 p. m. sharp.

AUGUST 18, 1865, SATURDAY. Heavy sea all night. Distance to Bombay 1,660 m. struck S. W. monsoon. Sea very heavy. Temperature cooler. Watching the phosphorescent light in the water over the stern. Very fascinating. Light enough to see the flying fish.

AUGUST 19-20, 1865, Saturday and Sunday. Monsoon rising. Sea very high. Raising sail to the tune of a fife and fiddle. Ship rolling. Rough on people subject to sea sickness. Plenty of subjects. I not one of them.

AUGUST 21, 1865, MONDAY. High sea. Main topsail carried away during the night. Making fine run, 313 m.

AUGUST 22, 1865, TUESDAY. During the night the ship took in a few tons of water through the open ports. A sudden swell the cause. I received a complete

drenching in my bunk from a wave striking my side of the ship. Ports quickly closed.

AUGUST 23, 1865, WEDNESDAY. A regular Southwest monsoon. Downpour of rain.

AUGUST 24, 1865, THURSDAY. At 1 p. m. coast of India hove in sight. Missed our point. Poor British navigation. Steamed north along the coast miles out of our course. Might have struck something. Took on a Bombay Harbor pilot at 4.30 p. m. Ship rolling heavily. Rain, rain. Entrance to the harbor very grand. Large amount of shipping.

At 5 p. m. took a native boat and, with luggage, sailed for the shore. Badly splashed. Landed at a stone pier. Took native conveyance for the Adelphia Hotel. Reached 6 p. m. Table d'hôte at 7 p. m. Retired 10 p. m. Very hot.

(To be Continued.)

## A HOTTENSTEIN INQUIRY.

**E**VERY contribution of a name, date, place, event or incident is so much added to the stock genealogical material concerning some one.

Emma Pott, of Pottsville, Pa., in a letter of inquiry respecting her "great-grandfather, John William Pott," says he "married Maria Hoch. I think her sister married a Keim." [Mary High (Hoch), daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Hottenstein) Hoch, married Benneville Keim, of Reading, Pa. See K. and A. F.—ED.]

"My great grandmother on the other side was Blandina Hottenstein, who married Casper Merkel. They were my grandparents."

The following valued communication of date Kutztown, Pa., Dec. 14, 1892, from my venerable kinsman, Jonas Hoch and his sons, Jefferson and Zachariah, on the subject of the Hoch (High) family will not only answer the interrogatories above, but afford me an opportunity to submit a prelimi-

nary study upon this early and influential intermarried family in this interesting portion of colonial Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hoch says (also see No. 5, p. 131, K. and A. F.):

Jacob Hottenstein and his two brothers, sons of Ernst von Hottenstein, came from Esslingen, Europe, and arrived at Philadelphia, &c.

One of the brothers died at Philadelphia. The other moved to Lancaster, where his descendants still flourish. Jacob was the ancestor of the large family of the Hottensteins in this part of the country.

Ancestor Jacob Hottenstein m. Dorothea Reber.

Their children were:

1. Jacob, Jr.
2. William.
3. David.
4. Henry.

And two daughters:

1. Dorothea.



2. Maria.

Jacob, Jr., settled in Richmond township, and had four daughters:

1. Catherine, m. Abraham Biehl.
2. Maria, m. Abraham Deysher.
3. Blondina, m. Casper Merkel.
4. Susanna, m. Samuel Ely.

William Hottenstein, a brother of Jacob, Jr., bought a farm in Crumu township. He had 5 sons, viz: Samuel, William, Solomon and David; and 4 daughters.

One of these daughters was Sarah Hottenstein.

Dr. David Hottenstein had the original home.

Henry Hottenstein, the youngest of Jacob, Sr., sons, studied medicine and af-

terward moved to Lancaster, Pa., his issue being one child, who died young.

Samuel Hottenstein, eldest son of William, settled in the so-called forest below Reading. His father died intestate; he was under the law of England, of which country Pennsylvania was then yet a colony.

Under which Samuel was entitled to two shares of inheritance, as the first born son of the family. The result of his marriage was two sons and one daughter.

William, a son of the ancestor Jacob, bought the farm in Crumu. In 1734 Jacob was already paying quit rents here in Maxatawny.

Truly yours,

JONAS HOCH.

## THE WILL OF JOHN KEIM.

SON OF NICHOLAS KEIM, SON OF JOHANNES KEIM, OF OLEY, PA., THE FOUNDER.

**I**N the name of God, Amen, I John Keim of the Borough of Reading Berks County and State of Pennsylvania, Storekeeper, being of sound mind and memory blessed be God for the same, do hereby make my last will and Testament as follows that is to say First

I order and direct that my Body be buried in a decent and Christian like manner by my executors herein after mentioned.

I give and devise unto my beloved wife Susanna my House and one lot and half of ground situate on the north west corner of Penn and Clement streets in the Borough of Reading, which my Father owned, to her sole use and benefit during her natural life. I also give and devise to my said wife such of my Household goods and furniture as she may choose to take use and dispose of at her discretion. I also give and devise to my said wife the sum of two hundred Pounds yearly and every year for and during her natural life to be paid to her by my Executors hereinafter named in quarterly

payments of fifty Pounds each, the first payment to be made to her three months after my decease, all which I give to my wife in Lieu of her Dower or third part of my estate.

It is my will Provided my children can agree that they divide all my Real Estate, among themselves but if they cannot agree then it is my will and I do hereby order and direct my Executors hereinafter named within one year after my decease to sell at Public sale to the highest and best bidder all my Real Estate wheresoever situate, on such terms and in such parcels and divisions as to them shall seem most advantageous.

It is further my will and I do hereby order and direct that my hereinafter named Executors shall leave the sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty three pounds six shillings and eight pence charged on the Real Estate directed to be sold at their discretion as a fund out of the interest of which they are to pay the two hundred Pounds per annum herein before devised to my dear wife during her life.



It is my will and I do hereby order and direct that all the monies and other charges made in my books against my children shall be deducted from each of their shares so that the whole of them receive an equal share of my Estate.

It is further my will that all the monies arising out of the sale of my Real Estate and my personal estate shall be equally divided amongst my children Daniel George Ester and Benneville share and share alike.

It is further my will and I do hereby order and direct that immediately after the decease of my said beloved wife the House and lot and half of ground herein before devised to her during her natural life shall be sold by my Executors at Public sale and the Purchase money shall be added to the said sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty three Pounds six shillings and Eight pence and the whole shall be equally divided among my children Daniel George Ester and Benneville share and share alike.

And lastly I do hereby nominate and appoint my three sons the said Daniel Keim George Keim and Benneville Keim and my said Daughter Ester Keim to be the Executors of this will giving them full power to execute Deeds of Conveyance and to do every act necessary to carry it into complete execution hereby revoking and making null any former will by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord

one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

(Signed) JOHN KEIM [SEAL].

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the said Testator as his last will and Testament, who at his request and in the presence of each other subscribed our names as witnesses.

(Signed) PETER STICHTER,  
HENRY BETZ.

Registers office Reading Berks County March 3 Then appeared Peter Stichter and Henry Betz witnesses to the foregoing written will who were duly qualified according to law did declare and say that they were present and did see and hear John Keim the Testator sign publish pronounce and declare the writing as and for his last will and testament and at the time of so doing he was of sound mind memory and understanding to the best of their knowledge and as they verily Believe and further that the names Peter Stichter and Henry Betz where of their own handwriting thereto subscribed as witnesses in the presents of each other and in the presence of and at the request of the Testator

DA RHODS JUN Registr.

Endorsed Kr of 1819

John Keim Deceased

March the 3rd

Letters Testamentary in common form under the seal of said office was granted to Daniel Keim, George Keim, Benneville Keim & Ester Keim the Executors herein named they being first duly qualified thereto.

Pd \$3.63.

Recorded Will Book Vol. D, p. 230.

## RANDOLPH OF TURKEY ISLAND, VIRGINIA.

**A**MONG the valuable papers of Mrs. Martha Elizabeth (Randolph) Keim, was found the following connected resumé of Randolph genealogical and biographical material. It is in the handwriting of Mrs. Keim and is entitled [ED.]

MEMOIR OF THE FAMILY OF RANDOLPH OF TURKEY ISLAND, TO BE FOUND AT WILTON, VA.

The books of heraldry show that there were three families distinguished by different coats of arms.

The crest of Randolph, of Wiltshire, is



an antelope's head. It is also the crest of Turkey Island Randolph.

We see in Dooms-day Book that in the year 1294 Thomas Randolfe, as the name was then spelt, was ordered to duty in person against the King of France.

John Randolph was a burgess from Southampton in the year 1300. He mustered the troops at Berwick-on-Tweed in the year 1301.

Richard Randolfe was a burgess from Leicester in the year 1305.

Sir Thomas Randolph (as the name was then spelt), was employed by Queen Elizabeth on several embassies; was a man of great ability and approved by the Queen.

Thomas Randolph (the poet), was uncle to William Randolph, who located at Turkey Island, where he died in April, 1711, leaving a numerous progeny, with ample fortune for each of his children.

William Randolph, his eldest son was Councillor of State, and Treasurer of the colony of Virginia.

Isham Randolph, his third son, was a member of the House of Burgesses from Goochland in 1740 and Adjutant General of the colony.

Richard Randolph, the fourth son, was a member of the House of Burgesses from Henrico in 1740 and succeeded his brother William as Treasurer of the colony.

Sir John Randolph, the fifth son, was speaker of the House of Burgesses and Attorney General for the colony of Virginia.

Peter Randolph, son of the second William, was clerk of the House of Burgesses

Richard Randolph, son of Richard, was a member of the House of Burgesses.

John Randolph, son of Sir John, was clerk of the House of Burgesses and Attorney General. He was in England when the Revolution commenced and did not return to Virginia.

Peyton Randolph, brother of Sir John, was speaker of the House of Burgesses, and President of the first Congress in Philadelphia, where he died.

Thomas Mann Randolph was great-grandson of William, of Turkey Island; was a member of the Virginia Convention from Goochland in 1775.

Beverly Randolph, son of Peter, was a member of the Legislature from Cumberland during the Revolution, and afterwards Governor of the State or Virginia.

Edmund Randolph, grandson of Sir John, was aide-de-camp to General Washington, Governor of the State of Virginia, and Attorney General, later Secretary of State of the United States.


Robert Randolph, son of Peter; Peyton Randolph, grandson of Peter; Richard Randolph and David Meade Randolph, sons of the second Richard, were cavalry officers in the War of the Revolution.

David Meade Randolph was appointed marshal of Virginia by President Washington.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, grandson of the first Richard, was elected member of Congress as soon as he attained the age required by the Constitution. He was a member of the Senate of the United States and Minister to the Russian court.

Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr., was a member of Congress, of the Virginia Legislature, and Governor of the State.

## JOHNS, JOHNSTOWN AND JOHN KEIM.

 R. M. W. KEIM, of Johnstown, Pa., under date of Dec. 28, 1899, contributes the following valuable and interesting details of early family movements and associations:

"My grandfather, Nicholas Keim, arrived here (Johnstown) from Berks county before the year 1800. He was a good friend to Mr. Johns, the founder of Johnstown. This town was laid out in 1801. My uncle, John Keim, eldest son



of Nicholas, stopped at Mr. Johns' house and went to school from there in the year 1800, when he was eight years old. Mr. John Keim, my uncle, lived nearly 95 years and Aunt Barbara, his wife, nearly 94 years.

I have read the history of Nicholas, my grandfather, and his family's in your pamphlet history.

My great-grandfather, Peter Keim, of Reading, bound out all his children after his wife died and Nicholas, his son, my grandfather, was trained up by an Omish Mennonite. That will explain the friendship of N. Keim and Johns, the founder of Johnstown.

Peter Keim, my great-grandfather, went to North Carolina and as far as I can learn never returned.

This is Miss Frany Keim's history of Peter Keim.

In the year 1870 I was in Nebraska City and at the western end of the city I saw a dry goods sign marked "A. Keim." I talked with him as to where he came from. He claimed North Carolina as his birthplace.

I have read nearly everything about our family, children of Jonas Keim, and of most the grandchildren. I am an uncle to Judge Russel Keim, of Falls City. He is a son of C. L. Keim, my brother, and Howard Keim, of Ladoga, Ind., is a son of Silas C. Keim. Silas is my brother.

Sometime next year I will give you a history of the life of myself and family. [It will be awaited with great interest. —ED.]

There are about four families of Keims in Johnstown, fresh from Germany. Nearly all of them are Catholics.

## PENN'S TREATY.

**A**NY one familiar with that portion of American colonial history relating to the founding of the Province of Pennsylvania knows of the "great Treaty" of Amity and Proprietorial purchase and occupation under the elm tree at Shackamaxon. It was the only negotiation and stipulation between the aboriginal possessors of the soil and the Anglo-Saxon colonists "not sworn to and never broken."

In the spring of 1857 one and three-quarter centuries after that event, another of a commemorative and reminiscent character took place also in Philadelphia.

Mr. Granville John Penn, a lineal descendant of the Founder, had come from England to Philadelphia to present to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania the belt of wampum passed on that occasion with explanatory remarks.

The belt, carefully preserved by the society, is larger than used on ordinary occasions, showing the importance

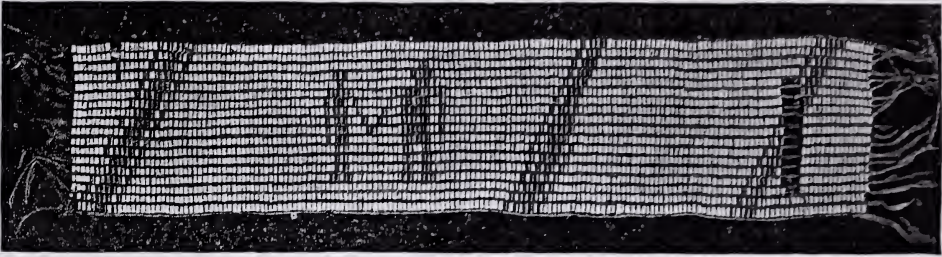
placed by the sachems upon that negotiation with the "white father." It is twenty-six inches long by six inches wide with eighteen strings of wampum. The ground is of milky white clam or muscle, cylindrical beads about three-sixteenth inch long strung vertically to the nineteen thongs of raw deer hide. There are two dark violet-colored glass beads, representing two men one with a hat clasping hands, the larger William Penn, the other an Indian; also three violet-colored bands one-half inch wide diagonally across the belt, consisting of four rows of violet-colored beads in the center one white row on either side and one colored row corresponding on the outside.

These refer to the parties to the treaty or to the rivers Delaware, Schuylkill and Susquehanna.

Wampum is an Iroquois word meaning a muscle.

Before Europeans arrived the belt and beads were made of stained wood, black or white. The muscle wampum



*"Not Sworn to and Never Broken."*

## THE BELT OF WAMPUM.

Was given to William Penn by the Leni Lenapi Indians—At the Elm Tree Treaty at Shackamaxon in 1682 and presented by his great grand son, Granville John Penn, to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the 13th of April, A. D. 1857.

was very valuable on account of the absence of proper tools with which to work the shell.

The Europeans began to make strings of wampum of neat workmanship and design, and barter them to the Indians.

The muscles were found largely on the coast of Virginia and Maryland and were brown, violet and white. They first sawed them into square pieces one-fourth inch long by one-eighth inch thick, and worked them cylindrical, round or oval, on a grindstone. The hole was bored in the center to admit the thong, when they were strung like beads.

The number of strings was determined by the importance of the occasion.

All negotiations with Europeans were ratified by belts of wampum.

Previously the wing of some large bird was used, a custom which long after prevailed among the western Indians in their transactions with the Delawares.

The Delawares, Iroquois and nations in league with them used strings and belts of wampum.

Upon the delivery of a string a long speech explanatory was made, but when a belt was given but few words were spoken.

Whenever the speaker pronounced an important sentence he delivered a

string saying, "I give this string of wampum as a confirmation of what I have spoken," but the chief subject of his speech was confirmed by a belt.

White wampum was the color of peace. The black belt marked with red, having the figure of a hatchet in white in the center, signified war. The brown or deep violet meant something of doubtful import.

The Indian women were very dexterous in weaving strings of wampum, making them with figures to suit the occasion.

They were carried in a chest and were taken out as required.

The young men were often admitted into the presence of the chiefs in council so as to become acquainted with affairs of state and to transmit matters to posterity.

The councils and treaties with the Indians, with which colonial history is replete, demonstrate the use of wampum.

The Indian treaty at Conestoga (Lancaster, Pa.), 1721, held by Lieut. Governor Sir William Kieth, with the Indians was one of the most interesting and illustrated the firm hold which the policy of peace and fair play established by William Penn had taken upon the chiefs. Upon these occasions the Indian eloquence exhibited was remarkable. It is to be regretted that



more specimens have not come down to us.

The interesting proceedings attending the presentation and cognate information will be found in "The Contributions to American History, 1858, Publications of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, p. 205, Presentation to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Belt of Wampum, delivered by the Indians to William Penn at the great treaty under the elm tree in 1682," to which is appended William Penn's letters to the Indians, "Plan for the Union of the English colonies and plan for the confederation of the states of Europe."

Granville J. Penn, Esq., who made the presentation April 13, 1857, is now deceased.


The family of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, is now (1900) represented through the female line by Major William Dugal Stuart, descended from the founder's second marriage. He is the present owner of all the general estate in Pennsylvania of the Penn

family. He visited Pennsylvania in 1894 and 1898. He was educated at Eton. Second Lieut. King's Royal Rifles, 1880. Captain 1889. Served in the Manipore expedition 1891, Burmah against the Dacoits, received medal and clasp. Served in India till 1893, when he was placed on the reserve of officers. 1898, Major, 3d Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment (Militia). He is now (1900) serving in South Africa; m. Millicent Helen Oliva Bulkeley Hughes.

Family seat Tempsford Hall where, among the family relics from which the belt of Wampum was taken, are the gold chain and medal voted to Admiral Penn, the founder's father by the naval council, August, 1653. Also the walking staff Charles I. carried to the scaffold and handed to Bishop Tuxon, just before his execution. It was presented by the Bishop to William Penn the founder. Maj. Wm. Dugal Stuart is of the line from Archbishop William Stuart and Sophia Penn, daughter of Thomas Penn.

## HE SAVED HIS POTATOES.

### AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

 R. ALFRED N. KEIM, Attorney-at-Law, Philadelphia, who passed Christmas day, 1899, with his grandparents, George and Christiana (Wells) Keim, at Kenilworth, Chester county, Pa., and whose exemplary and useful lives were the theme of an interesting sketch in our family chronicle (No. 11), writes, under date December 28, 1899.

\* \* \* \* \*

"From my grandmother I gleaned a little more family history. She said to me:

"My maternal grandfather, Samuel Umstead, lived about two miles above Birdsboro, Pa. His brother, Warner, was an old man who had seen service in the

War of 1812. I remember seeing him when I was a little girl. He was then living in the family of my grandfather's sister, who had married a person by the name of Thompson."

"My grandfather, ——— Wells, was much troubled from raids of the British soldiers on his potato and other crops, so that he at last contrived the plan of burying his potatoes underneath his sitting-room floor. For this purpose a hole was dug in the earth underneath the boards and the potato crop was deposited therein, where it proved to be secure from further molestation. The effect of the hole underneath the floor, however, caused the floor to sag and



acquire a pitch which made it impossible to 'set' the table in any part of the room except one corner, where my grandfather and father always placed

their tables. The house was just a plain log house in Robinson (Robeson) township, Berks county. There my father was born."

## A NATION'S CAPITAL ABUILDING

A JOURNAL BY DANIEL deB. KEIM, OF READING, PA., 1796.

**A** CENTENNIAL commemoration of the occupation of the Federal City by the President, Congress and the Judiciary and the entourage generally of administrative, legislative and judicial functions is now very much in evidence. The President recommended it in his annual message, December, 1899. Congress has recognized it and a Citizens' Committee is engaged in preparatory hustling.

The event occurred in November, 1800.

Captain Daniel deBenneville Keim, who appears from existing records to have been the traveler and Diarist of the family after the close of the eighteenth and opening of the nineteenth centuries, has left narratives of his different journeys, one of which "A Jaunt to New York, 1794," has already been recorded. [P. 218, K. & A. F.]

The following "journal" is particularly valuable, as it gives a clear insight into the ways of travel 104 years ago, in a region now traveled by the finest and fastest appliances of modern transportation.

The accounts of the "Federal City" in 1796, in fact from 1791-1800, are not only sparse, but I regret to say show the disgraceful neglect of Congress to coöperate after putting its hands to the wheel and permitting President Washington's favoritism and Secretary Hamilton's "sell-out" to change the site for the Federal City which had been agreed upon and selected in Pennsylvania about opposite Trenton, N. J.

The impecuniosity of the Government and poverty of Virginia and Maryland after they had agreed to a

donation necessitated not only the desperate tricks of lottery manipulators, policy men and land sharks to "raise the wind" and go on with the work but ruined men of respectability and fortune, who, trusting in the faith of the Government, advanced their private credit.

Even the Commissioners, authorized by Congress, were left to assume obligations on their private responsibility.

The following is Mr. Keim's interesting chronicle of his "journey."

AUGUST 22, 1796. Myself and Michael White, in company, left Reading at 5 o'clock in the morning and arrived in

PHILADELPHIA

Next day at 10 o'clock—56 miles.

AUGUST 24, 1796. Went sailing up the river Delaware 4 m. to fish and hunt. Shot game and caught plenty of fish.

AUGUST 25, 1796. Went to see Peal's museum.

AUGUST 28, 1796. Went to see a black man turning white. His body was quite white and his face was black, which was a very curious sight. In the evening we went to see the fireworks.

AUGUST 30 1796. Started from Philadelphia in a stage towards Baltimore. Came to Chester, 15 m. Changed stage with a fresh set of horses. Proceeded to WILMINGTON, 13 m.

WILMINGTON

is beautiful. About 10 m. we ran close to the river side, which was a beautiful prospect. Changed horses and stage. Proceeded to Newport, 3 m. across the Christina Bridge. A beautiful river. Crossed a river called Whitelick. Came to Standtown, a small village. Came to a town called Christina. Proceeded to Glasgow, to Head of Elk, which is a



large town and lies in Maryland State, 18 m. Dined. Changed stage with a fresh set of horses. Crossed Elk River. Proceeded to Charlestown, 10 m.

Charlestown lies most beautifully on the banks of Chesapeake Bay. Crossed a river called Principio. Rocky place. Arrived at Havre de Grace, after crossing the River Susquehanna in the space of 1½ hours, where it runs into Chesapeake Bay. It is a beautiful prospect. Supped and remained all night.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1796. Started at four o'clock in the morning to Bushtown, a small village. Changed stage with a fresh set of horses. Came to Abington. Crossed Winter's Run. Another Gunpowder river which was a long river. Another called Gunpowder falls. Crossed Bires river. Came to an Inn called Indian queen, 13 miles. Changed stages with a fresh set of horses. Arrived safe at

#### THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

12 m. Baltimore is a large city, fine harbor. It lies in Maryland State. We boarded with Peter Wyant, Inn keeper. It is from Baltimore to Philadelphia in all 110 miles.

This evening we went to see a play performed.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1796. Started from Baltimore towards Alexandria. Crossed a river called Patapsco. Came to a place called Ellquit (Ellicott). Breakfasted. Changed stage and horses and proceeded across the Pattoosen [Patuxent] river. Came to Van Horn, 13 miles. Changed stage with a fresh set of horses. Came to a town called Bladensburg, ten m. After crossing the eastern branch of Potomac proceeded on. Arrived safe at

#### THE FEDERAL CITY

which lies on a beautiful spot of ground, level and on the banks of the Potomac. While we were there we went to see "President's Palace" and "Congress Hall," which was a very large building. They were not quite finished. The city is not improved very much as yet, but

they expected it would improve in a short time. Went on. Arrived at

#### GEORGETOWN

a seaport town on the river Patomac 1 m. from Federal City, 10 m. from Bladensburg. Crossed the river Potomac in a boat. It is a mile broad. When we arrived on the other side we were in Virginia State. Got into a new stage with a fresh set of horses. Proceeded to

#### THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

11 miles. In all from Baltimore, 44 miles.

Alexandria lies on a beautiful spot of ground and on the banks of the river Potomac. There is not a hill within 20 miles all around the city.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1796. Started from Mr. Ebert's Inn (a Frenchman) at 3 o'clock in the morning. Crossed a river called Cameron. Came to an old hut 10 m. from Alexandria, where there was an old man living. He had some brandy and spirits on a table. At 5 o'clock in the morning, outside of the hut we called for spirit and while we were drinking he was playing the fiddle which seemed droll to us so early in the morning. Went on. Came to Chester, a small village. Breakfasted. Changed stage with a fresh set of horses. Crossed the river Accoquiana [Occoquan]. Came to

#### DUMFREYS

9 m. A large town and has a county house. Changed stage with a fresh set of horses. Came to Stafford, 12 miles. Dined. Changed horses and stage and came to Falmouth on the banks of the river Rappahannock. We crossed Rappahannock, which is a very large river. Arrived safe at

#### FREDERICKSBURG

a very large town. Supped and remained all night.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1796. Started from Fredericksburg at 3 o'clock in the morning. Came to an Inn and place called Bowling Green, 8 a. m. Breakfasted. Changed stage with a fresh set of horses. Proceeded to an Inn 14 m. Changed stage with a fresh set of horses. Went on. Crossed a river called the Pamunky,



over a very high and long bridge. Came to Hanover, 12 m. Came to an Inn, 9 m. Changed stage with a fresh set of horses. Arrived safe at Richmond, 16 m.

#### RICHMOND

is the capital of Virginia. It lies on the banks of the James river. The city lies in an uneven spot of ground and the river dam rocky and many falls. The city is large, but the houses generally frame and log buildings.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1796. Continued at Richmond. This day we crossed the James river on 5 high and long bridges to Manchester.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1796. Started away at 3 o'clock in the morning. Came to an Inn called Redwood, 18 m. Breakfasted. Changed stages and horses. Proceeded to New Kent Court House, 14 m. Dined. Changed horses and stage. Came to

#### WILLIAMSBURGH

a county seat and a large college. It lies on a beautiful spot of ground. Changed stage and horses. Came to Little York, 12 m. Supped.

LITTLE YORK [Yorktown], lies on the bank of York river. All salt water, but the town is lonely.

This evening we went to see the place where Cornwallis was taken. We saw the batteries and the house in which he was taken prisoner.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1796. Started from Little York at 2 o'clock in the morning in a stage and a fresh set of horses. Came to an Inn 12 m. Changed stages and horses. Came to

#### HAMPTON.

We were now at the farthest point of our land staging, which is from home 430 miles. We breakfasted. Went into a packet boat belonging to Tom Jones. Started at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrived safe at

#### NORFOLK

18 miles by water and took us 18 hours. We had very disagreeable sailing, crossing the river. When we got about half way the wind abated and it grew quite calm and tide against us. We were

forced to cast anchor and lay by for 10 hours. At last a breeze came up. We hoisted anchor and sail and got off. We then sailed very fast till some time after we ran aground on some oyster shoals. It took us 5 hours to get off again, which was very disagreeable, and we had very short allowance of water on board.

This night was the first time of my sleeping on board of a vessel.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1796. The city of Norfolk is very large and lies beautifully on the banks of Norfolk bay, 25 miles from the Capes. All salt water. Norfolk has one of the finest harbors in the United States. Here is much shipping carried on and other trades.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1796. We boarded with a widow named Polly Street at the Eagle Tavern. This day we went to the other side of the river to Portsmouth, a small village.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1796. This evening we went to see a play.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1796. This day we went a sailing with 5 gentlemen from the city about 10 m. up the bay. In the evening we went to see a play.

Norfolk is a terrible place for gambling and bad characters. While we were there in the city there was a number of accidents happened and people dying every day up to 20 per day.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1796. Started away from Norfolk at 4 o'clock in the evening in a Packet, bound for Baltimore. The captain's name, Mr. Eagle.

We sailed about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, we ran aground. We all fell to work trying to get off, but it was all in vain. We were forced to lay by till next day at 10 o'clock. We all got into a boat and went to Norfolk again for the night.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1796. Got on board the Packet again at 10 o'clock in the morning and hoisted sail with a terrible good breeze in favor of us. We sailed at the rate of 10 knots an hour. The morning before we started, there was a woman found dead lying in the street. Died with the yellow fever. This night a



storm arose. We sailed at the rate of 12 knots an hour.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1796. Still sailing towards Baltimore. This day the wind grew calm towards 11 o'clock. We sailed very slowly and continued so all day.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1796. Still sailing and arrived safe at Baltimore again at 12 o'clock at night. We had a long passage from Norfolk, which is 400 miles by water.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1796. Left the Packet at 7 o'clock in the morning. Went to our old boarding place. On the passage I felt very unwell, being sea sick.

OCTOBER 3, 1796. Started from Baltimore at 10 o'clock in the morning in a Packet. We sailed as far as Fell's Point. Cast anchor and got a new block fixed to our mast. Sailed again from Fell's Point at 2 o'clock in the morning. We sailed only 12 miles this day, wind and

tide being against us.

OCTOBER 4, 1796. At 6 o'clock began to sail again and arrived safe at Frenchtown at the hour of 12 o'clock, 52 miles. We got into a stage and crossed the land which was 18 m. to

#### NEW CASTLE.

Supped. The same evening at the hour of nine o'clock. We went into another Packet and sailed all night. Only went 15 miles on account of the wind and tide being against us. At last we were forced to cast anchor and lay by till next day. At the hour of 3 o'clock sailed and arrived safe at Philadelphia at 6 o'clock in the evening.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1796. Left Philadelphia at 4 o'clock in the morning and arrived safe at home at the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening.

By water from Norfolk to Philadelphia is about 650 miles and by stage, 446 miles.

## KEIM OF OLEY.

### PRESENT OR RECENT GENERATIONS.

**I** SAAC WEISER KEIM, Recorder of Deeds, Reading, Pa., before his decease in 1897, gave me the following information concerning his own and related Keim families, of Oley, Pa.

Jacob Keim, son of John, who m. Widow Kauffman, had eleven children, six sons, five daughters, two of whom m. One of them.

1. Benjamin Keim m. Abigail Weiser, daughter of Jacob Weiser, of the family of Conrad Weiser, the celebrated Provincial Interpreter, and agent of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and had issue:

1. Isaac Weiser Keim, b. 1845, in now Pike township, near Lobachsville, Berks county, Pa., in the family homestead, erected in 1757.
2. Catherine Keim, m. ——— Merkle, of Fleetwood, Berks county, Pa.

Isaac Weiser Keim m., 1878, Mary Ellen Marquette, daughter of Samuel Marquette, whose father came from France

and settled at Douglassville, Berks county, Pa.

Had issue: 10 children:

1. Charles Carroll Keim.
2. Abigail Eliza Keim. d.
3. Robert Morris Keim.
4. Martha Catherine Keim.
5. Mary Ellen Keim. d.
6. Frances Susan Elizabeth Keim.
7. John Benjamin Keim.
8. ———.
9. Daniel Jacob Keim.
10. Conrad Weiser Keim.

Benjamin Keim, father of Isaac W. Keim, owned the old Yoder farm, where stood a tannery, built before the American Revolution. Daniel Keim, a bachelor, learned the trade of tanning.

John Keim, youngest son of Jacob Keim, died in the old homestead, built in 1751, and left there three maiden sisters, Catherine, Elizabeth and Susan. A beautiful farm of 300 a. belongs to this estate. One of the sisters d. 1898.

William Mensch Keim, last owner of



the homestead of the Founder, was the son of George Keim. Another son was George Mensch Keim, who lives on the hillside beyond. Another son was

Israel Keim, who lives  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. above the homestead, between Lobachsville and Pike.

## AN HEROIC GERMAN-AMERICAN MATRON.

### A MEMORY OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

THE late Mary May (Keim) Weidman, daughter of Hon. George M. and Julia C. (Mayer) Keim, not long before her death, in looking over some family papers, handed to me the following valued letter to her mother from my maternal grandmother.

It was written apparently before the days of postage stamps, or, at all events their use in the United States Postal Service in the Valley of the Shenandoah, in Virginia.

Its superscription is as follows. All in the handwriting of the sender:

Front Royal, Va., Jan. 11. 5  
Mrs. Julia C. Keim,  
Reading,  
Pa.

(Seal of green sealing wax, size of a silver half dime.)

The letter breathes the true heroic spirit of a half century ago of one of Pennsylvania's German-American born women, wife of a scion of one of the lines of best blood of Virginia.

The letter will speak for itself. The numbers refer to the explanatory notes at the end.

"Waterside," Jan. 27, 1847.

Your very affectionate letter, my dearest sister,<sup>2</sup> has not been absent from my mind, and as I feel more composed will endeavor to scribble a few lines this morning.

It is needless to tell you the anguish I experienced in parting with my beloved husband. I strained my eyes to catch a last look at his dear form, and the agony I felt in thinking I was gazing at it for the last time was indescribable.<sup>3</sup>

But that still small voice which I have so often heard sounded in my ears, "Fear not, I am with thee. Oh! be not dismayed."

I aroused myself and felt that I too had a part to act, with calmness and resignation. I bowed in humble submission to my Maker's will, and humbly trust he will continue to support me.

I feel extremely anxious to hear from dear "Luce,"<sup>4</sup> as William wrote to me that she had fretted herself sick since those war alarms had sounded in their neighborhood.

I wish my child had had her mother's firmness, for I know it was a great disappointment that William could not get a chance to win some laurels.<sup>5</sup>

I shall endeavor to keep my mind prepared for the worst, but Mr. Marshall<sup>6</sup> comforted me by saying there would probably be peace before my husband got to Mexico. It is thought, too, that the volunteers going now will be put in garrison and those trained sent to the battle-field, which my husband will regret

He wished to go straight to the field of action.

I have calmed Sue<sup>7</sup> a good deal by telling her the same God rules now as formerly when he was so miraculously preserved. He has a scar<sup>8</sup> between two of his fingers and had his epauletta shot off. Do you remember when you were a child how much you were distressed when you heard he was taken prisoner?

The first letter he wrote after the battle of Queenstown commenced "Thanks to the Guardian Angel of my wrist," etc. He has no such Talisman now, but I hope a lock of my hair in his watch will have the same power.

I am extremely gratified at receiving such very kind letters from my sons-in-law. William and "Luce" are anxious we should all spend the winters with them, but I wrote to say that I was too good a soldier not to stand my ground.



I have many duties to perform, and trust God will give me health to go through with them. \* \* \*

When first my dear husband left, Sue bore it so dreadfully that I was very desirous she should be with her sisters, but she is more composed now and cannot think it right to leave me. \* \* \* My husband will send me half his pay. Oh! it is money dearly earned.

I have written to John<sup>8</sup> to beg he would bring his family on as soon as the roads would allow. I would be happy to have you, my dear sister, at any time. \* \* \*

My father-in-law<sup>9</sup> is at present with us. He has lately been dividing his home between sister Ann and myself. She is on a visit to Fauquier<sup>10</sup> at present. When she returns he will go to Vacluse<sup>11</sup> and spend the greater part of his time there. His memory had quite failed him, but it has returned to him again. He enjoys excellent health and has a prospect of getting some five or six thousand dollars from St. George's estate.<sup>12</sup> \* \* \* Do write soon, my dear sister.

I am anxious to hear how my dear mother's foot is getting. My best love to her, yr. husband and all yr. dear children. Remember me to Cecelia.<sup>13</sup>

God bless you, my ever dear sister. Think of me at the Throne of Grace, and pray God to strengthen and prepare me for whatever is before me.

Yours most truly,

M. B. RANDOLPH.<sup>14</sup>

My love to my other children. In haste. Sue is very much interested in finishing off a bed quilt of Ann Carey's<sup>14</sup> making. Chris. and Tom<sup>15</sup> are all a fond mother's heart could wish. I feel uneasy about the silence of my dear absent ones.

Notes. Maria B. (Mayer) Randolph letter.

<sup>14</sup>"Waterside," the name of the plantation of Col. Thomas Beverley Randolph, near Front Royal, a post village in Warren county, near the Shenandoah River, 84 m. W. of Washington, D. C., 20 m. S. of Winchester, now a railroad station.

<sup>15</sup>Julia C. Mayer, wf. of Gen. George

May Keim, of Reading, Pa., and dau. of Christopher Bartholomew Mayer, second of the name, of Lancaster, Pa. P. 79, K. and A. F.

<sup>8</sup>Col. Thomas Beverley Randolph. See pp. 321 and 322, K. and A. F. Mustered in January 7, 1847. Lieut. Col. First Va. Regt., Vols. Discharged July 20, 1848.

<sup>9</sup>Lucy Jane (Randolph) Keim, wife of Gen. William H. Keim, Reading, Pa., 3d child of Mrs. Randolph.

<sup>10</sup>It was a sore grief not to be able to take his company to Mexico. There were three companies offered, one accepted. General Keim was later, for many years, General of the Berks Militia Division. He was Major General of Volunteers in the three months' service, and Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Civil War, having participated in the advance in the battle of Williamsburg, Va., from a sick bed. D., 1862, from a relapse occasioned by exposure.

<sup>11</sup>Susan Burkart Randolph, another daughter, 5th child, m. later Samuel R. Millar, of Virginia and Iowa. Mr. James Marshall, of Front Royal, Va., brother of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the U. S., the friend and appointee of President Washington.

<sup>12</sup>I recall this and his many thrilling experiences in battles and campaigns which he narrated to me. See pp. 321 and 322, K. and A. F.

<sup>13</sup>Lieut. Col. John High Keim, m. her daughter, Martha Elizabeth Randolph, 3d child, sister of the wife of his brother, Gen. William. I can well remember this "overland" journey, undertaken in the summer of 1847 in our ancient ark kept for these summer migrations, drawn by "Jim and Frank," a pair of sorrel Kentucky "bobs," 17½ hands high, purchased for adequate motive power which they furnished at the lumbering pace of 30 or 40 miles a day.

<sup>14</sup>William Randolph, of the "Chattsworth Branch," father of Col. Thomas Beverley Randolph. P. 368, K. and A. F.

<sup>15</sup>Farquier County, in which a large family seat was located.



<sup>11</sup>"Vaucluse," then the estate of Strother Jones, who m. Ann Cary Randolph, sister of Col. Thomas Beverley Randolph, 10 m. S. S. W., of Winchester, now in Frederick county, Va., and a railroad station.

<sup>12</sup>St. George Tucker.

<sup>13</sup>Cecelia von Schrader, who, as a young girl, first arrived in the U. S. with her parents, became a member of Hon. George M. Keim's family as companion for his wife, and died at the residence of Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore, Md., his son-in-law. She was the aunt of Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, U. S. N., Col. Frank Farquhar, U. S. A., and Fergus and Lucy Farquhar, distinguished attor-

neys, Pottsville, Pa. She is buried in the Keim lot, Charles Evans' Cemetery. Her tomb bears the following inscription:

Natalie Cecelia von Schrader, dau. of the late Baron Ulrich von Schrader, b. in Saxony, Germany, Sept. 15, 1816; d. in Baltimore, U. S. A., Sept. 10, 1894.

<sup>14</sup>Ann Cary must mean Ann Cary Randolph, the youngest child of Col. T. B. R., named for her father's sister, Mrs. Jones. See <sup>11</sup> above and

<sup>15</sup>Christopher Mayer Randolph and Thomas Mann Randolph were sons. See p. 368, K. and A. F.

<sup>16</sup>Maria B. (Mayer) Randolph. P. 325, K. and A. F.

## EZRA HIGH (HOCH) OF "POPLAR NECK."

**C**ONTIGUOUS to the southern "city line" of Reading, Pa., lies one of the finest farms in the county of Berks, Pa., known as "Poplar Neck," in Cumru township.

It was purchased from its prior colonial owner by Samuel Hoch, son of Rudolph, the Founder.

This splendid estate descended to Isaac Hoch, who began the use of "High," the translated form of the surname, who devised it to his son, William High, from whom it descended to his son, the late Ezra High.

Ezra High, b. on the family estate, August 15, 1816. M. Hannah Gernant, b. April 29, 1816. Had issue:

1. Catherin, b. June 28, 1842; m. Jonas de Turek, 1865.

2. Wm. Penn, b. July 27, 1844; m. Sarah Beidler, July, 1865.

3. Mary Barbara, b. Aug. 10, 1846; m. W. A. Schall, Jan. 30, 1882.

4. Anna Gernant, b. Mar. 23, 1849; m. April, 1877, Henry E. Lewis. She d. July 9, 1895.

5. Sarah Gernant, b. April 8, 1853—

6. Emma Gernant, b. Feb. 2, 1865; d. Mar. 20, 1882.

On the "Poplar Neck" estate, about one-eighth of a mile N. W. of the old Hoch homestead, is the family graveyard. It is enclosed within a brick wall about 50 feet square, shaded by cedars like Nature's lutes moaning to the winds of heaven, a never-ending requiem. The following are the inscriptions upon these principal mural memories of Hoch:

In German translated. Here rests Isaac High. He was born July 3, 1753. Married Aug. 18, 1784, to Sarah Hottenstein. He had 7 children, 4 sons, 3 daughters, and died May 18, 1795.

In memory of Sarah Nagle. Former Consort to Isaac High and later Consort to Peter Nagle, Esq. She was born 29 Jan., 1767; d. 18 Aug., 1843.

Samuel Hoch, b. Mar., 1733; d. July 19, 1795.

Esther Herbein, b. June 3, 1732; d. 22 Feb., 1796.

William High, b. Jan. 14, 1786; d. May 29, 1851.

On the North side Catherine High, Consort of William High, and daughter of John Van Reed, b. 21 Jan., 1788; d. 27 Mar., 1822; 2d wife of William High.

Catherine High, former Consort of



John Gressemer and late of Wm. High, and daughter of Jacob Van Reed, she b. April 27, 1786; d. June 4, 1857.

Ezra High, b. Aug. 15, 1816; d. April 8, 1897.

Emma High, dau. of Ezra, b. Feb. 2, 1855; d. Mar. 10, 1882. 27-1-18.

Miss Sarah A. High, Williamsport, Warren county, Ind., daughter of William Hottenstein of Kutztown, Pa., m. John R. High, of Indiana.

## A KIME (KEIM) REUNION OF "ANCIENTS" IN OLD WARWICK.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE YEARS OF HUMAN LIFE LIVED BY FIVE PERSONS.

THE following clipping, "Special dated at Chester, Pa., January to 'the Inquirer,'" Philadelphia, 12, 1900, sent the Editor through the thoughtfulness of Jesse B. Kimes, of Philadelphia, tells its own story:

CHESTER, Jan. 12, 1900.—At the old Kime homestead in Warwick township, Chester county, near Harmonyville, a family reunion of the Kime family held a day or so ago was attended by a number of aged brothers and sisters and a number of other aged people, all of whom are in good health, retain all their faculties and are still able to be about the farm and do work from sunrise to sunset. The group includes George Kime and his wife, both of whom are past their 85th birthday; David Wells and wife, nee Kezia Kime, 97 and 90 years respectively, and Jonathan Kime, aged 82 years.

On the farm where the celebration was held the title has been in the family name for over a hundred (169) years, and there is some peculiar genealogical his-

tory connected with it. Jacob Kime took title to the property. He had four sons and two daughters. He was followed on the place by Samuel Kime, who also had four sons and two daughters, and now Jonathan Kime has title and he has four sons and two daughters. All of the Kimes have been hale and vigorous old men. Daniel Kime, a brother to the present owner of the property, when near 60 years old walked through the great blizzard of March, 1888, to Pottstown, a distance of six miles. The night of the blizzard his father died and he walked to Pottstown to make arrangements for the funeral. The father at the time of his death was past 90 years.

There was also at the celebration the father of Mrs. Jonathan Kime, Samuel Crosley, who has passed his 92d birthday. This old man at one time owned a stage line running between Philadelphia and Reading and operated the line until after the building of the Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Canal.

[See pp. 87, 88, K. and A. F.—ED.]



## The Family Circle



THE EDITOR.

A "Centennial" Silhouette likeness 1876 taken by Montague Abrahams, "Scissors Sculptor," off hand on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, without marking, tracing or any instrument other than scissors.

### KEIM COLONIAL DESCENTS ON RANDOLPH LINES.

By James Allaire Milholland, of Cumberland, Md.

THE following analytical exhibit of specified lines of Keim Colonial descents on Randolph lines, compiled after profound research, will also apply to any of the families allied to the stock of the surnames given.

CHRISTOPHER WORMELEY had:

1. Ralph Wormeley, m. Agatha Elton-head; had
2. Ralph Wormeley, m. Elizabeth Armistead; she dau.
3. John Armistead, who m. Judith

4. John Page (1627-1692), m. Alice ———, had
5. Matthew Page (1659-1703), m. Mary Mann, had
6. Mann Page (1651-1730), m. Judith Wormley, dau. of 2.
7. William Randolph, of Virginia (1651-1711), m. Mary Isham, of Bermuda Hundred, Va. (See p. 368, K. and A. F.) Had (see 8), had (see 12), had
- 7A. Thomas Randolph, 1682-1730, m. Judith Fleming, had
8. William Randolph (1681-1742), m.



- Elizabeth Beverley, dau. of 19,  
 9. Peter Randolph (1708-1767), m.  
 Lucy Bolling, dau of 23, had  
 9A. Beverley Randolph, 1738, m. Martha  
 Cocke.  
 10. William Randolph (1712-1744) (son  
 of 7A), m. Maria Judith Page,  
 dau. of 6, had  
 11. Thomas Mann Randolph, m. Ann  
 Cary, she dau. of 22, had  
 11A. William Randolph, m. Lucy Boll-  
 Randolph, dau of 9A, had  
 11B. Thomas Beverley Randolph, of Va.,  
 m. Maria Barbara Mayer, of Lan-  
 caster, Pa. (See pp. 368, 369 and  
 370 K and A. F. for further de-  
 scent.)  
 11. Also had son, Thomas Mann Ran-  
 dolf, who m. Martha Jefferson,  
 dau. of Thomas Jefferson, author  
 and signer of the Declaration of  
 American Independence, 1776,  
 Third President of the United  
 States of America.  
 12. Richard Randolph, of "Curles"  
 (1691-1749), m. Jane Bolling, dau.  
 of 16.  
 13. John Rolfe (1585-1622), m. the In-  
 dian Princess Pocahontas. (See  
 Frontispiece, No. 13 and p. 385, K.  
 and A. F.) Had  
 14. Thomas Rolfe, m. ———, had  
 15. Jane Rolfe, m. Robert Bolling, he  
 m. (2d) Ann Stith, dau. of John  
 Stith, of Va., had  
 16. John Bolling, m. Mary Kennon, had  
 Jane Bolling. (See 12, said Mary  
 Kennon dau. 7.)  
 17. Richard Kennon.  
 18. Robert Beverley, of Va. (1663-1687),  
 m. Mary ———, had  
 19. Col. Peter Beverley, m. Elizabeth  
 Peyton, had Elizabeth Beverley.  
 (See 8.)  
 20. Thomas Taylor, m. ———, had  
 21. Ann Taylor, m. Miles Carey, had  
 21A. Henry Cary, m. Judith Lockey, had  
 21B. Henry Cary, m. Elizabeth ———,  
 had  
 22. Archibald Cary, m. Mary Randolph,  
 had Ann Cary. (See 11.)  
 23. Robert Bolling, son of 16, m. Ann  
 Cocke, had  
 24. Lucy Bolling, m. Peter Randolph,  
 had  
 25. Beverley Randolph, m. Martha  
 Cocke. (See 9A.) Had  
 26. Lucy Bolling Randolph, m. William  
 Randolph. (See 11A.) Had  
 27. Thomas Beverley Randolph, m.  
 Maria Barbara Mayer. (See 11B.)

#### KIMES (KEIM) DATA.

Mr. Jesse B. Kimes (Ontalaunee  
 Slate Works), Philadelphia, writes,  
 February 5, 1900: "My grandfather,  
 John Kimes, who lived near Chester  
 Springs, Pa., married Katharine Lud-  
 wig, about 1800. Had eight children.

My father was Samuel Kimes and, I  
 think, first cousin of the father of Mrs.  
 S. J. Davis, of Philadelphia. I am  
 anxious to learn when Keim was  
 changed to Kimes." [See p. 56, K.  
 and A. F., giving causes of corruption  
 and mutilation of German names.—  
 Ed.]



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### General Outline of Information Wanted.

Full name.

Where and when born. Where and when married.

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Names of both her parents and their ancestors as far back as you can.

Names, date of birth, marriage, death (if deceased), of each of your children.

Name of your father, where and when born, marriage, death (if deceased).

Name (maiden) of your mother, where and when born, death (if deceased).

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Name of your great-grandfather, when and where born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandmother, where and when born, death.

Continue the same line until you have reached your remotest known ancestor, being particular to give the names of both, and where and when born in Europe, if so, and when they came to America.

If you have any family genealogical or other information in Europe send a transcript, if you will, with authority. It can be returned.

Also photographs, if you have them, which can be returned, of homesteads or persons in your line.

The magazine, The Keim and Allied Families, will give you all information as we proceed.

Address,

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,  
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FEBRUARY

1900

NUMBER 15

# The Keim

## And Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

1698

A  
Bi-Centennial  
Commemo-  
ration

1898

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore, illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries.

DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member  
Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

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## THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

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Excerpted #37, 38 (p. 4) 4-12-65 12/30





JOHN KEIM,  
Of Louisville, Ohio.  
*Banker—Merchant—Manufacturer.*



# The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,  
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the  
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from  
the 17th Century to the present time.

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Vol. 1, 2.    READING, PA.    FEBRUARY, 1900.    HARRISBURG, PA.    No. 15.

---

## JOHN KEIM, OF LOUISVILLE, OHIO.

A VERY BUSY MAN IN A VERY BUSY COMMONWEALTH.

**I**N the middle eastern section of the neighboring State of Ohio, is the county of Stark, doubtless named after John Stark, the hero of Bennington, Vt., who by his complete rout with his militia of the British regulars and Hessian contingent killing 207 and capturing 700 of 1,000 men, made the defeat and surrender of Burgoyne at Stillwater and Saratoga the logical end of a disastrous campaign and correspondingly raised the hopes of the Continental Congress and its army. Stark in the saddle pointing toward the enemy exclaimed: "There are the red coats and they are ours, or this night Molly Stark sleeps a widow." Molly Stark did not sleep a widow and John Stark won the thanks of Congress, a brigadier's commission and a county named after him in Ohio. Are Republics ungrateful?

At all events reminiscent and inspiring as the name is, by any other name Stark county would still occupy a proud position in adaptability of soil to agriculture, at the same time resting upon foundations of subterranean wealth in coal, iron and oil. And as well in industry and unlimited facili-

ties of traffic and transportation. The Tuscarawas, a fine stream, the Ohio canal, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; the Chicago and Pittsburg and the Valley railroads traverse it.

In public affairs it is also conspicuous before the American people and the world at large, having for its "shire" town the enterprising city of Canton, seventy-five miles north of west of Pittsburg, and the home of William McKinley, President of the United States of America.

About seven miles northeast of this municipality which occupies such a large space in the public eye is Louisville, a busy center of local trade and a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a population of 2,500 people.

In its chief home activities Louisville has "The Louisville Deposit Bank," John Keim, president; Mahlon J. Keim, cashier, and proprietors "Keim Block," "The Louisville Brick and Tile Company," John Keim, Secretary and Treasurer; the "Keim Hardware Store," doing the general hardware business of that region.



In fact "Keim" is a trademark of energy, enterprise, progress and integrity not only in Louisville, but goes in Stark county and in all the region round-about.

It has very much the appearance of history in the east repeating itself in the west.

In the town of Reading, Pa., contemporaneously with its birth and since the name of "Keim" has been associated conspicuously with the foundation of business, industrial, financial, railroad, charitable, church, borough, municipal, social and other interests.

It began when the "frontier settlement" nearly a century and a half ago had but 238 purchasers of lots, Nicholas Keim, of Oley, son of the Founder, being in the list.

John Keim, of Louisville, banker, hardware merchant, manufacturer and foremost citizen, stands in the same position as his name cousins, from the same ancestral founder in Reading, for upwards of one hundred years.

Therefore as a chapter of family history, as a contribution to the history of the community and great state in which he dwells and a merited record of a prominent representative of the living generation of the original Oley ancestral stock this sketch of John Keim, of Louisville, Ohio, possesses exceptional interest and value.

The genealogical record of the Somerset county family of Keim and much relevant information has already appeared in these pages and may be readily found by reference to Vol. 1, Contents and Index.

Moses Keim, Louisville, Ohio, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Somerset county, Pa., in 1810. He was the son of Nicholas and (2) Fanny (Hostetter) Keim.

At the age of 16 years he went to Maryland with his uncle Deahl. In 1833 he came to Holmes county, O., where one year later he married Lydia Domer.

In 1845 Moses Keim moved to near Bolivar, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and after a residence there of five years moved to Osnaburg township, Stark county, Ohio, and there remained 17 years. During the spring of 1869 he came to Louisville, Ohio, where he and his two sons, Jonas and John, formed a partnership and erected the present "Keim Block," in which they conducted a general hardware business, to which they added in the spring of 1881 "The Louisville Deposit Bank."

Moses Keim, after fifty years of happy married life, died in 1884, a member of the Progressive Brethren Church, noted for his high integrity, business enterprise and Christian manhood.

Lydia Domer, wife of Moses Keim above named, was born in 1810 and died in 1898. She was the eldest daughter of George Domer of Holmes county, one of the pioneer settlers. She was one of the first white born children of that county, and remembered of many Indian neighbors. She never knew them to disturb the peace of the family by reason of the kindness toward them on the part of her father, and the first fruit she remembers eating was grown by the Indians. Her mother, was of German descent and said to be of a descendant of royal blood.

The children of Moses and Lydia (Domer) Keim were:

1. Josiah Keim, b. Dec. 8, 1834; minister of the gospel in the Progressive Brethren Church and member of the faculty of Ashland University; m., Oct. 24, 1858, Mary Bosler, who d. in 1872. He m. 2d, Sarah Hill.

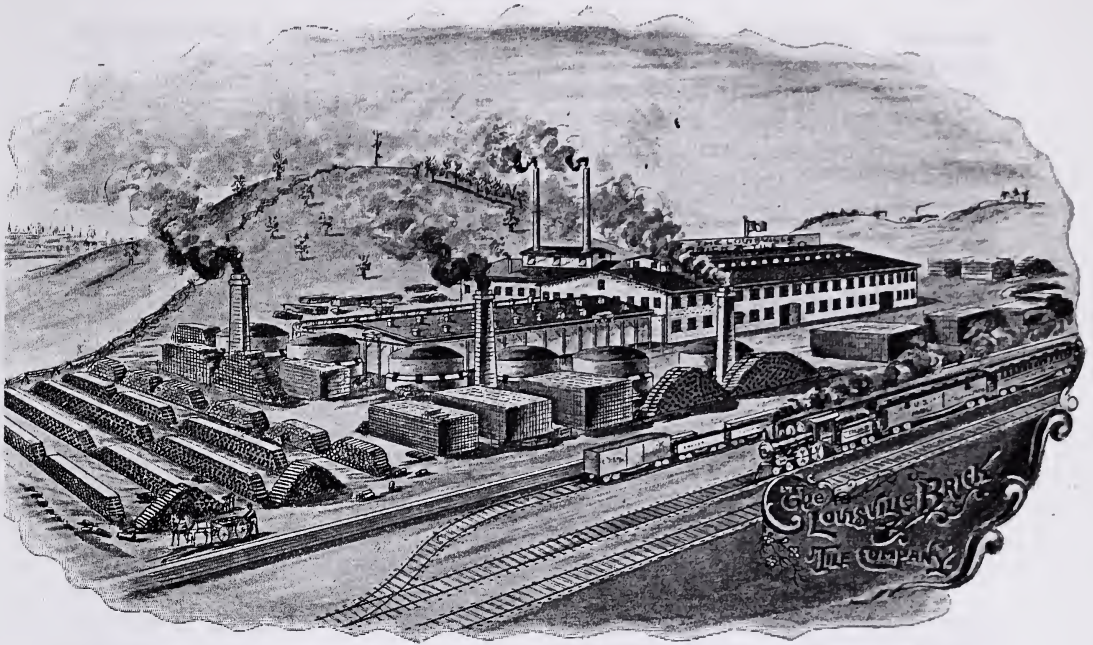
2. George Keim, b. July 2, 1837; d. from a fall July 28, 1844.

3. Catherine Keim, b. Sept. 4, 1839; m., Sept. 30, 1860, Jacob A. Lutz, occupying the old family residence.

To this union were born two children, William and Ella.

4. Jonas M. Keim, b. April 21, 1843;





Oliver Brumbaugh, President and Superintendent, John Keim, Secretary and Treasurer.  
Established in 1892.

m., 1st, Dec. 17, 1865, Catherine Trump. To this union was born Chas. Keim. M. 2d, 1873, Mary Keim. M. 3d, 1887, Catherine Stoner Mottice. M. 4th, 1896, Ellen Schlott Warner. A soldier in the War of the Rebellion. Is now a retired merchant.

5. Jacob Keim, b. May 10, 1848; educated at Ashland University, making a specialty of natural sciences; m. Jane Campbell. To this union were born: Lillie (Keim) Bratten, John Oliver Keim, Sadie Keim and Earle Keim.

6. John Keim.

The last named, John Keim, the subject of this sketch, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, near Boliver, Sept. 28, 1851, and in April, 1852, was brought by his parents to Stark county, Ohio. He was reared on a farm where in his younger years, during the war of the rebellion in the absence of his older brothers and when farm labor was hard to secure, he was pressed into

an unusual amount of hard work and the cares of agricultural life.

In 1869 he came with his parents to Louisville, Ohio.

With but a common school education, inclined however to engage in mercantile life, he took a course of commercial training at the Iron City College, in Pittsburg, and on his return engaged in the hardware business for a few years in his fathers interests. He then joined him and his brother Jonas as partners, forming the firm of Keim & Sons.

On April 3, 1873, he married Sophia Klingaman. They had issue:

1. Mahlon J. Keim, b. June 29, 1874.

2. Arthur L. Keim, b. Dec. 28, 1883.

In 1875 the firm of Keim & Sons erected the present "Keim Block." In 1881 they added to their business, banking, and after the death of their father in 1884, Jonas and John Keim,



brothers, continued the business until 1891, when John Keim became the sole proprietor of the Keim Hardware and the Louisville Deposit Bank.

From 1892 John Keim has also been engaged in the manufacturing of brick and tile. They have recently added several kilns, thereby increasing the capacity and making it in every way a successful enterprise.

The subject of this sketch during recent years has been identified with Ashland University, as president of the board of trustees and in lifting a very long standing indebtedness.

The sons of John Keim are following closely in the footsteps of their father.

The elder, Mahlon J. Keim, m., in 1897, Clara Mauze, of Massillon, O., and has been cashier of the Louisville Deposit Bank for about six years.

The younger son, Arthur Keim, is attending school.

On her 86th birthday, the children, grandchildren and friends of Lydia (Domer) Keim held a family reunion in her honor.

It was a notable gathering and will ever be cherished in the memory of those who participated.

## MONCURE ROBINSON.

### THE STORY OF AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS EARLY CIVIL ENGINEER.

*His Cousin Wirt Robinson (m. Rebecca Price Keim) His Chief Assistant.*

**M**ONCURE ROBINSON was the eldest son of John Robinson, member of the firm of Moncure, Robinson and Pleasants, of Richmond, Va., merchants and shippers in the European and South American trade. His mother was a daughter of William Moncure, of the same city. He was born in Richmond, Va., in 1802, married 1835, a daughter of Bennett Taylor, of the Richmond Bar. After this event he became a permanent resident of Philadelphia, where he died in 1888.

Mr. Robinson was unquestionably one of the foremost engineers of the world in his day of greatest activity. He graduated from William and Mary College at 16 years of age, and began his remarkable career as Civil Engineer at 18, as a volunteer and finally as leader of a topographical survey and connected line of levels from Richmond to the Ohio River. He also explored the coal fields of West Virginia.

In 1819 he explored and located the extensive landed possessions of his father in Northwestern (West) Vir-

ginia and valleys of the Cheat and Alleghany Rivers to Pittsburg.

In 1821 he made a professional visit under the auspices of Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, to the Erie Canal, completed in 1825. He thus early declared the advantage of railroads over canals as public carriers.

He declined to have anything to do with the James River Canal extension, urging the advantage of a railroad.

In 1825 he went to France, Holland, England and Wales, spending three years in practical study in public engineering works, being received with the greatest distinction, notwithstanding the fewness of his years.

George Stephenson, with whom he spent much time, was then experimenting with his Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

He returned to the United States in 1827. The next year the canal commissioners of Penna. asked him to make surveys for the Pottsville and Danville Railway to develop the anthracite coal fields. Stephen Girard, owner of extensive coal lands in



Mahanoy Valley, obtained the charter and placed the work in Mr. Robinson's hands. The death of Girard interfered with the completion at that time of Robinson's plan for using water as a creator of power and counter-balancing weight to return the empty cars as brought into action on the cycloidal planes on this road, and regulated by stationary power at the head of each plane.

This coal was trans-shipped into boats on the Schuylkill canal at Port Carbon.

In 1828, the Penna. Canal Commissioners selected Mr. Robinson to make the survey for the Alleghany Portage Railroad. He crossed the Alleghenies from Hollidaysburg at Blair's Gap Summit with a turnout 1 m. long and 140 feet lower than the work which was constructed, thence descending to Johnstown in the Conemaugh Valley, 36<sup>3</sup> m.

It connected the east and west canal basins with five planes on each side of the summit. This survey was infinitely superior to the system adopted.

In 1830 all planes were referred to a board of engineers and his were adopted (Vol. XV, Transactions American Society of Civil Engineers). This anticipated the portage of boats by rail over mountains. This was more than a half century ahead of Ead's scheme, 1886, of ship transit via Nicaragua between the Gulf and Pacific.

He was consulted as to the best route for a Railroad westward and recommended Lancaster and Columbia. He declined Engineer-in-Chief of the proposed Camden and Amboy Railroad, because he could not select his own engineering staff.

He was then engaged as consulting or prospecting engineer in Virginia.

The Pottsville and Danville Pennsylvania Railroad constructed by Mon-  
sieur Robinson under Stephen Girard was the first railroad built in America. He also built the second in 1830 in

the coal fields of Virginia. In the latter he introduced an inclined plane on which the gravity of the descending car furnished power for the ascent of the empty one.

After more railroad building in Virginia, on one introducing a wooden lattice bridge, 2,844 ft. long and 60 feet above the water, which gave rise to the iron lattice bridge in 1833, Thomas Biddle, William Keating and Edward R. Biddle, of Philadelphia, conferred with him about a line of railway up the valley of the little Schuylkill to develop the Tamaqua coal field and feeder to the Schuylkill canal at Port Clinton.

This was completed 1833—34 horse power being used until the completion of the extension from Reading to Pottsville, when its tonnage reached tidewater by rail.

Then came his crowning work, 1834, the survey and carrying out of the Phila. and Reading Railroad.

The conception embraced from the coal region to Columbia bridge over the Schuylkill near Philadelphia, and no grade more difficult for the locomotive than a level. All other grades therefore descending with the grade should not exceed 19 ft. per mile, thus ensuring that whatever number of loaded cars an engine hauled down it could haul back again empty. The shortest radius of curvature on the main line was established at 818 57-100, or 7 degrees.

In 1834 Mr. Robinson obtained a charter for the extension of this road from Reading to Pottsville.

In 1836, at the request of Elihu Chauncey, first President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad (held for 9 years) he visited London to negotiate a loan for the completion of this railroad, including its extension to Pottsville.

During his absence he left his cousin, Wirt Robinson (who married Rebecca Price Keim, daughter of George deB.



Keim, one of the original incorporators) as Engineer-in-Chief.

Sir Francis Edgerton, much impressed by his plans, presented him to Lady Edgerton, Duchess-Countess, of Sutherland, Lord William Bentrick and Lord Bathurst. Sir Francis became the largest holder of stocks in Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the first foreign loan of \$2,000,000.

Mr. Robinson also negotiated the \$1,000,000 loan for the extension of the road to Pottsville, but had to abandon it on account of offensive exclusion, by charter of votes of foreign stockholders.

During his absence in Europe, work on the road progressed rapidly, according to his plans. The stone bridge across the Schuylkill at Black Rock Tunnel, 4 spans of 72 ft., was the first large stone structure in the United States built for a double track railroad. It is still in use (1900) 400,000,000 tons having passed over it and freshets and ice having attacked it without damage.

Its greatest feature is that it contains but 3,741 cubic yards of masonry, and cost but \$43,262.84. Mr. Robinson also regarded this as one of the most notable of his early engineering achievements.

On July 4, 1838, Mr. Robinson opened the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad between Reading and Bridgeport (Norristown).

Some of the directors of the road wishing to abandon the remainder of the project and utilize the Norristown road into Philadelphia instead, Mr. Robinson placed his resignation as engineer in their hands, to take effect when the resolution should pass. The original plan was carried out.

The location of the extension to Pottsville was by Moncure Robinson, with Wirt Robinson as resident chief engineer and W. M. C. Fairfax as chief assistant. A grade of 26 feet for three miles was required to reach Mount Carbon.

The system of contouring on this line by Wirt Robinson has since been extensively used by railway engineers in the United States.

It is claimed that this road occupies the only ground in the Schuylkill Valley, which offers the special grades which make this road famous and it is also claimed thus for physical reasons prevents successful competition.

The extension was opened in January, 1842.

The next masterly achievement of Mr. Robinson was the location of the coal depot of the road on the Delaware river for shipment at Richmond, its present site.

To prevent extortion by property holders he walked alone over the ground from the falls of the Schuylkill without instruments, using only his eye. The number of steps determined the summit within the grade he desired to adopt, admitting of an entire train brought down loaded being taken to the summit by the same engine without assistance, between the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers.

He advised the Directors to secure the land at once. They secured what now constitutes the vast shipping depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Richmond on the Delaware, equal to any extension of the capacity of the road.

He also designed, 1838, a locomotive adapted to the service at that time. It was 18 feet long, weight, 24,640 lbs., and hauled from Reading to Columbia bridge, 54.50 m. in 5.50 hrs. (9.9 per hour), train total weight 441 gross tons, and returned with the empty cars; train weight, 174 gross tons. This was then unprecedented.

The French and Russian governments sent representatives to confer with Mr. Robinson. The Czar made him an offer to take charge of the grand system of railroads he was about to inaugurate in the Empire. He gave every information, but did not wish to leave his native land.



He recommended, however, the Philadelphia firm of machinists which had built his engine. They removed their plant to Russia and established them and returned with fortunes.

His advice was now sought from every part of the country, in matters of railroad location and construction.

In 1842 he was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, with Commodore Shubuck, to report upon a site for a dry dock in New York harbor and fixed it at Wallabout Bay, its present site.

In 1845 Prussia sought his advice through commissioners. In 1847 he

retired, although he was drawn into projects as late as 1886 in the South, all greatly advancing the efficiency of railroad facilities.

The only notable exception in his preference for railway construction was in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, 14½ m. long connecting the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. This is in operation to-day.

He also established the Bay line of steamers between Baltimore and Norfolk, still popular, which in 1888 connected two railway systems, of one which his son, John M. Robinson, was President.\*

## KEIM ACCOUNT.

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 14, p. 418.]

### I

(JOHANN) KONRAD VALENTIN RITTER VON KEIM, OF GENGEBACH (BANDEN).

1737-1801.

IMPERIAL ROYAL AUSTRIAN FIELD-MARSHAL, LIEUTENANT AND KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF MARIA THERESA.

THE following biography, taken from Wurzbach's Biographical Lexicon of the Austrian empire (vol. 10, pp. 354-5) has several corrections and alterations which are noted.

Keim, Conrad Valentin, knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, was born at Offenburg, Breisgau, in 1731,<sup>1</sup> died in Italy, Feb. 16,<sup>2</sup> 1801. He was the son of a baker and first entered the French army, took part in the Seven Year War and afterward joined the

Austrian army,<sup>3</sup> first as major in the Infantry Regiment Plunkett No. 41 afterward promoted to colonel. At the time of the rebellion in the Netherlands his regiment protected the fort at Luxembourg and defeated the plans of the malcontents at that place, the following year fighting against them with great bravery.

Upon the beginning of hostilities against the French in 1792 he took by storm with only four companies on the 5th of May the city of Orehies, pro-

\*Richard B. Osborne, C. E., Phila., Dec. 24, 1888, Professional Biography of Mon-

cure Robinson, C. E., Phila.: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1889.



tected by 700 men behind walls and double earthworks.<sup>4</sup>

On September 7th of the same year he pursued the enemy, who had evacuated their camp, overtook them at Montagne and taking his position near Chateau Vetbaye, signally defeated them and captured on the following day in the city of Saint Amand great quantities of supplies.

For these brave deeds Kaim (Keim) was on the 19th of November, 1792, promoted for the twenty-fourth time and decorated with the knight's cross of the Order of Maria Theresa.

In the year 1793 Kaim (Keim), with a portion of his regiment, was stationed with the troops guarding Mainz and distinguished himself at the siege of Weissenburg June 27th and 28th. In December of the same year he was promoted to major general and commanded a brigade in the Army of the Rhine. He led the Grenadiers with great gallantry in the battle of Würzburg (Sept. 3, 1796), and at Kehl (1797).

In February 1797, he was advanced to lieutenant field marshal and at that time appeared with the army in Italy, where he gained repeated victories. He was wounded in 1799 at Verona. At Maguano, Feldzug Meister Kray made special mention of his bravery. May 10th he took Pizzighetone. While Suwarrow opposed the Trebia of General MacDonald, he left for Kaim the occupation of the citadel of Turin, with the following request:

"My dear General Kaim, I go to Piacenza and will defeat MacDonald, take the citadel of Turin so I may sing the Te Deum before him."<sup>5</sup>

While Suwarrow gained a victory over McDonald on 17th, 18th and 19th of June, Kaim forced the citadel of Turin to capitulate June 20.<sup>6</sup>

Finally he was nominated as commander of the Observation Corps in Lombardy and gained a great victory,

April 8, 1800, at Mount Cenis, capturing eight officers and 300 privates with sixteen cannon. <sup>7</sup>He also fought in the horrible battle of Mincio, Dec. 25, 1800,<sup>8</sup> showing as heretofore his wonderful courage.

Here it was that he was mortally wounded. Died at the age of 70.<sup>9</sup>

See Adolf Bornsheim's "Austrian Cornelius Nepo's, his life and character" (Vienna, 1812, p. 116), in the "Austrian Military Encyclopedia," published by I. Hirtenfeld (Vienna, 1850, vol. 3, p. 418). I. Hirtenfeld.

"The Order of Maria Theresa and its Members" (Vienna, 1857), government printing office, p. 353. His name appears as Keim in the Military Encyclopedia. Schel's Austrian Military Times (Vienna, 8vo (1843), pp. 75 and 302.

#### NOTES BY LUDWIG KEIM.

(1) Offenburg belongs to Ortenau, not to Breisgau. I ascertained with great trouble that Keim was not born at Offenburg in 1731; but at Gengenbach, near Offenburg, November 28, 1737. He was christened Johann Konrad Valentin. The name of his father was George Frederick Keim, by occupation a baker. His mother's name was Symphorosa, nee Winterholter. His father signed his baptism certificate as George Friedrich Keimb. He was the youngest of four children. He also signed the baptism certificate of his first son, born September 6, 1729, as Joseph Frederick Keimb evidently through mistake presuming that he had to sign the name of the child to be baptised. His signature does not appear on either the baptism certificate of his daughter Ursula, born October 28, 1726, or that of his second son Philipp Joachim, born February 17, 1733. In the marriage certificate his name appears as Johann Friedrich Kaim, married August 19, 1724. Johann Friedrich Kaim, son of the late Mathäus Kaim, and Maria Symphorosa Winterhalter, daughter of Philipp Winterhalter. "Joan Fred. Kaim, honsti, Mathei K., relictus filius et cum



eo pud. virgo Nar. Symphorosa Winterhaltean domi Philippi W. leg. felia.")

In the record of deaths is entered: Friedrich Keim, the twelfth of the Common Council, died December 26, 1764. In the birth record the names of George, Joseph, Johann and Friedrich do not appear.

It seems that his record must appear elsewhere, because his father's name, Mathäus Kaim, does not appear in the birth, marriage or death records of Gengenbach.

We are under obligations for this information to the Rev. Mr. Schuler, of Gengenbach, who also mentions the peculiarity and variety of signatures of the name "Keim" by their forefathers.

(2) Johann Konrad Valentine Keim died at Udine, as mentioned in the death record.

(3) Before he entered in the Austrian army he held a commission as Major in the Spanish army, as mentioned in the death record of his wife, Johanna Franziska Rienecker, the daughter of a Patrizier of Gengenbach. She died July 1, 1768, and is buried at the cemetery at Gengenbach. No record of any offspring is given.

The record says: *Die prima Julii Anni Milesimi Septingentesimi Sexagesimi octavi mortua est: Praenobilis domina Johanna Franciska Keinekin uxor domini Conradi Keim, Hispan. Majoris Sacramentis Poenitentiae Eucharistiae et Extremae unctionis rite. Munita aedietertia ejusdem Sepulta est in Colemetrio Ecclesiae Parochialis hujus loci. Testes puere: Praenobilis Dominus Carolus Kienecker Praetor hujus loci et pater defunctae item Domines Kaim maritus defunctae."*

As there is no marriage recorded of Konrad Keim and Franziska Keim nee Rienecker at Gengenbach, the marriage must have taken place elsewhere. At the cemetery, however, a fine monument at her grave contains the coat of arms of the alliance.

Konrad Keim married 2d time and his wife rests at the old cemetery at Freiburg, in Briesgau. She died 1792. Her monument contains, besides the alliance coat of arms, the following inscription: "M. Cath. Violand, wife of Mr. von Keim, Colonel of the Royal Imperial Army and Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa."

(4) See Keim's own report on record.

(5) Compare the variations in the manuscripts of Gen. Suwarrow.

(6) Notice the record of the capitulation of the Fort Turin.

(7) See the official notice of the above by Fieldmarshal Kray.

(8) See the general official report.

(9) See the dead record.

See p. 74, K. and A. F.

#### SON OF JACOB KEIM.

of Ettenhausen, District of Kunzelsan. Württemberg, entered the Prussian army in 1750, in order to assist his destitute parents. See records.

#### GEORGE KEIM,

of Fiegelhausen, Baden, District Heidelberg, is mentioned in the records of 1752 as owner of a grist-mill.

#### JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRANZ KEIM,

From Grünsfeld, District Tauberhshofheim, Baden, 1750-1818.

Catholic priest and founder of the Keim-Kraft's family stipendiums, son of Johann Peter and Margaretha Keim, born Oct. 10, 1750. His grandfather, Peter Keim, born at the Castle Wolferstetten near Kilsheim. No records on file concerning his early studies or entrance to priesthood. His last appointment as priest at Berolzheim. tendered June 18, 1792, assumed Oct. 2. same year. and remained until Aug. 30, 1818, when he died. He being the genuine founder of the Keim-Krafts family stipendium established his honorable and permanent memory through a monument. This institute furnished not only evidence of his noble character, but all who were ac-



quainted with him testify to the same. He was too good, otherwise he would have left more wealth. His brother Johann Valentin Keim, born May 10, 1753. Postmaster at Nürnberg and later residing at Bamberg as a pensioner, died 1829, without heirs, was the last member of the Grünsfeld Keim family and possessed the same characteristics as his brother.

See records of the priests of Grünsfeld and Berolzheim.

#### GOTTLIEB KEIM,

of Pirmasens, Rhenish Bavaria, 1763-1834, born Feb. 11, 1763, at Pirmasens, entered as a youth the Hessian Darmstadt Army. In December, 1794, he was transferred as captain on the staff of the Grenadier Regiment of the Crown Prince and in 1795 as commander of the Life Guard entered the campaign against the French on the Rhine. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Kreuznach Nov. 17, but was exchanged on Jan. 30, 1796.

The commander of the army, Col. Canisius mentions the bravery of his officers and especially speaks of the bravery of Capt. Keim.

After the expiration of the armistice (Dec. 20—May 21, 1796), Capt. Keim took part again and distinguished himself again at the battle of Wisbaden, Sept. 9, by taking a hill by bayonet charge one mile northeast of Wiesbaden with only 142 soldiers. The French army, consisting of 1,600 soldiers and 4 cannons occupied said hill, but had to surrender to Capt. Keim after 2 hours' desperate fighting, repulsing the enemy three times. The result of this battle showed again the bravery of the soldiers and especially Capt. Keim and Lt. Frederick Keim. Capt. Keim resigned 1807 and died Aug. 1, 1834.

(Family records of A. Keim; Hist. of 4 Hessian Inf. Regt. (Prince Karl) No. 118.)

#### FRIEDRICH KEIM I.,

from Pirmasens, Rhenish Bavaria (1766-1844); born April 1, 1766; entered while young in the Hessian Darmstadt army, transferred as 2d Lieut. of the Second Grenadier Battalion to the Regiment (Crown Prince), and took part in the campaign of 1795 and 1796, near the river Nahr, close to the Rhein, against the French Army. The storming and bayonet charge on Sept. 9, 1796, taking the heights called Platte near Wiesbaden, gave him an opportunity in company with his namesake, who led the charge, to distinguish himself. In March, 1804, he was transferred as First Lt. to the Reserve Brigade, Westphalen; he died May 1, 1844.

(See Family records of A. Keim, also History of the 4th Hess. Inf. Regt. (Prince Karl), No. 118.)

#### FRANZ XAVIER KEIM,

von Ludwigsburg (Wurtemberg), 1769-1864, Royal Bavarian District Architect and Government Council from 1817 to 1842. He was one of the last scholars of the Karl Institute.

Born at Ludwigsburg, Sept. 15, 1769, and married Theodora Baumgartel in 1792. Died at Regensburg, March 8, 1864.

(Oettinger, *Moniteur des Dates VII.*, Supplement I., 125<sup>3</sup>.)

Supplement of the *Augsburger Allgem. Zeitung*, No. 110, Apr. 19, 1864, furnishes the following eulogy:

#### FRANZ XAVIER KEIM,

Von Ludwigsburg Wurtemberg.  
(1769-1864.)

Royal Bavarian District Architect and Government Council.

#### THE LAST SCHOLAR OF THE KARL INSTITUTE.

On March 8, died at Regensburg, the retired Royal Bavarian District Architect and Government Council, Franz Xavier Keim at the age of 95 years.



Born at Ludwigsburg, near the Stuttgart, September 15, 1769. His father was architect for the Duke of Wurtemberg. His mother's maiden name was Pellhuber. His education as an architect he received at the Karl Institute at Stuttgart, he being the last scholar. At this institute great attention was given to the works of Schiller. Notwithstanding the opposition of theoretical pedagogy great advances were made in education. Among his colleagues are the Russian General Wolzogen, the professor of mathematics Pfaff, Wagner and Eberhard, sculptors, and the landscape painter Koch.

The strict discipline of the Karl Institute is not generally adopted by other schools.

The teachings were not superficial and the scholars received a thorough knowledge of military rules and the moral effect of military discipline.

He was of an independent nature and remained so his entire life. After finishing his studies he took a trip to Berlin, stopping at Ansbach with a relative who induced him to draw a plan of the projected grounds and parkings of a palace. This incident decided his entire life, as the drawing pleased the Count Christian Friedrich so well that he induced him to accept a position under him, notwithstanding the fact that he was but 19 years of age.

In 1806, after the change of the government from the Dukedom of Ansbach to the Kingdom of Bavaria, he became Royal Building Inspector.

In 1792 he married Theodora Baumgärtel, of Hohenlohe. Ten children were born to them. Of these two sons and three daughters survived him.

In 1817 he received a commission as district architect and Government Council of the Retzat District, and in 1833 took charge of the government reservation, Triesdorf.

In 1842 he was retired on a pension and from that time he lived with his children and grandchildren at Regensburg.

The Province of Mittelfranken, while under three different governments, received many new buildings, parks and roadway improvements due to his efficiency while in active life, which still remain.

He devoted his entire life with great energy to the government and art. Innumerable monuments were remodeled and improved. He was, like Goethe, one of the first ones who recognized the beauty and revival of German architecture. He was very energetic, but his ideas were often opposed by his colleagues and experts in science, who believed in Sulzer's theories.

To-day few can compare with him in thoroughly understanding the Gothic style, its form and spirit.

As an officer he was always honorable and quick to act.

He traveled much in the country on horseback and on foot to receive the benefits of the country air. He did not suffer with optical illusions and measured people with strict realism. He labored with all kinds of problems, was an enemy of procrastination and investigated everything in a thorough manner. He was not conceited, but what he knew he understood perfectly.

His knowledge was not based on experiments, but practice. No fair question could be put to him without he answered thoroughly. He was also perfect in his studies and his social intercourse was very pleasant. He did not believe in diplomacy, but preferred always to make a clear statement. He was known as a great specialist and was thrown in with people of all classes, some of great prominence and managed them successfully by means of his open and energetic intercourse. He possessed a remarkable and truthful memory. Some of his remarkable ideas conferred great helps upon Mrs. Louise Muhlbach. It is to be regretted that no record of the events of the last twenty years of active life were kept. His intercourse with every



one was always interesting and pleasant and no one left him without having learned something.

It was a habit with him to keep a piece of chalk nearby and even in his old age he often made illustrations of ideas which occurred to him.


He cared not for authors and never boasted of his knowledge or what he had accomplished and like all practical men, he preferred not to put his knowledge only on paper. There is a treatise in printed form written by him upon transplanting fruit trees which was very practical.

He lost nearly all his sight on account of old age, his mind, however, remained as active as ever. His memory was extraordinary and up to his last hour he took part in the events of the day and matters political. He lived to be older than the average person. His descendants should thank heaven for this extraordinary favor.

The loss of such a rare person is always to be regretted. His was a straightforward life, following his own inclinations without prejudice to others and through righteousness and strong will gave an independent verdict in all matters.

## REEVE—KEIM.

### LINEAGES OF FENWICK'S QUAKER COLONY OF NEW JERSEY AND OF A PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN OLEY PIONEER UNITED BY MARRIAGE.

 ON page 86, No. 3, K. and A. F., appears among the children of George deB. and Mary (May) Keim, the name of Susan deB. Keim, who m. John B. Mayer, of Lancaster, Sept. 4, 1827. Upon the death of her husband she m. (2d) Samuel Reeve, of Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1833. They had issue. (See p. 86, K. and A. F.)

Mr. John Bodine Thompson, of Trenton, N. J., who is giving much research to the genealogy of Reeve, has contributed the following, appertaining to the record of Samuel Reeve inter-married with Keim.

Mark Reeve (Generation I), b. probably near Worcester, England, came to America 1675; m. 2d Nov. 3, 1684, Ann Hunt, widow, at Salem, N. J. He d. between Nov. 10 and 19, 1694, at Greenwich, N. J. When her husband sold the farm he reserved her burial place where the Friends' Meeting House and burial ground now are at Greenwich, N. J. Their children were:

2. Charles Reeve, b. after Nov. 10, 1676, since he was not yet 18 years of age when his father's will was written. He d. unmarried.

3. Mark Reeve married and had issue.

Some of his descendants are well-known citizens of Richmond, Indiana, writing the name 'Reeves.' Thomas Shourds confounds him with his father (Fenwick's Colony, p. 179).

4. Joseph Reeve (see generation II).

In giving further particulars of the founder of the Reeve name and lineage of this line in America Mr. Thompson says:

"Mark Reeve came from London in the ship 'Griffin,' with John Fenwick and his colony, arriving at the place they named New Salem, in the Delaware river, Nov. 9, 1675 (old style).

The warrant for his 'Home Lot' in Salem was issued Sept. 10, 1676. His plantation (in Mannington township) was named 'Burrough Hill,' which was the name of a village owned by Fenwick's father in England.

In 1684 he had removed to what is now Greenwich, N. J., in Fenwick's town of Cohansey, where he had 500 acres and where his wife was buried. He represented "Salem Tenth" in the Legislature of "New West Jersey" in 1682 and 1685. His widow afterward married Joseph Eastland.

Joseph Reeve (4) (sometimes he wrote



it Joseph Reave), generation II in America, b. between 1685 and 1694, at Greenwich, N. J.; m., Feb. 25, 1722-3, Eleanor Bagnall. He d. Nov. 9, 1748, at Greenwich, N. J. She d. before him. He was the only child of Mark and Ann (Hunt) Reeve.

Their children were:

Mark Reeve, b. Dec. 28, 1725; m., 1764, Hannah Foster. He was the noted minister. He d. Dec. 25, 1788.

Joseph Reeve (see generation III).

John Reeve, b. March 5, 1730; d. Jan. 4, 1816; m. 1st in 1753, Elizabeth Brick, b. July 4, 1732, d. Sept. 3, 1790; m. 2d, June 24, 1793, Jane West, widow of Hughes West, or Aaron Hughes.

Samuel Reeve, m Ruth ——— and had at least two children.

Mary Reeve, b. Sept. 15, 1734; m. Thomas Brown, and had Mark Brown and Thomas Brown.

Benjamin Reeve, b. Sept. 2, 1737; d. May 24, 1801; m. 1st, Aug. 28, 1761, Ruth Brick. He clockmaker in Philadelphia. She d. April 25, 1767; m. 2d, Rachel Taylor, by whom he had five children.

Mark, John and Benjamin Reeve were "ministry Friends" and the Greenwich meeting was known as "the School of the Prophets." "Testimonies" respecting them may be found upon the minutes of Greenwich and Woodbury meetings of Friends.

Joseph Reeve (6), above, represented Cumberland county in the New Jersey Legislature in 1727 and again in 1738. His wife was a sister of Edward Bagnall, the Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut. A chest belonging to her is held by her descendants at Moorestown, N. J. He was the only child of the English emigrant, Mark Reeve, by his second wife, "Ann Hunt, a Pennsylvania widow."

Joseph Reeve (6), b. Sept. 5, 1725, at Greenwich, N. J.; d. there of smallpox May 4, 1764; m. Millicent Wade, b. Aug. 29, 1729, dau. of Joseph and Hannah Wade. Their children were:

Samuel Reeve (see generation IV).

Martha Reeve, b. Jan. 29, 1754; m., April 30, 1783, Joseph Brick, b. May 24, 1735. She was his 2d wife and had Joseph Brick and John R. Brick, the family genealogist.

Joseph Reeve, b. Nov. 26, 1756; m., 1789, Martha Carpenter, (b. Dec. 19, 1760); d. March 19, 1820. He was a teacher in Salem and afterward a nurseryman in Mannington.

Joseph Reeve (6) lived "on the south side of Cohansey creek," at Greenwich, N. J., on part of the land purchased by Mark Reeve, No. 1, from the executors of Fenwick. His will, made Dec. 31, 1763, Recorded Book II in the State House at Trenton, N. J.

Samuel Reeve, above, b. Aug. 22, 1751, Greenwich, N. J., d. there; m. Ruth Scull, dau. of Gideon and Judith (Belange) Scull.

Their children were:

Joseph Reeve, b. May 3, 1792; d. May 11, or Nov. 5, 1793.

Rachel Reeve, b. Dec. 24, 1794; m. Henry Cope, son of Thomas P. Cope, and had: 1. Mary D. Cope, m. John S. Harris; 2. Francis R. Cope, m. Anna Brown; 3. Thomas P. Cope, m. Elizabeth Stokes; 4. Ruth Ann Cope.

Ruth Reeve, b. Feb. 23, 1797; m. Richard Williams and had eight children.

Martha Reeve, b. Dec. 28, 1798; probably d. in childhood.

Mary Reeve, b. Aug. 16, 1802; d. in childhood.

Martha Reeve, b. June 17, 1810; m. 1st, Caleb Pleasants, by whom she had five children; 2d, Lewis W. Leeds, a young man. No issue.

Samuel Reeve (see generation V).

Benjamin Reeve, b. May 28, 1807; d. in infancy.

The wife of Samuel Reeve survived him, sold the farm and removed with her children to Philadelphia.

Samuel Reeve b. March 7, 1805; m. 1st, Susan deB. (Keim) Mayer, widow of John B. Mayer, of Lancaster, Pa., Aug.



7, 1833. She b. in Reading, Pa., March 6, 1808. First husband d. there July 4, 1831. She d. Oct. 5, 1838.

They had children:

1. Julia Keim Reeve, b. in Philadelphia, June 17, 1834; m. George Wood Oct. 13, 1858, and had children: 1. Anna; 2. Mary; 3. May; 4. Lucy; 5. Henry C.

2. Victoria Reeve, b. in Philadelphia, b. 1836; d. at Richmond, Va., 1847.

3. Samuel Constantia (Mr. Thompson adds, "The name would seem to indicate that this child at least was by Samuel Reeve's second wife, Constantia Preuss.")

It may be added that William Reeve, son of Mark Reeve (and Hannah Foster, his wife), the oldest brother of Joseph Reeve, this lineage: m. Letitia Miller

and had four sons and five daughters. A daughter of Josiah Miller Reeve, the eldest child, m. John Bodine Thompson, who contributed this lineage.

Of personal history Mr. Thompson adds:

"February 26, 1823, a Samuel Reeve was dismissed from the Salem, N. J., Friends' meetings to the meeting in Philadelphia, whither he had removed."

[Children and grandchildren of the Reeve intermarried family with Keim-Mayer are residing in Germantown, Philadelphia.—ED.]

Also see History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, by Thomas Shrouds, of Salem county, p. 179, Bridgeton, N. J., 1876.

## BOYER—KEIM.

CATHERINE ROWE KEIM, eighth child of George deB. and Mary (May) Keim, b. in Philadelphia, Aug. 3, 1814, m. April 11, 1833, Daniel L. Boyer, son of George Boyer, of Reading (p. 86, K. and A. F.)

Mrs. Julia (Keim) Behne contributes these facts appertaining to Boyer.

The Boyer family came from Alsace on the borders of France. They were Huguenots and after the Revocation of "the Edict of Nantes," fled to America and settled in Pennsylvania.

The Boyer's founded Boyertown as the Potts founded Pottsgrove now Pottstown.

One brother George Boyer settled at Reading. He owned a half-square on now Eleventh street. He married a Miss Levan. His son was named George Levan Boyer, who had a store, dealing in groceries and grain in Colonial times.

He had two sons,

1. George Levan Boyer, Jr.

2. Daniel L. Boyer, m. Catherine Rowe Keim. He lived in Exeter twp., Berks county,

on a farm belonging to Gen. Keim, his father-in-law. He was successful in farming, but his tastes inclining to music, he turned his attention to teaching music.

Their only son, George Boyer, b. Oct. 9, 1835, removed to Texas, where he owned a large ranch. He m. there, 1860, Eliza Jane Radcliff.

In France the name is often met with and always associated with persons of character.

One of the great Napoleon's brothers married the beautiful daughter of an inn keeper named Boyer. He refused to be divorced from her at the command of his imperial relative.

When opposition was most determined in the National Assembly, this same brother, Lucien, by his fearless courage stayed the hostile elements and won for his martial brother his imperial crown.

The wife of ex-County Judge Jeremiah Hageman, of Reading, daughter of George L. Boyer although eighty years of age is still (1900) vigorous in mind, memory and general health.



## MUENCHENER KIND'L.

## THE LEGEND OF THE FOUNDING OF MUNICH.

By Julia May (Keim) Behné.

The author of this pleasing story for thirty years, with her husband, Gustav A. Behné, a noted artist, a resident of the Bavarian capital deeply interested herself in the Folklore of the beautiful city of the Isar. Our cousin says I enclose this "Founding of Munich," quite a pretty Legend—"si non é vero é ben brovato." (If it is not true it is well invented) I tell the tale as told to me. These old towns have the charm of Folklore about them which rests on facts shown in the massive buildings and ruined monuments of the past."

THE question has often been asked why the "armorial bearings" of that city should be represented by the venerable Towers of the Cathedral, by the "Muenchener Kind'l"—a young girl's face peeping out of the sombre monk's habit and by the mug of beer and radishes. Heinrich der Löwe was made Duke of Bavaria by Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa anno 1156.\* The story runs thus:

\* \* \*

Not far from Munich lies Schäftlarn, an ancient, time-worn monastery, where the Isar pauses on its way as though to rest. There, also, tarry the wayworn travelers. One bright June morning the monks were making hay on the hillside slopes. The snow-capped mountain peaks glowed and sparkled in the sunshine and were reflected in the waters of the river. Bees hovered over clover blossoms, humming a song, all unconscious of the time, when bloom and leaf would fall beneath the stroke of the busy laborers. Far and wide it was lonely and still. A soft, warm wind lulled all nature to repose. Everything was peace.

\* \* \*

From early morn the widowed sister of the good old Prior, had been busy in garden and kitchen, and now it was almost noon. Before the bells chimed out the hour, she bade her little daughter go to the meadow to call the workers in to the frugal, but savory, meal

she had prepared. Youth loves sunshine and the girl lingered a moment to catch a breath of the new-mown hay, when to her dismay, she spied a troop of horsemen winding up the mountain path. Could it be Duke Heinrich and his followers!—(those dreaded cavaliers whom she had been taught to fear!)

\* \* \*

Like a startled fawn she stood, uncertain what to do. She dared not cross the path for fear of discovery. The pine forest would shelter her, in its dark recesses, but—how to get there was the question! Oh! were she a bird to fly to her lattice under the sheltering eaves of the convent roof, and to her spinning wheel. Often, to herself, had she complained of its monotonous humming; now it would be music to her longing ears. The moments were passing. No time to lose; no time for regret. Looking around she saw on the sward a monk's brown cloak thrown off in the heat. Quick as thought she slipped into it, made a sign to her mother, at the distant window, picked up a rake and commenced turning hay. Slowly the cavalcade approached and now halted before the maiden. It was, indeed, headed by the august and powerful Duke Henry the Lion, followed by courtiers gay and flattering, who trifled with hearts and whom she had been taught to dread.

\* \* \*

"By St. Hubertus," said the Herzog,

\*Waltemar Keim \* \* \*. He afterward became body physician to the

German Emperor, Friedrich Barbarossa.  
\* \* \* (P. 21, K. and A. F.)



"I feel like turning monk myself at the sight of this-one. Prythe, little brother, can we lodge here to-night?" "We are humble and grateful recipients of the bounty of our highly honored Protector, the Herzog. All we have is his." "If it be his Lordship's pleasure, I will lead the way." She could scarcely walk in the habit—it was so wide and long. However, she took them to a turn in the road, leading up to the cloister, then tucking up the gown, when their backs were turned, she darted over the meadow and up a stony path and sank almost breathless on the kitchen floor. "Our Herzog, is coming," was all she could say.

\* \* \*

The mother went up the stone steps with her child to dust and set in order the royal apartments, then sent her still higher under the eaves to her spinning wheel, and forbade her showing herself as long as the visitors remained. Then with one accord the monks arose and went to the portal to welcome the lord of the land and his followers; which they did with salutations, bows and pious ejaculations. Now the Duke was handsome as well as brave and stood high in favor with Kaiser Friederich. He it was who scanned each face as he entered the refectory. "By my faith," said he to himself, "I never saw so lovely a face in a monk's cowl—never. But it is not here. I will try to solve the mystery."

\* \* \*

Each morning he walked round and round the building, scanning every passer-by, to find the face he sought. Then he never tired watching the hay-makers, and even went into the cellar to see the process of brewing beer, and into the vault where it was kept—but all in vain! Brown-clad monks were everywhere pursuing their daily avocations, but not the one he looked for.

One day, while sauntering under the grand old trees surrounding the venerable pile, his attention was attracted by an immense linden propped up and protected by posts and chains. On one side fresh branches grew, and way up at the top blossoms perfumed the air. Now and then a leaf dropped as a benison on the earth beneath. "It gathers light and life from heaven," thought he; "I will climb to the top for a flower." In taking a blossom a thread of flax arrested his attention. He looked up and there at the window was the face he sought. One look! Then it vanished! But the Duke now knew enough and pursued his suit with such fervor, devotion and patience despite many obstacles, that finally he gained the consent of his Sovereign to his marriage.

\* \* \*

Two years elapsed before its consummation. Meanwhile, the poor girl was kept prisoner in the tower on bread and water. She would have died had it not been for an old frater who knew a secret way to the tower. He brought her brown bread, radishes, and a foaming mug of beer.

In the month of May, in the year of Grace, 1158, a wedding was celebrated at a castle on the Isar, twenty-four miles from Schäftlarn. A lovelier bride was never seen. Brown bread, radishes and beer—the secret sources of her health and bloom—were eaten with avidity by every one. A town soon grew up around the castle, called Muenchen (the little monk). The bride was kin to the house Wittelsbach—who are the loved rulers of Bavaria to this day.

During the month of May the worthy citizens of Muenchen eat radishes with their beer. The "Muenchener Kindl" stretches out its arms to welcome every one to health and simple pleasures; the church towers point to heaven.

BENE.

February 4, 1898.



## TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES—1865-1866.

ALONG THE STREAM OF RECORDED TIME—EDEN, ARARAT, BABYLON, JERUSALEM, BOMBAY.

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from No. 14, p. 427, K. &amp; A. F.)

THE latitude of my "instructions" from Mr. James Gordon Bennett left to my discretion the route of travel I should pursue. As the Suez Canal was my first objective "under orders" from the "Herald," it was my original plan to take the line of the maritime ditch being dug, to its Mediterranean end, now Port Said, by camel. There to trust to finding one of those latine-sail craft so numerous in Levantine waters, if nothing better, and thus reaching some port of steamer call on the seaboard of Palestine.

The certainty of the success of the Suez Canal as an engineering feat, having passed the stage of the English engineer, Stephenson's expert (?) prophesy of failure, the commercial activity of all the European nations began to turn prow to the Mediterranean and the Levant.

Therefore that was a proper sphere of "Herald enterprise." The unsuitableness of the season was no obstacle, but the difficulty of obtaining means of caravan transportation, owing to the altitude of the mercury, the ravages of the cholera and suspension of boat navigation on the Euphrates, placed insurmountable difficulties in the way of covering the immense distance in anything like a reasonable time.

Within this comparatively limited area circumscribed by the levantine shores of the Mediterranean sea and the Taurus mountains on the north; the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates on the east, and the Nile on the west, and the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea on the South we have the landmarks of events in the remotest antiquity of

established history of mankind and associations more intimately inceptive and sequent to the new dispensation in the interests of the human soul and its eternal destiny and the temporal affairs of man than any other portion of this terrestrial sphere.

We have the scene of the Edenic delights of Adam and Eve in the garden and what happened there even to Cain's migration into the land of Nod.

We behold the towering crest of Ararat, the landing place of Noah and his ark, 17,500 feet in mid air, an enduring memorial of the obliterated, limitless and mysterious past of antediluvian ages and the beginning of chronicled post-diluvian occurrences.

We have the ruins of the Phœnician commercial cities, Tyre and Sidon, the areas of the early empires of Babylonia and its predecessors and successors, the kingdom of Egypt, the scenes of all the Bible records of conflicting human interests and ambitions, of kingdoms, the revelations of God to Abraham, the bondage and flight of the Israelites, the handing out of the terrors of Sinai's summit the commandments of the living God, the Mosaic economy, the establishment of Hebrew autonomy, the building and destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem, the supremacy of the Roman empire, the birth of the Son of God at Nazareth and his vicarious sacrifice on Calvary, not to note subsequent events.

The route I had laid down would have taken me, if by Felucca, the white-winged coursers of the Levant along the coast of Palestine touching at Gaza, an ancient city of the Bible, and entrepot for caravans between Egypt and Syria; Jaffa, 45 miles north,



the tide-water port of Jerusalem, the Holy City, 31 miles distant; Caeserea, 55 miles northeast of Jerusalem, founded by Herod the Great, B. C. 22, the scene of many scriptural events, captured by the crusaders, 1101; Acre, famous for its many sieges, even by Bonaparte in our century, with Nazareth 17 miles to the southeast, the scene of the annunciation and birth-place and home of Christ; Tyre, 28 miles distant up the coast and Sidon mentioned by Joshua and Homer; Beyroot, 57 miles further on, named from the Phoenecian deity Baal Beerith (Lord of the Wells), along the coast of Lebanon to Antioch the ancient capital of Syria, with a population of 400,000 in its best days of remote antiquity; thence inland to Aleppo, 70 miles, which rose on the destruction of Palmyra and the starting point of caravans for the great valley of Mesopotamia.

About 60 miles to the east flowed the Euphrates upon whose banks transpired some of the greatest events and rose the greatest cities in the dawn of recorded history.

This wonderful river which flows through the heart of Mesopotamia rises in the Taurus mountains in Armenia near Erzerum, about 160 miles west of Mount Ararat, the scene of the landing of Noah after the subsidence of the deluge of waters which submerged that portion of the earth.

After a course of 1,800 miles, 600 of which are through lofty mountain chasms and 1,200 navigable through an open country we reach the Persian Gulf.

Fed by mountain snows this great river of antiquity averages from 200 to 600 yards in width, and 8 feet in depth, its greatest flood from March to May and shallowed in September and October.

In the favorable season it is the great artery of commerce from upper Mesopotamia to the gulf.

On its lower banks are the ruins of the ancient cities of Circesium, Sifera, the Midian wall which extended eastward from the Euphrates to the Tigris. The great buried cities of Ctesiphon and Seleucia and comparatively modern Bagdad on the latter stream and great Babylon on the Euphrates, 35 miles distant this way.

This oldest of the known great cities of the world, founded by Semiramis the foremost of women, the capital of the Babylonia-Chaldean empire, was in Nebuchadnezzar's day, 40 centuries ago, 60 miles in circumference, surrounded by brick walls 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, with 350 gates of solid brass and 250 towers.

The crumbled Birs Nimrod nearby was the supposed site of the tower of Babel 2,083 feet in circumference, the ruins still traceable, and another mass of rubbish, the remains of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, now so well identified by the translation of the cuniform inscriptions.

What a center of population and trade far greater then, thousands of years ago, than to-day. What has become of it and the people?

Following the current of the historic river 160 miles still southward and we reach the junction of the Tigris, the two forming the Shat el Arab by name. About 37 miles farther we arrive at the walled city of Bussorah, 270 miles south of Bagdad and 70 miles north of the Persian Gulf.

Thence down the gulf 620 miles through the straits of Ormuz, thence 660 miles along the Persian and Beloochistan coasts we touch Kurrachee on an inlet 18 miles from the western branch of the Indus, a city of over 100,000 people and the ocean port of the trade of that great valley and river of northern India.

In 1839 it was taken by the British.

Thence a regular steamer down the coast would have landed me in a couple of days at the same point I reached by





A GROUP OF PARSEES OR FIRE WORSHIPPERS, EAST INDIA.  
Purchased by the Editor in Bombay, 1865.

the more direct route from Suez on August 24, 1865.

I learned however through Arab, Egyptian and Turkish merchants who had been over the ground in the course of trade that the opportunities for markets for American products were great.

Just 35 years after these inquiries, under a franchise granted by the Sultan to a German syndicate, a railroad is being built which will unite the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean, through the Persian Gulf, taking in its route the same valley of the Euphrates with the greatest capital of known history, Babylon, as one of its stations and a city as great in the 20th century before as New York or London are in the 20th century after Christ.

The first European to give an account of Bombay (Thanah) was Odoricus, an Italian friar, in 1330, who seemed to stand in better odor than his four brethren who were slain. One Thomas Stephens, 1759, was the first Englishman to visit this coast. In 1609 Captain Hawkins of the *Hector* penetrated the interior as far as Agra

with a letter from King James of England to the Grand Mongul.

The founder of British commerce in this region, after repeated attempts and failures since 1611, was a Captain Best, who fought his way through the Portugese ships and planted himself at Surat.

The "English Factory" was, 1613, permanently established, about 200 miles north of Bombay at Surat on the river Taptee near its outlet into the Bay of Cambay.

In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe, an English ambassador visited Jehangir, the Mongul emperor at Delhi.

In 1632 the Portugese took possession of the island of Bombay.

But to make a story interesting it should have a woman in it.

In 1636 a British surgeon, Gabriel Boughton, from the factory at Surat, appealed to by the Emperor Jehan, hastened to Delhi, the Mongol capital, and restored the Shah's ill daughter to health, for which the Grand Mongul granted him permission to trade throughout India.

At Bengal on the other side of the great Indian Peninsula this messenger



Gabriel of the healing art also restored the favorite odalisque of the Nawab's harem and was granted like favors for his countrymen in that important province.

In 1661 the island of Bombay was ceded by the Portuguese to England as "part of the dower of the Infanta Catherina on her marriage to Charles II., the restored King of England.

After much contention with the Portuguese authorities at their colony Goa about 250 miles south on the Indian Malabar coast the English established themselves permanently at Bombay and since have built up a fine modern city, the capital of the Bombay presidency with a governor and a completely equipped governmental plant on British models.

So with curing an imperial daughter and a vice-regal concubine and the marrying of a Princess, England laid the foundation of empire in that beautiful, romantic and pestilential part of the globe.

The first steam voyage from India to England was made in 1829, to Suez and overland.

And now to my notes.

AUGUST 25, 1865, FRIDAY: I find myself in the land of caste, the principal of which in this part of India is the lordly Parsee, who believes in one omnipresent all-creative omniscient, invisible God and worships the sun and fire, its element, as the index to deity. They are for this reason known as Guebres or Fire Worshipers.

On the sea front of the city these busy, intelligent, thrifty people in their light robes and peculiar turbans may be seen at dawn in long rows worshipping the rising sun.

Their ancient books go back many centuries before Christ. They were persecuted and supposedly destroyed by Alexander, the great Macedonian, three centuries before the Christian era.

Their religious notions are curious. A human corpse or dead body of a dog

are unclean above all things. Dead bodies are carried on a bier of iron, stone or lead to a high place to be devoured by dogs or birds.

With all their absurdities of belief from our standpoint they are the peers of any European in mercantile or commercial shrewdness or enterprise on the largest scale.

They are a fine race physically—tall and erect. Their women are pretty, light-brown and chubby.

The Borahs, signifying "merchant," another caste, are natives of Gujarat, converted to Islam about the fourteenth century, therefore Mahommedans of this section.

They do reverence to the memory of Hasan Sabab, the Prince of Assassins, or Old Man of the Mountains, well known in the crusades.

These people are much given to trade and commerce.

As early as 7 a. m. the itinerary merchants, an institution in India, put in an appearance. Their wares are artistically wrapped in an ornamental cloth and carried by an attendant. They are Parsees and spread their fabrics, jewelry, &c., on the floor before you. They are so persistent in not very poor English, that a few small purchases not wanted, are needed to get rid of them.

Breakfast 9 a. m. Engaged a shigram (kind of carriage) for the day, 5 rupees (about \$2.50). Called at the Oriental Bank, drew £50 (\$250.00) on my letter of credit, and passed a few hours driving about the city, hot as it is.

The streets are irregular, but generally wide. Very interesting to observe the stream of strange humanity with the caste marks painted on their foreheads. Wearing every style of turban, robed in light white cotton robe-like fabrics wrapped about the body with bare legs and sandals. Children naked.

The shops are not up to Alexandria.

The native parts of the city are filthy, hence the plagues, cholera, bubonic or black, chiefly, but sufficient to clean



whole quarters of their human beings.

Thus an allwise Creator maintains the equilibrium of numbers to the means of life.

To-day is the Hindoo festival of Ganesh Chaturthi, a sort of annual airing day for idols. Passed several processions. Elephants with wooden gods seated in state in howdahs. Platforms with a collection borne by almost naked bearers. A god or two with its best tinsel carried about in a palki, a nude or semi-nude throng of men, women and children shouting religious excerpts from the sacred books.

The importance of the festival was indicated by many shops being closed.

I could not help thinking while watching the frantic crowd of my childhood notions of bowing down to gods of wood and stone and of the impulse given to religious training by two maidens who had me in their special custody. I mean Miss Bridget Todd. Also Miss Clara Gries.\* Therefore my experience to-day seemed like a dream filled with memories of crude thoughts and fantastic imaginings confronted by bewildering realizations.

The United States being without a Consular representative, I shall not attempt to see the higher officials, but will simply play the part of a "looker-on in Bombay."

The clerk of the weather does a heavy business at this time of the year, it being the monsoon or rainy season. The thermometer ranges from 52 degrees in January, to 140 degrees in July and August, the average being 96 to 100 in the shade and April to August the hottest months.

Notwithstanding this, light woollens should be worn at all times.

Took a drive toward sundown along the fashionable thoroughfare for such diversions and airing.

Amusing to watch the better class of native—Parsee as a rule of course. The lord and master alone occupies the back

seat of an open carriage. His women follow in another vehicle, four and five piled on in two seats, all fixed up, especially the hair. Very dignified and fat.

The governing officials and the general, with a mounted native escort quite fierce and warlike in appearance, whirled by.

To-night took in, under escort of a guide and interpreter, the gayeties of the town with the mercury fairly bulging with expansion. Witnessed a nautch (native) dance gotten up in great shape and movement.

The population of Bombay is claimed at 900,000 and averages 31 persons to each house, enough to plague any people.

Put in a full day. Have an airy room for what air is stirring. Returned to sleep and moisture 10 p. m.

AUGUST 26, 1865, SATURDAY: To-day to business and then to Poona, in the hills, to write up for the Herald. Called at the Custom House. Sent luggage to hotel in a bullock cart. Had conversation with custom officials on the commerce of the port and the coast generally. About 600 miles north is Kurrachee, near the principal mouth of the great Indian river Indus, 2,000 miles long, navigable 1,000 miles and famous in history during the wars of the world's ancient conquerors like Alexander the Great.

After crossing the Indus 327 B. C. and invading India, a name then even scarcely known to the Greeks at the Hydaspes, the great Macedonian fought a great battle and won a great victory over Porus and his vast army of warriors and elephants.

In this battle the great Alexander's war horse, Bucephalus, was wounded and died.

Halting his army the historic steed was buried with all the celebrations of war and upon his grave was founded a town named Bucephala in his honor. The conqueror then went forward to further victories.

If by nothing else the importance of ward. Miss Gries is still living, passing her time largely in travel.

\*Miss Todd died in 1897, after a long life devoted to good works. Peace to her ashes, and eternal joy her lasting re-



India in wealth and trade in the remotest times and since might be known by the ambition of great military chieftains to lead their butchering hosts from the west to the Indus and thence to rob and devastate the populous regions and their opulent cities. Even Napoleon the great, of the century just closing, was possessed of the idea of oriental empire.

The Portuguese, Dutch, Spanish and British had the craze for three centuries, the latter to-day, with the exception of a few specks of territory around a seaport, being in full possession from Cape Camorin to the Himalayas and from the Bramaputra to the Indus.

Kurrachee is also a touching port in commercial intercourse between Bombay and ports along the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf.

If the season were suitable would make the voyage. The gulf at this season is the hottest part of the globe. To the southward are the ports of the Malabar coast and Ceylon.

Took a palkee (kind of palanquin), 1½ rupees (75 cents) for the day, for the Dokhmas (Towers of Silence), or burial places of the Parsees. These tombs are built by some member of the caste of wealth as a memorial to a departed wife or near and prized relative.

When bodies which are nude are exposed it is dangerous for a stranger to approach them. At other times or surreptitiously a rupee will swing the gates wide open.

These towers are built of stone over a deep pit. The top of the tower is covered with a grating sloping funnel-like downward toward the receptacle below. Upon this the bodies whether of the high or humble in life are laid entirely nude. Over this is another grating as a protection to the bodies, but through which the vultures which hover about or perch there gorged, feed upon the decomposing human bodies. When the flesh is torn from them the bones separate and fall into the pit below a common mass of stench and disintegrated skeletons of the once human form "divine."

With some tact and a free use of rupees was shown within the gruesome precincts.

Visited a Fire Temple about 8x10 feet with iron grated windows and a pent roof. The sacred fire, never permitted to die out, is fed with sweet-scented woods. In the forms laid down by Zartasht perfumes are an essential element of worship, which suggests the incense used in religious ceremony even in these late days.

Returned to the city by the Valukeshwar Temple (Sand Lord), on Malabar Hill. Saw many Hindoos with sectarian marks on their foreheads. The legend of the place concerns Rama on his way from Oude to Ceylon to recover his bride, Sita, carried off by Ravana, an oriental version of Paris, the son of Priam, of Troy, abducting the transcendantly beautiful Helen, daughter of the Spartan King. I stopped on the spot to recuperate. Drank water and felt recuperated.

Also saw the beautiful tank where Rama, thirsting, shot an arrow into the earth and up came the tank called Vanastha (arrow tank), now surrounded by trees, white pagodas and houses of Brahmins, the sacred caste.

Great chewing of betel nut by everybody. It is the nut of the areca palm wrapped in a leaf of piper betel, pepper plant, with a little pounded lime for mastication to sweeten the breath, strengthen the stomach and stay hunger. Worse than American chewing gum.

The handing around of betel is also a courtesy to a visitor as we offer wine or cakes.

Towards evening visited the great Bazaars, a broad thoroughfare thronged with a mass of oriental humanity struggling and shouting.

The Chintz Bazaar, along the landing of the native shipping, although the filthiest and most stifling, is the liveliest, being devoted to commerce and trade.

Here may be seen the merchandise of the East in all its richness. Gums and aromatic spices, carboys of oil and rose water, ivory from Ceylon, rhinoceros



hides from Zanzibar, products of India, Persia, Africa, mingling with merchandize of Europe and the West.

Porters bearing great packages, Arabs in great turbans of checked cloth, Persians in lambskin caps from Bokhara, Fakirs, India, Jains in snow-white vests with staff and brush-like palmers of old, Jews of the tribe of Beni Israel, Bullock Hackeries, carts and other vehicles.

The Arab stables attract the officials and military.

These Bazaars represent the trade of India and products of the East in a nutshell.

The Byculla Church is an object of interest. Nearby is Lowji castle on Chichpugli (Little Tamarind Grove) Hill, a magnificent home of a great Parsi mercantile family.

Returned to the hotel.

Much annoyed by natives applying as servants, owing to caste a single person requiring a retinue.

AUGUST 27, 1865, SUNDAY: Determined to take to the Ghauts to cool off. Breakfasted at 7.30.

Strolled to the Great Ind'an Peninsular Railway. At 9.15 a. m. took train at Byculla Station for Poona, 119 miles. First few miles rode across a swampy plain with long lines of cactus hedges. At a short distance on the right run the Bhor Ghauts range and beyond we began to penetrate them. Cocoa nut groves.

At Callian Junction, 33 miles, the road passes through two tunnels beneath spurs of the precipitous elevations.

At Narel, 20 miles onward, the hills present numerous bare mounds and peaks, but are covered with green at this season.

At Kurju, 9 miles beyond the ascent of the Ghauts, the views are magnificent. The ranges hanging from 700 to 900 feet perpendicular height overhead.

The hills present numerous cone-shaped peaks and tablelands. Thousands of cascades and summits often hidden in clouds.

About two miles from Khandalla, 77

miles from Bombay, the road makes a V, terminating on one wing on the summit of a table land and returning, the other lifting to a still higher grade.

Here the view of the valley on the right is sublime beyond description and covered with mounds and rivers.

On the left is a dark abyss buried in a mass of jungle the haunt of the tiger and other ferocious beasts and deadly reptiles and all in the heart of a densely populated surrounding region.

From this point the railway extends across a plain with still higher ranges on either side.

Amod Kirkee, 115 miles from Bombay, and 5 miles from Poona, a favorite resort for merchants from the capital on the sweltering coast below.

Reached Poona at 5 p. m. Put up at Dickerson's (Zoroastrian) Hotel.

Took a stroll, first polishing up after the journey, while awaiting dinner at 7 p. m.

Entertained by snake-charmers. The Pambatees or snake-charmers come from the Ghauts, in fact might be said to be born and raised among venomous reptiles.

The star performer in the snake line is the Cobra di Capello or hooded or spectacle snake. The master carries six or eight of these reptiles in a basket in which the serpents lie entwined together. The lid is raised and the serpent stars crawl out. The charmer plays on the magootee, an instrument resembling a bag-pipe. The snakes beat the cadences by bobbing their heads till they fall asleep.

They are aroused when the music stops. The charmer puts a ring with a piece of red cloth on his arm. The serpent darts at it, but the charmer having extracted the poison pouch and pulled the fangs is exempt from harm.

The musical instrument consists of a hollow calabash on one end a mouth-piece and the other a tube with holes manipulated like a clarionet.

(To be continued)





DR. GEORGE DEBENNEVILLE, THE YOUNGER.  
1760—Son of the Founder of Universalism in America—1850.

## UNIVERSALISM IN AMERICA.

GEORGE DeBENNEVILLE, FOUNDER.

**M**RS. ANNE DeB. MEARS contributes the following, hitherto unpublished letter, from her grandfather, Dr. George DeBenneville, the younger, to Rev. Thomas Whittemore, a Universalist clergyman, of Boston, Mass., in reference to the elder deBenneville's teachings of the future:

BRANCHTOWN, PHILADA. CO., PA.,  
Six miles from the City of Philadelphia,  
25th September, 1829.

DEAR SIR:

Yours of the 11th of August has come to hand, and I should have answered it ere this, but owing to some scruple in my mind: For when I come to remem-

ber that it was the wishes of my venerable and honored father to have nothing published concerning his pilgrimage through life. His trance, which was published by the late Rev. Mr. Winchester, was done without his knowledge.

He had written his life in the French tongue, and translated it into the English language, which would have been a valuable acquisition for his children. But a few years before his decease he thought proper to destroy both the original as well as the translated copy, saying "it would make considerable noise in the world, and it was his wish to give no offense, but to travel through life almost unknown."

But common politeness requires from



## THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

me an answer to your letter, and when I come to view your request as reasonable, and if it will be of any use to my fellow sojourners through life I will give you as brief and true account of him as I can recollect.

I am his youngest child out of seven, of which there are three living, myself and two sisters. I now reside in the mansion where he died, and where I was born, and own the farm where his remains were deposited.

A few years before his decease he laid out a graveyard, which he had enclosed in part with a stone wall. The lot contains nearly one acre of ground. He made a provision in his will, so that it can never be sold, but it is to remain for the family and others as a burial place forever.

And first. Agreeably to your request I send you a copy of his trance, which will satisfy you that, though he sincerely believed in the universal redemption of mankind, but frequently did I hear him in the most solemn manner warn his fellowmen to repent in this life, to fear God, and to live a virtuous, good and religious life. For he always stated that to wait or rely on a repentance in a future life, or another state—"for there," said he, "I have seen it, the trial, the probation, the suffering is dreadful."

I will now proceed to answer your interrogatory.

My honored father studied physic, and you will find by his life became converted very young, and after having travelled throughout Europe, say France, Holland and Germany, preaching the gospel, which you will find described in his life, he arrived in this country, say Pennsylvania, about the year 1741. He soon commenced the practice of physic in Berks county, and occasionally would preach, for which he would not by any means receive any reward.

He married Esther Bertolet, of said county, the 24th of February, 1745, and after a few years' residence in said

county, removed to where I now dwell, as already mentioned (1758). He died in the evening of the 19th day of March, 1793, with apoplexy, in the 90th year of his age. He retained his faculties to the last moment of his long life.

He pursued his professions until a few years before his decease. (He was called the "French Doctor.")

People came to seek his advice from a great distance. I have known them to come sixty and seventy miles to consult him, and he had great success in his practice. A few years before his decease he gave up his practice to me, but he assisted me to the close of his useful life.

As long as I can recollect he went to preach twice a year, and generally was from home two, three and four weeks at a time, and his visits were generally in the western part of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Almost all denominations of Christians would invite him to preach in their places of worship, and he would always preach the gospel free.

In one of his excursions westward he paid a visit to some of the Indian tribes and in one of the Nations he visited there were a number of sick. He took some of the chiefs in the woods and showed them herbs that he thought would be of use to them.

I heard him declare that he thought he never met with more sincere friendship in his life. For he used to say they were the heathens, but he thought we were the heathens and they the Christians.

I will further mention to you a circumstance which always struck me as very extraordinary, and which I frequently heard him relate to many religious persons that visited him, which was: "That he knew and was assured that a judgment was descending over and on the country of his fathers (France) on account of the innocent blood that was shed through the perfidy and tyranny of the Roman Catholic priests sanctioned by the government," and he actu-



ally lived to see in part its accomplishment of what he so long before predicted. For, sir, you will recollect that the first step the national assembly took was to confiscate the property of the clergy, and as the Revolution advanced the calamity and dreadful suffering that took place.

I could relate to you much of his conversation with religious persons of all denominations of Christians that visited him as he had me from my youth up in his study and apothecary shop, but it would be too long to state in a letter.

I will add that I sincerely believe that we had one of the most kind, affectionate, prayerful and religious fathers that ever


lived. I will further state and mention how we were brought up. Every evening (if my father was well) he would come out of his study into the parlor, which the family occupied, and there would first read a chapter in the Good Book that has stood the test of ages, and then we had all to fall upon our knees. When in that humble situation he prayed for almost one hour. Not for himself and family alone, but for all mankind, for his love was universal.

I remain, dear sir, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, your friend and unknown humble servant.

Sgd. GEORGE DEBENNEVILLE.

## STEPHEN KEIM.

### OF THE WARWICK LINE.

 R. NEWTON KEIM, Philadelphia, Pa., under date of January 16, 1900, makes this valuable contribution to an important issue:

"Upon the question whether one of the four sons of John Keim, 3d, was named Stephen or Samuel (discussed page 338, K. and A. F.), I can make this contribution:

"My father, Jacob Keim, recently deceased, himself grandson of George, one of the sons recollected distinctly, Stephen Keim, his great-uncle, who became an inmate of the family of John Keim (father of said Jacob Keim), and was by them cared for in his last days as ten-

derly and faithfully as the limited means of a farmer's house would permit.

"My father recollected his lying ill in a room fitted for him in the house, and the sending up of special food to him, among other things tea, then not in common use in the family, and considered a delicacy for the sick.

"This Stephen was the progenitor of what was in the vicinity known as the 'Warwick' Keims, but of these my father knew little except that a few individuals of his acquaintance were attributed to that branch

"He never knew of any Peter Keim, and although of very clear mind and memory to the last, could not recall having ever heard of one in the family."


## KEIM IN EUROPE.

Herr Moritz Keim, of Washington, D. C., under date of January 23, 1900, communicates the following synopsis of a letter received from Mr. Ludwig Keim, of Walldürn, Baden, in relation to Keim: "My cousin, Karl Theodor Keim, born at Neidenau, Baden, August 27, 1827, died at Karlsruhe, Baden, September 21, 1880. He was the son of Simon Keim and Agnes

"Keim, and held the position as Gros-herzoglicher Amortisations Kassen Controleur from 1868 to date of his death. Mr. Franz Keim, also born at Neidenau, Baden, brother of the above-named Karl Theodor Keim, resides at Sinsheim (Baden) and holds the position of Gros-herzoglicher Oberamtmann."



### BENNEVILLE KEIM'S FARM.

 IN the article "Grandfather's Farm," page 333, K. & A. F. is given a detailed account of this early Keim estate. The following is the description in the indenture of sale March 3, 1849. Benneville Keim, of Reading, Pa., sold to Daniel Althouse, of Crumru township, Berks county, Pa., for \$18,500, the tract known as "Benneville Keim's farm," bounded by other lands of Benneville Keim, to a corner in Oley Road, by the land of the late Mary Levan, along a lane passing Schwarz Walde church, along the old road to Swamp, and the late Mary Levan and Francis Ritter, Henry Shaffer, Daniel Ritter, Nicholas Knabb, deceased, and Benneville Keim's other land, exclusive of 1½ a. belonging to Schwarz Walde

Church and included in boundaries of same 275 a. 111 p., being part of a larger tract of land of which the said Benneville Keim became seized by deed of partition, 30 June, 1827 [Rec. in Berks county, Bk. A, Vol. 36, p. 603], between George deB. Keim and Benneville Keim, together with houses, &c. Witnesses, William Schoener and John Weldy, Jr., April 13, 1850.

Indenture May 9, 1850, between Benneville Keim and Daniel Althouse, of Exeter township, in consideration of \$200 a piece of sprout or woodland in Exeter township, bounded by Daniel Lora and B. Kothe, part of same premises under partition June 30, 1827. Recorded Bk. A, Vol. 36, p. 603. Witnesses, George Getz and William Betz.

### A MAIDEN EFFORT OF A MAIDEN GENIUS.

**T**HE serial "The Red and Black," published monthly by the High Schools of Reading, Pa., has on its Board of Managers for 1900 Wellington Mayberry Bertolet, Editor-in-Chief, and Katherine Helen Benade, Assistant Editor-in-Chief, both surnames allied to Keim by the closest ties.

Among the articles in the issue Nov. 16, 1899, "The Brushwood Girl," is from the pen of Miss Benade, now (1900) seventeen years of age. If she had favored us with the product of her ready brush as she has of her facile pen the Brushwood Girl would be complete.

It is, however, in both the "wood" and the "brush" in the case of "The Brushwood Girl" "Katherine," for she inherits the gifts of the pencil and the brush of her grandfather, James Arthur Benade, who was an artist, and but for his early death would have stood among the foremost landscape and portrait painters of the United States, if not of the world. (See No. 13, K. and A. F.)

Thus runs Katherine's story:

#### THE BRUSHWOOD GIRL.

It was the time when Anglo-Maniacs went mad over Kipling, and when witty, vivacious France was enthusing over Rostand's play. The most popular man of the —st regiment went to the art exhibit of the year in New York. I say the most popular man advisedly, for the men of the regiment loved their lieutenant with untold devotion. One thing only they had against him: he was the most incurable Kiplingite they had had the misfortune to meet. They called him "Boy" because his hero was "The Brushwood Boy."

There was one picture at the art exhibit which drew all men to it as though it were the proverbial loadstone. The "Boy" was drawn with the crowd, but unlike the crowd he stayed until he was told to go.

The catalogue gave No. 10, the title "A Portrait," but the Boy knew instantly that it was meant for Kipling's "Annie an louise," and the girl he was



looking for as had that other "Boy" before him. He went home vowing that if the original were not his in the course of human events, he would have lived in vain.

It was a few days later that the Boy's mother inveigled him into going to the sea-shore. Before he went he said to the man he loved most: "I would rather 'mark time' for two days in a stretch than go to that sea-shore place! Ugh! I can see those girls now. They are all alike! Either the cheer-for-Harvard kind, or the kind that say—I just hate Kipling—and don't you simply dote on Gibson."

The Boy's friend smiled indulgently, saying, "But, Billy-boy, you can't in all conscience expect other people to rave over His Versatile Nibbs as you do, and I don't blame girls for liking Charles Dana."

Not many days after, the Boy was forlornly wandering far up the loneliest part of the beach. The only sign of life on the landscape was a girl sitting on the sand and apparently sketching. The Boy looked in vain for


some specimen of "still life," which this lonesome maiden might be drawing. But no, there were neither jardinières nor sliced watermelons anywhere on that stretch of sand. The only sketchable thing was a pile of some sort of brushwood. The Boy straightway decided his artistic (?) friend must be a Kipling enthusiast, so at a venture he said, "I beg your pardon, Annie an Louise."

The girl turned quickly, and could it be? Yes, it was the girl whose picture the Boy had seen at the art exhibit. "Truly, I have not lived in vain," he thought. For a minute the girl stood in doubt, then a gleam of light came into the beautiful eyes, and she said, "Yes, you'll do. I will paint you and your picture shall be a companion to mine the first one. The Kipling peoples will know that it is the 'Boy.'"

Then the Boy spoke, "And while you're about it, just accept the model, too, and be my Brushwood Girl."

K. BENADE, 1900.

### JACOB EICHHOLTZ, ARTIST.

 N p. 325, K. and A. F., may be seen an excellent specimen of the art of Jacob Eichholtz, one of our early German-American painters. He was a son of Jacob Eichholtz, innkeeper of the sign of the "Bull's Head," Lancaster, Pa., b. 1750, d. 1817.

Jacob was born in Lancaster, 1776. His parents were German. His father and three brothers fought for American Independence.

At 7 years of age he showed indications of his genius by delineations in red chalk on the garret timbers. He practiced under a sentimental sign painter, who later committed suicide on account of unrequited love, which the pupil at the time looked upon as a blight of his future apprenticeship to make a career.

He was apprenticed to a copper-

smith, but practiced his genius on the shop walls with charcoal from the sooty smithy. He began coppersmithing when a real painter itinerated into Lancaster. He had used a boot-jack for a palette and made his own brushes out of selected bristles from the hide of the neighbor's pigs and the plucked fur of the household cat.

Thomas Sully, the great Philadelphia artist, admiring his genius, gave him a few half-worn brushes.

He was now married and had several children. He divided his time between the anvil, hammer and tongs of the smithy for a living and the easel, palette and brush of the studio as a hope for the future.

His shop soon became the resort of the fashionable and the fair, among them the beautiful German-American



maiden, Maria Barbara Mayer, whose family led the pace of polite life at the picturesque inland county seat of Lancaster.

He visited Boston, where his work, placed by the side of the famous Stuart, as greatly admired.

He won a competence by his art in Philadelphia. His canvases of Nicho-

las Biddle and other notables of that city, are still prized as tributes to his genius and are cherished as speaking portraiture of loved ones who have passed from human gaze.

He returned to his native town to die, which event happened in 1842, a loss to art and a grief to a wide circle of friends and admirers.

## JOHN KIMES (KEIM), JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

**T**HE township of East Vincent, Chester county, lies along the west side of the Schuylkill river. Spring City, a post borough and railroad station on the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 32 miles from Philadelphia, opposite Royer's Ford, a station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 33 miles northwest of Philadelphia, as its rallying center of local trade and finance.

It is an enterprising place, with a bank, churches, foundries, flour mills, newspaper, tile factory, silk mill, an extensive wood paper mill.

The following is a copy of the commission of John Kimes (Keim), justice of the peace, for this township, 1873-8:

Pennsylvania ss. In the name and  
John F. Hartranft. by the author-  
[Great seal of State.] of the

[State arms.]

Commonwealth of  
Pennsylvania.

John T. Hartranft,  
Governor of the said  
Commonwealth.

To John Kimes, Esquire, of the county of  
Chester,

SENDS GREETING.

WHEREAS, It appears by the return made and transmitted to me according to law that you, the said JOHN KIMES, have been duly elected a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE in and for the township of East Vincent, in the county aforesaid.

Now Know You, That in conformity with the Constitution and Laws of the

Commonwealth in such case made and provided, I do by these presents commission you to be a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE in and for the township aforesaid.

Hereby giving and granting unto you full Right and Title to have and to Execute all and singular the Powers, Jurisdications and Authorities and to receive and enjoy all and singular the Emoluments to a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, lawfully belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto by virtue of the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

To Have and To Hold This Commission and the office hereby granted unto you for the term of five years, to be computed from the fourteenth day of April A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if you shall so long behave yourself well.

Given under my hand  
[SEAL] and the Great Seal  
By the Governor. of the State at Har-  
risburg, this twenty-  
first day of April, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
seventy-three, and of the Commonwealth  
the ninety-seventh.

JOHN B. LINN,  
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Recorded in the Recorder's office of  
Chester county, in Commission  
[SEAL.] Book F, page 250, July 3,  
1873.

Witness my hand and the seal of said  
office at West Chester.

C. BURLEIGH HAMBLETON,  
Recorder.



## "THE OLD STONE MANSION"

### THE ROMANTIC STORY OF A KEIM ESTATE

THE frontispiece "Hemlock Farm," of "The Old Stone Mansion," by Charles J. Peterson, Phila., 1858, gives a picture of the rural retreat previously known as "Hillside," erected by George M. Keim in 1850, on the eastern slope of the Welsh Mountain, on an overhanging cliff known as "Flying Hill."

From the top of this towering bit of almost perpendicular hemlock and cedar-clad mountain side a stone may be cast into the limpid current of the Schuylkill river 300 feet below.

From the cliff may also be had a commanding view over a stretch of undulating valley resting in the double embrace of the Schuylkill river, which here makes a complete S, largely occupied by the expansive acres of the late Ezra High, allied by inter-marriage of his father's sister to the family of Keim.

In the distance through the portals which admit passage for the Schuylkill river, the Philadelphia and Reading, Pennsylvania, Schuylkill Valley, and Wilmington and Northern Railroads and the Schuylkill Navigation Canal between, the Neversink mountain, 1,000 feet high, on the east, and the Welsh mountain, 900 feet high on the west, we catch a glimpse of the furnace fires, spires and house-tops of the City of Reading, three miles distant toward the north.

The mansion was given by Gen. Keim to his eldest daughter Julia upon her marriage to Gustav A. Behné, an artist, then beginning a distinguished career. (See article Gustave A. Behné, Vol. I, K. and A. F.)

A studio after the most approved style and having the most desired exposure to light, was connected with the mansion.

Upon the demise of her mother, Mrs. Behné and her gifted husband preferring a life more in touch with the busy stir of the world, abandoned their rural environments and went forth to fame and fortune.

This family retreat of domestic refinement and home of art, and as well associated with my own boyhood days of fox, coon and rabbit hunting and trapping, together with pigeon, quail and other "shooting" of feathered game, and a copious dinner to a half-famished inner boy, passed out of the family.

I have often thought whether these youthful experiences in the chase over these mountains were not the nursery of many years of contact in manhood with wars, home and foreign, civilized and savage, and travel on six continents (North and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australasia).

I have not more than scanned the 344 pages of Mr. Peterson's story. It is, however, a pleasing family tale.

The Chapter XII, "The Old Mansion," bears the general outlines of reality with some enlivening tints of romance.

Within recent years, since the death of members of the family of its proprietor, the picturesque "Old Stone Mansion" has had a checkered career as a summer resort under the fetching name "Ridgewood." Success was neither in the wood (hemlock and cedars), nor in the ridge (ventilated with health-giving breezes).

It then became a "sanitarium," but again financial success took to itself wings.

It is now a convent for Polish Sisters of the Roman Church.



## The Family Circle



DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,

*Agent of the U. S. for Examination of the Consular Service.*

(Taken August, 1872, in San Francisco, Cal., on the eve of embarking for Japan.

### KEIM A-WHEEL.

The Minnesota Division of the League of American Wheelmen, of which Thomas Beverley Keim, of St. Paul, is vice-consul, have in view a project to connect this summer by a cycle path the Twin Cities, St. Paul

and Minneapolis, with Chicago. It will cross Wisconsin via Madison to Milwaukee.

Mr. Keim, who is an expert on "the silent steed," is very actively interested in the successful carrying out of the scheme. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa are also in it.



## PETER KIME (KEIM.)

## THE REGION IN WHICH THE EARLY CHESTER COUNTY KIMES (KEIMS) LIVED.

**H**ISTORY of Chester County by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope, Philadelphia, 1881, p. 187, "List of Land Owners in East Nantmeal Township, 1774," records the name of Peter Kimes. In a list of East Nantmeal Taxables, 1753, the name Kime, Kimes or Keim is not mentioned. Nor does it appear elsewhere in this valuable contribution to Pennsylvania county histories.

This is inexplicable, as Johannes Keim, eldest son of the Founder, in Oley, built a log house in Warwick township near Harmonyville on the Chester county frontier before 1731, replaced by a stone dwelling in 1811 and still in possession of his descendants. (See p. 353, K. and A. F.)

Nantmeal derived its name from Nantmel in Radnorshire, Wales, whence some of the settlers came.

Some settled on the North Branch of the Brandywine. Others on French Creek, among them Mordacai Lincoln, of President Abraham Lincoln's ancestral stock, for whom a survey for 150 a. was made as early as October 21, 1720.

The first assessment of this district was of the inhabitants "Near ye

branches of the French Creek and the branches of the Brandywine," 1720.

Nearly all were Welsh in the East. There were also Scotch-Irish.

Before 1719 the settlements were officially named "The District on the Skoolkill," which included Nantmeal.

In 1722 the name Nantmeal first appears.

The Provincial Assembly, March 11, 1752, created Berks county out of parts of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster, but the Kime (Keim) settlement remained within the curtailed limits of Chester.

The township of Coventry received its name, first used about 1724, from Coventry in Warwickshire, England, from whence Samuel Nutt, one of the early settlers, came. Assessments for this section were made as early as 1718.

Martin Urner, one of the families allied to Keim, took up a tract as early as July 10, 1718, on the Schuylkill, sold by his executors, 1759, to Jacob Switzer (Jacob Keim m. Hannah Switzer of this family), who sold to Martin Urner. (See p. 147, K. and A. F.), his nephew. It then passed to Jonas Urner, who devised the homestead to Rudolph Stauffer.

## COATS OF ARMS.

I am frequently asked respecting the best general authority on family Coats of Arms.

The best is very imperfect, as far as goes my personal knowledge, of the Arms of the Bertolets, the DeBenne-villes, Keims and many others.

The name of the volume, however, is "Armorial General" (translated from French), "containing a description of

the Arms of the Noble families and Patricians of Europe, preceded by a dictionary of the terms of Heraldry, by J. B. Reitstap, Gouda, 1861." Inquire for "Reitstap Coat of Arms" in any first-class library and you will, doubtless, find everything but what you wish to know.

There are also separate works on the Coats of Arms of different Nations.



## Members of the "Keim and Allied Families" Fund.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Abbott, Mrs. Mary K., 1-12, '99,	Bristol, Pa.	Keim, Jonathan, 1-12, '99,	Pottstown, Pa.
Baer, George F., 1-12, '99,	Reading, Pa.	Keim, Joseph B., . . . . .	Jersey City, N. J.
Beachy, R., 1-12, '99,	Burr Oak, Kan.	Keim, Karl (c), Konstanz am Baden, Ger'y.	
Behne, Mrs. Julia M., 13-24, '00,	Reading, Pa.	Keim, Lillie T., 1-12, '99,	Edge Water P., N. J.
Bell, Mrs. John C., 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, L. M., 13-24, '00,	Smedley, Pa.
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Bertolet, Benjamin, 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Ludwig (c), Waldhörn, Baden, Ger'y.	
Bertolet, Daniel H., 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Mahlon W., 2-1-12, '99,	Johnstown, Pa.
Bertolet, Ezra, 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Milton, M. D., 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.
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Bertolet, Israel M., 13-24, '00,	Oley, Pa.	Keim, Newton (2), 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.
Bertolet, Joel B., 1-12, '99,	Leaf River, Ill.	Keim, N. G., 1-12, '99,	Elkins, West Va.
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Bertolette, L. A., 1-12, '99,	Wilmington, Del.	Keim, S. deB., 1-12, '99,	New York City.
Bertolet, Mrs. Mary W., 1-4, '99,	Oley, Pa.	Keim, S. B., 1-12, '99,	W. Clapier st., Phila. Pa.
Clarke & Co., W. B., 1-12, '99,	Boston, Mass.	Keim, T. Beverley, 13-24, '00,	St. Paul, Minn.
Cleaves, Converse, 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, William, 1-12, '99,	Allegany, N. Y.
Cleveland Pub. Lib., 13-24, '00,	Cleveland, O.	Keim, Wm. P., 1-12, '99,	Reading, Pa.
Congress Library of (2 cop'r't.),	Wash., D. C.	Keim, W. P. Cox, 13-24, '00,	St. Paul, Minn.
Daughters Am. Rev. (J. S. K.),	Wash., D. C.	Kendig, Rev. Daniel, 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.
D. of C. Mayflower Des. (J. S. K.),	Wash., D. C.	Kime, Jas., 13-24, '00,	Miner's Delight, Wyo.
Davis, Mrs. J. S., 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.	Kime, Levi, 13-24, '00,	Unadilla, Neb.
Egle, Dr. Wm. H. (c), . . .	Harrisburg, Pa.	Kime, W. M., 1-12, '99,	Pleasant Lodge, N. C.
Executive Mansion Library,	Wash., D. C.	Kimes, Jesse B., 13-24, '00,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hazard, Dr. Alex., 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Kutz, Lt. C. W., 1-12, '99,	Corps Engineers U. S. A., . . . . .
Hay, Mrs. J. M., 1-12, '99,	Akron, Ohio		Baltimore, Md.
Hiester, Isaac, 1-12, '99,	Reading, Pa.	Lemcke & Buechner, 1-12, '99,	N. Y. City
Historical Department of Iowa,	1-12-99, Des Moines, Iowa.	Ludwig, DeB. Keim, 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.
Huguenot Soc. of Am., 13-24, '00,	N. Y. City.	Maine Gen. Soc., 13-24, '00,	Portland, Me.
Johnson, Mrs. Graham D., 1-12 '99,	Read'g, Pa.	Mayer, C. F. (2) 1-12, '99,	Baltimore, Md.
Keim, Alfred N., 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Mayflower Descendants,	Boston, Mass.
Keim, Hon. A. R. (5), 1-12, '99,	Falls City, Neb.	Mears, Mrs. Anne deB., 1-12, '99,	Oak Lane, Pa.
Keim, Augusta S., 1-12, '99,	Bristol, Pa.	Meeks, C. B. (see Munsell),	Allenhurst, N. J.
Keim, C. Carroll, . . . . .	Reading, Pa.	Michener, Mrs. Amos J., 1-12, '99,	Logan, Pa.
Keim, C. H., 1-12, '99,	Mount Carroll, Ill.	Miller, G. deB. K., . . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
Keim, Edward A., 1-12, '99,	Miltonvale, Kan.	Millholland, Jas. A. (2), 1-12, '99,	Cumberland, Md.
Keim, Maj. Gen. Ernst (c) Lager Lechfeld,	by München, Germany.	Mills, W. W. (C), . . . . .	The Tribune, N. Y. City.
Keim, G. deB., 1-12, '99,	Edge Water P., N. J.	Munsell's Sons, Joel, 1-24, '00,	Albany, N. Y.
Keim, George W., . . . . .	Reading, Pa.	Myers, Hon. Leonard, 1-12-99,	Phila., Pa.
Keim, Mrs. Harriet deB., 1-12, '99,	Logan, Pa.	Newcomb, Mrs. Lydia B.,	New Haven, Conn.
Keim, Harriet V., 13-24, '00,	Wash., D. C.	New England Hist. Gen. Soc.,	Boston, Mass.
Keim, Howard H., 1-12, '99,	Ladoga, Ind.	New Jersey Hist. Soc., 1-12, '99,	Newark, N. J.
Keim, Jane S. O., 13-24, '00,	Wash., D. C.	New York Hist. Soc., 13-24, '00,	N. Y. City.
Keim, John, 13-24, '00,	Louisville, O.	New York Public Library,	New York City.
Keim, John C., 1-12, '99,	Inman, Kan.	North, Hugh M., 1-12, '99,	Columbia, Pa.
Keim, John O., 1-12, '99,	Connellsville, Pa.	Owen, B. F., 13-24, '00,	Reading, Pa.
		Owen, Fred D., 13-24, '00,	Washington, D. C.
		Owen, H. S., 13-24, '00,	New London, Conn.



<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Penna. Hist. Soc., 1-12, '99, . . . Phila., Pa.		Stauffer, Lieut. J. K., 1-4, '99, Reading, Pa.	
Penna. State Library (2), 13-24, '00, Hbg., Pa.		Stauffer, Miss Mary, 1-4, '99, . Reading, Pa.	
Pennypacker, Hon. S. W., . . . Phila., Pa.		Stauffer, Randolph, 1-4, '99, . Reading, Pa.	
Randolph, Wm. K., . . . . . Phila., Pa.		Stechert, G. E., 1-12, '99, . New York City.	
Reading Library (C), . . . . . Reading, Pa.		Thompson, J. B., 13-24, '00, . Trenton, N. J.	
Sachse, Julius F. (X), . . . . . Phila., Pa.		Tyson, Wm. H., 13-24, '00, Jackson Wald, Pa.	
Seeley, Mrs. G. P., 1-8, '99, Englewood, N. J.		War Dept. Library X, . Washington, D. C.	
Sherman, Mrs. L. R., 1-12, '99, Salt Lake, U.		Weidman, Mrs. W. W., 1-12, '99, Reading, Pa.	
Speicher, Barbara, 1-4, '99, . Liscomb, Io.		White, Alex. D. (c), Ambas. U. S. Berlin, G'y.	
Stapleton, Rev. A., 1-12, '99, . Carlisle, Pa.		Willets, Mrs. A. P., 1-12, '99, Marshalltown, Io.	
Stauffer, A. K., 1-4, '99, . . . Reading, Pa.		Wrigley, Mrs. Jessie K., . Philadelphia, Pa.	
Stauffer, Miss Anna, 1-4, '99, . Reading, Pa.		Wyoming Hist. Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	

Names will be added in each issue as responses are received.

## To all Persons of the Keim or Allied Names.

I would be pleased to have from you the following information for publication in The Keim and Allied Families. Insert all the names and dates you can. If any are missing state what you have heard through tradition, but mention that fact. Also please send copies of entries in family Bibles.

### General Outline of Information Wanted.

Full name.

Where and when born. Where and when married.

Full maiden name of wife.

Names of both her parents and their ancestors as far back as you can.

Names, date of birth, marriage, death (if deceased), of each of your children.

Name of your father, where and when born, marriage, death (if deceased).

Name (maiden) of your mother, where and when born, death (if deceased).

Name of your grandfather, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name (maiden) of your grandmother, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandfather, when and where born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandmother, where and when born, death.

Continue the same line until you have reached your remotest known ancestor, being particular to give the names of both, and where and when born in Europe, if so, and when they came to America.

If you have any family genealogical or other information in Europe send a transcript, if you will, with authority. It can be returned.

Also photographs, if you have them, which can be returned, of homesteads or persons in your line.

The magazine, The Keim and Allied Families, will give you all information as we proceed.

Address,

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,


Reading, Pa.



MARCH

1900


NUMBER 16



# The Keim

## And Ellied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.



1698

A  
Bi-Centennial  
Commemo-  
ration

1898

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and  
Folklore, illustrating the causes, circumstances and  
consequences of the German, French and Swiss  
Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th  
Centuries.

DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member  
Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

\*\*\*\*\*

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# THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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Revised 8/37. 10/62 p. 14. 2. 61-2 12/31

# The United States of America







DeBENNEVILLE KEIM LUDWIG  
Of Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Scholar and Educator.*



# The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,  
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the  
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from  
the 17th Century to the present time.

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Vol. 1, 2.

READING, PA.

MARCH, 1900.

HARRISBURG, PA. No. 16.

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## DeBENNEVILLE KEIM LUDWIG.

ACTIVE IN EDUCATIONAL WORK.

**D**E BENNEVILLE KEIM LUDWIG, grandson of Benneville and Mary High Keim, and only child of George Ege Ludwig and Matilda High Keim, who were married May 1, 1838, was born at Reading, Pa., July 16, 1839.

His parents' home, in which he was born, was on the east side of Fifth street, three doors south of Washington, occupied afterwards by his uncle, John H. Keim (the father of the Editor), and subsequently by J. Lawrence Getz, until it was torn down to give place for the new United States post-office.

Upon his mother's death (born Feb. 26, 1815, died Nov. 27, 1839,) his father removed to the house on South Fifth street below Penn (where McCurdy's, now Durham's drug store, now is), and lived there until he moved to Philadelphia in 1852.

There deBenneville fitted for college at Thomas James's then famous Union Academy. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with high honor in 1864, and received the degree of Master of Arts three years thereafter.

He adopted teaching as his life work and for the first two years after graduation taught in Dr. Henry D. Gregory's Classical School in Philadelphia; In 1866 he became teacher of the Classics in Rittenhouse Academy in the same city, with Lucius Barrows as principal, and three years after he was made co-principal; upon Mr. Barrows's death in 1880 he became sole proprietor and principal.

During the thirty-five years of his teaching he has prepared a large number of young men for college or business life, very many of whom have attained distinguished position in their professional or other careers.

In 1894, in acknowledgment of the successful work of thirty years, Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy *causa honoris*.

Besides his educational work he has devoted much time to church and Sunday-school, for many years having been an elder and a superintendent, at present in connection with the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, of which Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., is pastor. For about



twenty years he was one of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He has long been a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and for seventeen years the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Historical Society.

Dr. Ludwig has been twice married, first, on April 23, 1867, to Emma Augusta Daniels (born Oct. 15, 1843; died March 28, 1875), the daughter of Charles A. and Sarah A. Daniels, of Milford, N. H.; and secondly, on Dec. 25, 1876, to Caroline Hallett Ayer (born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., August 21, 1843, and still living), the daughter of Nathan and Phila Ann Ayer, of Concord, N. H. By his first wife he had a son, Howard (born Sept. 23, 1872; died March 25, 1875), and by his present wife a daughter, Alice (born and died April 8, 1878).

The paternal ancestor, of whom there is the oldest record, was Johann Ludwig, who was a pedagogue and völeser in the old Lutheran "Straw" Church at Phillipsburg, N. J., opposite Easton, Pa., and who was father of Matthias Ludwig (born Aug. 7, 1773; died Sept. 18, 1827), who became a hardware merchant in Reading on June 10, 1807, married Mary Wood (born August 7, 1784; died July 5, 1863), of whom were born the following:

George Ege Ludwig, father of De Ben-

neville, born Feb. 17, 1808, married Matilda High Keim, May 1, 1838; died July 15, 1890.

Elizabeth Wood Ludwig, born Oct. 20, 1809, died?

William Campbell Ludwig, born Dec. 12, 1810; died Sept. 2, 1889.

Angeline Tilton Ludwig, born Aug. 13, 1813; died May 18, 1881.

Hannah Ludwig, born Oct. 13, 1815; died Oct. 25, 1815.

Harriet Tilton Ludwig, born Aug. 18, 1817; died Feb. 23, 1863.

None of the daughters were married.

William Campbell Ludwig married Sophia Sellers Kneeder, of whom were born the following:

1. Mary Frances Ludwig, who married Rev. J. Howard Suydam, D. D., now living at Rhinebeck, N. Y., without issue.

2. Emily Matilda Ludwig, who married Joseph Weaver Baker, now living at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, of whom were born the following:

Gertrude Ludwig Baker.

Helen Josephine Baker.

William Ludwig Baker, all of whom are living and single.

3. Walter Kneeder Ludwig, who was married to Fannie Michener, the latter dying Sept. 5, 1898, without issue.

4. Julia Ludwig.

5. Annie Blanche Ludwig.

6. Florence Ludwig, all of whom are living.

## GEORGE EGE LUDWIG.

EDITOR, ATTORNEY, WRITER.

*See portrait, page 511.*

**G**EORGE EGE LUDWIG, who married (May 1, 1838,) Matilda High Keim, daughter of Benneville Keim, and was father of De-Benneville Keim Ludwig, the sketch of whose life is given in this number, was born in Reading, Pa., February 17, 1808.

In early life he learned to be a printer and was engaged for a while in the management of a newspaper published

in Harrisburg. He afterwards studied law, and in 1840 was admitted to the Berks County Bar, where he practiced a number of years. Becoming Notary Public for all the banks in Reading, he gave up general practice and devoted himself to the duties of his office under the administration of both Whig and Democratic Governors, until the accession of Governor Bigler, in 1851.

He then moved to Philadelphia and



became a partner and legal adviser in the firm of Ludwig, Kneedler & Co., of which firm his brother, William C. Ludwig was founder and head. With his brother he retired from business in 1862 and devoted his leisure to literary studies, being especially interested in theological and eschatological questions, on which he wrote a number of valuable essays, looking at them

from a lawyer's standpoint. He was a great reader and never seemed so contented as when among his books. He was also very fond of music and painting, and in the latter art displayed considerable skill for an amateur.

The last nine years of his life he lived with his son. He died at Atlantic City, July 15, 1890, in his eighty-third year.

### DeBENNEVILLE-KEIM-LUDWIG LINEAGE.

**D**R. LUDWIG gives the following genealogy of the deBenneville line, prepared very carefully by his father a number of years ago:

#### "THE DE BENNEVILLE LINEAGE."

Seigneur des Granges et de Precaire in Normandy,—district of Rouen.

PIERRE DE BENNEVILLE, included in an order of the court of aids at Rouen, Dec.

JACQUES DE BENNEVILLE, who married 21, 1495. He was father of Gravitte d'Ainsy, daughter of Seigneur de Craiquibille, and father of

GILLES DE BENNEVILLE, who married Catherine Perot and was father of

NICHOLAS DE BENNEVILLE, who married in 1530, Francoise de Harcourt, daughter of Seigneur de Invigny.

JACQUES DE BENNEVILLE, Seigneur des Granges, Counsellor to the Parliament of Rouen in 1570, and son of Nicholas, was married to Jacqueline Francoise Mattet de Cros Meuil, and was father of

JACQUES DE BENNEVILLE, Seigneur des Granges and de Precaire, Counsellor to the Parliament of Rouen in 1606.

JACQUELINE DE BENNEVILLE, married in 1653 to Jean de Harcourt, Baron de

Longey. (The De Benneville family were strict Huguenots and when in 1685 the revocation of the Edict of Nantes was proclaimed, they left Normandy and settled in England.)

GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, a brother of said Jacqueline de Benneville, born in Rouen, left France and became a subject of Great Britain. He had a son born in London, viz:

GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE, JR., born July 26, 1703, emigrated to America in 1741, married Esther Bertolet, Feb. 24, 1745,

SUSANNA DE BENNEVILLE, daughter of George de Benneville, born May 15, 1748, married to John Keim, of Reading, Pa., in 1711.

BENNEVILLE KEIM, son of the above born 1790, married to Mary High, of Cumru, Aug. 2, 1812, died.

MATILDA HIGH KEIM, daughter of above, born Feb. 26, 1815, married George Edge Ludwig, May 1, 1838, died Nov. 27, 1839.

DE BENNEVILLE KEIM LUDWIG, born at Reading, Pa., July 16, 1839.

Thus forming the alliance between two of the main family lines and the intermarriage of a third.

### DANIEL DEBENNEVILLE SUBSCRIBES TO THE OATH OF 1777.

I do hereby certify that Daniel deBenneville, D. M., in the Pennsylvania militia bath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and Fidelity as directed by an Act of General

Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of June A. D. 1777. Witness my hand and seal the 18th day of July A. D. 1777.

[SEAL.]

JAMES YOUNG.

"No. 1322" Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog., Vol. XXIII, No. 3 (No. 91), Oct., 1899, p. 409.



## KEIM ACCOUNT.

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 15, p. 455.]

## MORE OF KYME (KEIM) IN ENGLAND.

THE following correspondence relating to the ancient family of Kyme (Keim), of England, from the valuable manuscript of Mr. Ludwig Keim, of Waldürn, Baden, Germany, continues that interesting branch of family history on Anglo-Saxon soil in ancient times.

Sleaford, England, Aug. 25, 1880.

Dear Sir: There being no one occupying the position of the person to whom your letter was addressed it was delivered to me by the postmaster.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of giving you assistance in your work.

If you should desire any further information than I give you in this letter I will endeavor to obtain it for you.

I will premise my remarks in answer to your enquiries by stating that Kyme is a village about eight miles from this town of Sleaford. It is divided into two townships or divisions, namely, North Kyme and South Kyme.

1. There are not now any families of the names you mention living at either North Kyme or South Kyme.

2. At the time of the conquest of England by the Normans in 1066 this village was known by the name of Chime, but nothing is known as to the origin of the name. At that time there were no families of any consequence living there. About half a century later we hear of a William de Kyme having large possessions in this village and elsewhere in this County of Lincolnshire.

William de Kyme and his successors of that name possessed large estates in

North Kyme and South Kyme until the year 1337 when, by the death of William de Kyme without issue, the estates passed to his sister, the wife of Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, and subsequently to the family of Talboys.

This family held these estates for several generations. It is generally supposed that William de Kyme took his name from the village of Kyme.

3. Little or nothing is known of William de Kyme, the founders of the family, but his successors were of considerable note in this country for upwards of two centuries.

The above information is principally extracted from local histories, and although it carries us far back into the historical horizon of our country, I think that it may be relied upon as truthful and accurate.

I have in my possession a copy of the pedigree of the family of de Kyme.

I will gladly send you a copy of it if it will be of any help to you.

Yours truly,

H. A. PEAKE.

To which the following response from Herr Keim.

[Translation.]

Aug. 27, 1880,

Kaiser St., 74 Baden, Germany.

H. A. Peake, Esq.,

Sleaford, Lincolnshire, England.

Respected Sir: Accept my warmest thanks for your exceedingly kind and valuable communication of Aug. 25th. The same fully confirms by own supposition that men, by name of Kyme



(ancient Chime), once lived in Kyme. Lincolnshire.

The name "Kyme" (Chime) is old German, and positively identical with the present "Keim." Such is likewise the case with all the remaining formations of the name, mentioned in my letter of Aug. 10th.

It may be of interest to you to know that in records of this country, of the 13th Century, I discovered a knightly family by name of "Chime" (also Chinis, Kime, Kims, Kyme, Kymo), of Baden, were subjects of the Margrave of Baden, and for that reason bore on their escutcheon the Baden cross-beam.

Most Honored Sir: You can imagine of what great value it would be to me to receive fuller information of the Kyme family of your country. Availing myself of your kind offer, I take the liberty of requesting the remittance of a copy of the genealogical tree of this family, and furthermore all genealogical or biographical notes of the same. Perhaps more could be ascertained from old documents or records. A sketch (besides an accurate heraldic description), of the Coat of Arms of this family would be most desirable to me. I am fully convinced that besides the alleged family Kyme there are many others of this or similar forms of the name, to be found in Great Britain or its colonies; which conclusion can be comprehended, since there are many towns and villages bearing the name of "Keim," as per example:

Kaimes, in Berwickshire, Scotland.

Keim, in Bombay, British East India, District of Sholapore.

Keinton, Somersetshire, England.

Keymer, in Lincolnshire.

Keynsham (Kaynsham), Somersetshire.

Kimcote, in Leicestershire.

Kimedy, Madras, British Hindoostan, north of Calingapatam.

In Adelung's "Lexicon of Letters" (vol. II, p. 294, and III, 39), I discovered the biographies of "George Cheyne" and "Jacob Cheyne," as also that of "Henry Home, Lord Kaimes."

Perhaps you may have some knowledge of the biographies of other worthy men of England by name of Keim (Keyme), Kym (e), Kim (e)? I would be very thankful if you would kindly assist me (of course with compensation for all costs), in obtaining them. \* \* \*

Meanwhile, I remain your most respectful and obedient servant,

LUDWIG KEIM,

Railway Inspector.

The following is a copy pedigree of the Kyme family, compiled by Mr. Peake:

William de Kyme, had

Simon de Kyme about 1140; founded 1136 the Priory of Bolington, had

Philip de Kyme about 1189; was, 1168-1169 Sheriff of Lincolnshire, had

Simon de Kyme, died 1219-1220, had

Philip de Kyme, died 1242, had

1. Simon de Kyme, died without issue 1247.

2. William de Kyme, died 1258, 1259, had

Philip de Kyme, died 1322 (1323), had

1. William de Kyme, died without issue 1337.

2. Lucy de Kyme, married Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus.

## WITMAN-KEIM.

### A CONFIRMATORY ENTRY OF RECORD.

**T**HIS I discovered in the records of the "Mertz" Church in Oley, Pa., now in my possession.

Susanna, dau. of Mich. Widman and wife Barbara Keim; b. July 8 and bap. Aug. 16, 1755."

She was a daughter of the immigrant. Now if you trace out this child Susanna to her marriage, you may find another line of relatives.

This valued information is from Rev. A. Stapleton, of Carlisle, whose



first American ancestor was a landholder neighbor of Johannes Keim, Founder, in the earliest days of Oley.

The baptismal record noted is the first confirmatory record of the following references I have made. XI. "Barbara, 'late' wife of Michael Witman," mentioned among the children of Johannes Keim, by his second wife, in the release of the warrantee homestead of Johannes Keim, Founder, to George Keim, by John Keim and the other heirs. (See P. 4, K. and A. F.)

This indenture, the first and only connected record I have found anywhere of the heirs of Johannes Keim, Founder, by his second wife, Maria Elizabeth ———, whom he married in 1731, is given in relevant detail in "A Doomsday Record of Keim," pp. 187-190, K. and A. F.

On p. 188, K. and A. F. Release, &c., Michael Witman and Barbara, his wife (late Barbara Kihm) (Keim), are entered there in the list of heirs by the second wife.

As Heinrich, the first child of the second wife, but whose name does not appear, and therefore must have been dead or lost, was born 1732. His sister, Barbara Keim, wife of Michael Witman, on the basis of about fifteen months intervals between births (See p. 189, K. and A. F.), was born about February, 1736, which would have made her about 19 years of age when her daughter Susanna, named after her younger sister Susanna, who married Frederick Huff, was born.

The "ten small children" referred to in the will of Johannes Keim, Founder, written in 1747, were born between "the years 1731, the first day of the year," the time of his second

marriage (See p. 3, K. and A. F.), and 1747, the date of his will (p. 142, K. and A. F.), or 16 years.

Observing an approximate periodicity of fifteen or sixteen months we would have tentatively births of the five heirs living and accounted for in Release April 29, 1762 (p. 188, K. and A. F.), not allowing for intervening casualties of death or subsequent disappearance, children of second wife:

Heinrich Keim, b. about April 27, 1732 (p. 4, K. and A. F.)

George Keim, b. about Aug., 1733.

Maria Keim (Mrs. Jacob Yoder), b. about Nov., 1734.

Barbara Keim (Mrs. Michael Witman), b. about Feb., 1736.

Susanna Keim (Mrs. Frederick Huff), b. about May, 1737.

In any contingency none of the children were born after 1747, and none except those named and the six children of the first wife were living and accounted for, 1762.

Susanna (Keim) Huff on the list, I have together with the allied family Huff, fully identified, as will appear later.

The spelling "Widman" on the baptismal record quoted, undoubtedly should be "Witman," as it is so spelled in the signature to the release of 1762, and the surname "Witman" is known in the early history of Oley, Berks county and Reading.

The signature (noted p. 189, K. and A. F.), "Susannah (her X Mark) Witman," should read "Huff." The confusion of the signatures and seals upon the release of 1762 led to this misplacement and consequent error, it should have come after 8 instead of 10 in the list of signatures quoted.

#### A KEIM GRAVEYARD.

"There is an old graveyard near what was long called Harmonyville, in Chester county, in which many of the older Keims are buried. \* \* \* Smedley is the present name for the

region known formerly as Harmonyville. \* \* \* L. M. Keim, but think that he resides within a short distance of the old graveyard known as 'Halderman's Graveyard.' The name Halderman is repeatedly allied with Keim." [Newton Keim letter, April 3, 1900.]



## A NATION'S CAPITAL IN 1839.

## A LOVER'S JOURNEY FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO VIRGINIA AND EXPERIENCES BY THE WAY.

**W**ITH all the exalting thought of the immortality of the human soul, there is something profoundly solemn in the inarticulate yet eloquent voice of inanimate things.

I have before me a richly bound diary, in red leather and gilt, in which in the handwriting of John High Keim, of Reading, are chronicled the interesting facts and features of a journey from that city to "Vancluse," the plantation of Mr. Jones, 10 m. south of Manchester, Virginia.

The "Diary" reads as follows:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1839.  
Left Reading at 1.30 o'clock. Reached Philadelphia at 6.30 o'clock. Tea. Went to Walnut Street Theatre. Lodged at Washington House.

[The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was opened through from Reading to Norristown July 16, 1838, and to Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1839. Distance, 58 miles. Time then, five hours. Time now (1900), express, Philadelphia and Reading and Pennsylvania, Schuylkill Valley Railroads, ninety minutes. In 1839 there were but 2,302 and in 1899 186,894 and 60,344 side tracks, or 245,238 miles of railroad in the United States. Total, Europe, 163,218; the world, 456,420.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1839.  
At 8 a. m. left Philadelphia by railroad to Baltimore via. Wilmington. Arrived at Baltimore by 2 o'clock. Dined. At 4 o'clock left by railway and arrived in Washington at 6.30 o'clock. Took lodgings at Gadsby's and sallied forth to see General Keim. After some inquiry found him. He prevailed upon me to room with him. Went to Theatre.

[George May Keim, his first cousin, —their father's brothers—entered the Twenty-fifth and was re-elected to the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congress (March 17, 1838, March 3, 1843), distinguished as a legislator, orator and

social favorite. He had rooms at Mrs. Wallace's Capitol Hill. In those days Senators and Representatives also lived in "messes."—ED.]

Col. Francis N. Barksdale, chief of the literary department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, gives the following interesting account of railroading in those ancient days:

SEVEN HOURS TO BALTIMORE.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, a corporation formed in 1838, by the consolidation of the Wilmington and Susquehanna and Baltimore and Port Deposit and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Companies, had in use an all-rail line to Baltimore, over which two daily trains were run. The Philadelphia terminus was at the western end of Gray's Ferry, between which point and the depot, 280 Market street, passengers were conveyed in omnibuses. The average time between Philadelphia and Baltimore was seven hours, and the advertisements of the day gravely announced that passengers by the afternoon train from Philadelphia "would be served with supper while crossing the Susquehanna river." The passage of the river was effected by an enormous ferryboat, which lingered on its momentous voyage long enough to feed its human freight, whose appetite had been keenly whetted by the anti-dyspeptic jolts and jars of the railway journey.

At Baltimore connection was made with the Washington and Baltimore Railroad, which accomplished the distance of forty miles in two hours of lingering torture. From Philadelphia to Baltimore in seven hours was a wonderful achievement in those days, and the president's report, dated January 13, 1840, declared that for the previous year 213,650 persons had been booked for passage over the road, a great portion of whom had passed over the whole



length; nor may this be considered the total amount, as many have availed themselves of the facilities without being returned to the office, or recorded on the way-bills. No forbidden monster in the shape of an inter-state commerce bill prohibited the issuance of passes, and the president's own words imply that those popular gratuities, now looked upon by virtuous statesmen as a relic of barbarism, were freely used in those golden days.

The present run by the Pennsylvania express trains is one hour and fifty-seven minutes, from the Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to the Union Station, in Baltimore.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1839. Went to the "Palace" with Gen. Keim and was introduced to the President. Saw the original Declaration of Independence and Washington's commission. Afterward went to the House and Senate. Heard Calhoun speak. Visited King (?), the painter's (?) rooms and ascended to the top of the capitol.

In the evening attended the National Assembly at Carusis with Miss L. W———. It went off admirably. The President, Vice-President, N. Biddle, the Foreign Ministers, in uniform, were all in attendance.

[The "palace" meant the executive mansion. Martin Van Buren, of New York, was President, Richson M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Vice-President, and James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Speaker. The Assemblies were the features of the season from the earliest days of Washington social life and Carusis Assembly rooms were noted for many years.—Ed] The present dome of the capitol was erected 1856-65.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1839. At 10 o'clock took steamboat for Alexandria. Then hired a horse and rode to Mount Vernon. The road horrible. Distance, 8 miles. Saw the old and new vault and house. Cut a cane in front of the mansion. Took to horse and rode at the top speed the road

would allow, but got to Alexandria just in time to see steamboat leave at 3 o'clock, so set to and walked to Washington, 9 miles. Went to House and remained till adjournment at 11½ o'clock, p. m.

[In 1856 the mansion and grounds, sadly neglected, were purchased by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. Under their care they have been restored to the condition during Washington's life with the addition of many relics of the times of Washington. A steamboat and line of electric cars connect from Washington City. Tens of thousands of persons now visit the hallowed spot every year.—Ed.]

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1839. Dressed and rode to the Episcopal Church on President's Square. Heard a good sermon. Saw one baby sprinkled (yelling at the top of its voice) and saw young ladies confirmed. The President attended with family. Dined. Drove to Congressional Cemetery with Mr. McElna Moore, G. K.

[St. John's (P. E.) Church, erected in 1816, has always been associated with the church-going of many presidents and high officials. It is but a few minutes' walk north of the executive mansion, northeast corner Sixteenth and H streets N W.—Ed.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1839. Visited Patent Office and Library of Congress. Attended the orations in the evening.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1839. Rainy. Loitered about the Capitol. Went to a Levee at the Vice-President's in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1839. Left Washington at 6 a. m., passing Ellicott's Mills and Harper's Ferry, Va. (now West Virginia). Arrived at Winchester at 5½ p. m. Lodged at Taylor's.

[Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., thirty-two miles south of Harper's Ferry and surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, being a continuation of the





MATILDA HIGH (KEIM) LUDWIG.  
(Mrs. George Ege Ludwig.)

1815. Reading, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa. 1839.  
(See p. 481-2 K. and A. F.)

great valley between the Atlantic coast and Appalacian chain, which begins in New York, extends across New Jersey to the Delaware at Easton, Pa., across Eastern Pennsylvania to the Schuylkill at Reading, thence by the Lebanon Valley to the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, Pa., thence the Cumberland Valley, Pa., and Maryland to the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, Va., thence the Shenandoah Valley southward across Virginia. During the Civil War Winchester was taken and retaken several times and was the scene of a great battle fought between General Sheridan and the Confederates, 1864, the former victorious.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1839. Chartered a vehicle and started over a bad road for "Vaucluse," the seat of W. P. Jones, Esq., which I reached at 1½ o'clock. Met with a cordial recep-

tion from the family and M. E. R. (Martha Elizabeth Randolph.)

["Vaucluse, in Frederick county, Va., 10 m. S. W. of Winchester, is now a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about 84 miles west of Washington City. It is also near Front Royal, a post village of Warren county, near the Shenandoah River. Col. Thomas Beverley Randolph's plantation, "Waterside," was in the same vicinity.—Ed.]

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was opened from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry and the Washington branch, 40 m., in 1834, and from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, Va., 32 m., in 1836.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1839. Spent the day in walking and playing bagatelle and backgammon with M.—[Martha E. Randolph.—Ed.]



SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1839. Rambled about at "Vaucluse" and played B. and B.

This beautiful family seat received its name from Vaucluse in the Department of the same name in France. It was the home of Petrarch, the Italian poet, b. 1304. His father, a friend of Dante, was banished from Florence on account of politics. Removed, 1313, to Avignon. Young Petrarch's love of Laura de Sade, wife of Hugo de Sade, and the influence she wielded over his life and career is one of the most delightful stories of platonic affection. In 1336 he returned to "Vaucluse," a romantic valley, 15 m. from Avignon, remaining for several years.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1839. I expected to leave "Vaucluse" this morning, but was prevailed upon to remain over till Tuesday by Mr. ——— (illegible). A very interesting circumstance occurred this day before breakfast. Rode to Methodist Church with Mrs. J. M. and W. S. J.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1839. Played B. and B. Rode with Mr. Jones over his farm. Dressed. P. 2.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1839. Left "Vaucluse" with great regret, after the kindness I received from the hospitable owners. Rode with Mrs. W. to Winchester. Dined. Rambled through the town. Called on Mrs. W.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1839. Left Winchester at 6 o'clock for Harper's Ferry. When within three miles of the latter place the tender of the engine ran off and detained us so long that we were too late for the Baltimore cars, and were obliged to remain. I walked through Uncle Sam's arsenal and work shops and to Jefferson's rock. In the arsenal were about 40,000 muskets, 12,000 manufactured annually. Ascended the mountain in Maryland and obtained a good view.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1839. Left Harper's Ferry at 9 a. m. and reached

Baltimore at 5½ o'clock. Barnum's Hotel. Went to Front Street Theater.

[On October 16, 1859, John Brown, the Abolitionist, captured this arsenal, but was overpowered and captured the next day, and hanged. The arsenal was destroyed by the Military in April, 1861. It was an important strategic point in the Civil War. A Union General, D. H. Miles, surrendered 11,533 prisoners to the Confederates September 15, 1862, but the place was retaken. The Potomac here breaks through a gorge in the Blue Ridge. Scenery grand. The railroad crosses the Potomac by a fine steel bridge.—Ed.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1839. Started from Baltimore at 9. Railroad to Wilmington. From there steamboat, and got to Philadelphia at 5. Called at Browns and Shewells. Went to Chestnut Street Theater. Saw Mr. and Mrs. Sloman. Took an oyster supper with G. Shewell.

Here the "Diary" abruptly ends.

#### EXPENSES TO WASHINGTON.

The following items of expense of a journey to Washington and Winchester in 1839 are valuable as an authoritative basis of comparison with the figures of to-day. Then 10 miles an hour was "lightning," now as many miles in as many minutes is "express" time. The rates are now about one-half.

Fare from Reading to Philadelphia, \$3; portorage, 25 cents,...	\$3 25
Refreshments, .....	6 62
Odyssey, \$1.50. [Was very fond of the classics—Ed.], .....	1 50
Stock, \$4. [If this means for neckwear it must have been a gorgeous courting affair.—Ed.],...	4 00
Billet, Philadelphia, \$1.75; portorage, 25 cents, .....	2 00
Fare to Baltimore, \$4; portorage, 25 cents, .....	4 25
Dinner at Baltimore, .....	50
Fare to Washington, \$2.50; portorage, 25 cents, .....	2 75
Bill at Gadsby's, \$1 50; theater, \$1, .....	2 50



Refreshments, .....	81	Sherry, 25 cents; porter, 50 cents;	
Ticket to Assembly, \$5; coach		bill Winchester, \$1.50, .....	2 25
hire, \$2, .....	7 00	Cabriolet, \$3.50; servant, \$1; se-	
Fare to Alexandria, 12½ cents;		gars, 66 cents, .....	4 56
gate, 12½ cents, .....	25	Bill Winchester, \$1.50; servant, 50	
Horse hire to Vernon, \$1.50; re-		cents; fare to H. Ferry, \$1.50, ..	3 50
freshments, 47 cents, .....	1 97	Segars, 6 cents; toll, 12½ cents, ..	18½
Guide at Vernon, 50 cents; waiter,		Paper, 15 cents; medicine, 25 cents,	40
12 cents, .....	62	Bill at Harper's Ferry, \$2.25; serv-	
Coach hire to cemetery (Congres-		ant, 75 cents, .....	3 00
sional), .....	2 00	Fare to Baltimore, .....	4 00
Coach hire to church, 50 cents;		Dinner, etc., 62½ cents; porter-	
waiter, 12 cents, .....	62	age, 25 cents, .....	87½
Cane, 50 cents; refreshments, 50		Theater B., 50 cents; portorage,	
cents, .....	1 00	25 cents, .....	75
Billet, Wallace's, \$5; portorage, 50		Bill at Baltimore, .....	1 50
cents, .....	5 50	Fare to Philadelphia, .....	4 00
Oratorio, \$2; Plan, 12½ cents;		Portorage, 25 cents; theater, \$1, ..	1 25
sherry, 12½ cents, .....	2 25	Refreshments, \$1.06; dinner, 62½	
Fare to Relay, \$2; H. Ferry, \$3.65;		cents, .....	1 68½
Winchester, \$1.50, .....	7 15		

## TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES—1865-1866.

### THE MARHATTA CAPITAL—HILL FORTS—FROM POONA TO KEIM— A MOONLIGHT RIDE IN THE GHAUTS.

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from No. 15, p. 465, K. & A. F.)

**P**OONA, in the Bombay Presidency, Western India, is situated on a treeless plain, 2,000 feet above the sea and on the right bank of the Muta river before it joins the Mula.

It appears in the Marhatta annals at the close of the sixteenth century. In 1750 it became the capital of the powerful Marhatta confederacy.

At its eastern end is the celebrated hill of Parbati from a temple to a goddess of that name. Beyond is the English cantonment, where several English and Sepoy regiments are stationed, also the Bazaar native city and ruins of the palace of the Peshwa or head of the Marhattas.

In the hills around are the ruins of the celebrated hill forts perched upon the highest peaks, once occupied by the Marhatta Freebooters.

The city has about 80,000 inhabitants. The streets are wide for an Indian city.

Poona is the stronghold of the Brahmans and was the capital of a dynasty of that caste.

There are devotees everywhere clad in skins of wild animals, or rags Brahmans or sacred bulls insolently tramping the streets, a sore temptation of foreigners, to wallop or punch them out of the way if they dared; also, rams led about for fighting, a favorite Marhattan diversion. There are temples in great variety to all sorts of gods in shape and color, ruins of the residences of the old Marhatta chiefs and native huts.

The hill forts in the ghauts of Western India and the Marhatta chiefs and warriors recall the Robber Barons of Germany, about the same time (six-



teenth and seventeenth centuries) and constitute an interesting page in the native wars of India.

"Thoughtful of all Mahomedans, the Shah Aurungzeb's intolerance toward his Hindoo subjects caused insurrections which soon stamped the seal of fate upon the future Mongol empire. From the rock forts of his native ghauts Savaji, a feudatory Bijapur, more of a master in the arts of war and treachery than the filial and fraternal usurper swooped down with his warlike Marhattas (1688).

The betrayal and murder by Aurungzeb's command of Sambhayi, the Marhatta leader's son and successor, made war to the death the issue between the shattered forces of Mongol empire and the Hindoo hill warriors of the Marhatta confederacy.

The power of Aurungzeb beginning to wane in 1702 after his death in 1707 they conquered the West and the greater part of Central India. The victory of Panipat, however, won by Ohmed Shah Durani over the Marhattas in 1761 put an end to there power." [Valide: The Odalisque; An Historical Drama. Keim. Historical Introduction. P. 15-16.]

To return to my notes.

AUGUST 28, 1865, MONDAY. Up at 5.30 a. m. Toast and tea. At 6 o'clock took a Palki borne by men (Hammals) for the hill of Parbati. On the way passed the Hira Bagh with a fine tank, and a beautiful island in the center, also nearby a pavilion of the Peshwa; also a mosque and temples.

Parbati was now before me. Alighted at the foot of the hill. Ascended by a long flight of steps. Seven temples on the summit. In one is a silver image to Shiva and two images in gold seated on his knees, one Parvate and the other Ganesh. This temple erected 1749, cost about \$500,000.

During the Diwali festival it is beautifully lighted.

From the windows the views are extremely beautiful. From here the last, Peshwa (a supreme chief of the Marhattas), saw the defeat of his troops at Khirki, four miles distant. At the foot of the hill an enclosure is pointed out, where at the end of the rains, the time of the Dasahra, alms in money is paid to all Brahman comers. As the holy men are not always honest in their alms-taking, they are passed into this enclosure receive 3 to 5 rupees (\$1.50 to \$2.50) and a dab of red paint and pass out. One Peshwa doled out \$300,000 in this form. It costs some thing to be a Peshwa and keep the people quiet.

Resumed Palki and carried back to the hotel by way of The Cantonment, the quarters of the troops and government buildings and the Banglas (Bungalows) of the officers and civil officials.

Greatly enjoyed watching the elephants. Over one hundred of these enormous brutes belong to the commissariat of the Anglo-Indian army on this station. They were taking their morning bath in the river as I passed. Such a splashing and spouting of water at each other; such slap-banging of trunks, trumpeting and other playful capers of these wonderfully intelligent and trained animals I never expect to behold again.

The mahouts generally stood on the bank. A few, stark naked, mounted on more sedate animals, with pikes, rode into the river as a precaution, but I observed they kept out of reach of the romping mass of flesh.

It was laughable to see the elephants, at a signal, rush out of the water and amble and frolic across the plain toward their stables, some with trunks up in the air like so many trumpets. It looked like an elephant charge in battle as we read about in the Indian wars as early as the days of Alexander the Great. During the Peshwas the punishment for offenders was to be trampled to death by elephants.

Enjoyed a hearty breakfast of curry-



chicken, curry-egg, &c., which curried very little favor with my palate, but being the only food to be had made the best of it. Native bread and native syrup made out of the sap of the cocoa-nut tree and coffee suited better.

Owing to the intense heat and religious scruples, flesh and fowl are not eaten by most of the natives. Believing in transmigration of souls they might be eating their defunct parents, kinsfolk, sweethearts or friends, who having passed out of this terrestrial sphere through the human form had entered it again in the shape of a fowl or other animal.

After breakfast took carriage for Singarh famous in Marhatta history. It is 11 miles from Poona. The mountain required an ascent on foot of about one-half mile often almost perpendicular. Above this is an immense black rock about 60 feet high, surmounted by a stone wall with towers and fort, having a circumference of 2 miles, with no means of entrance except by the three gates. One mile from the gate is the temple Ram Raja.

The capture of this stronghold by Tanaji Malusre and a band of Malavis, Feb., 1670, is one of the most famous achievements of the hill warriors of the Marhattas.

The assaulting force started with 1,000 men by different paths known only to themselves, which united near the fortress "on the 9th night of the half dark of the moon in the month Magh."

The Marhatta manuscript says Tanaji divided his men; one half remained at a distance for reinforcements if necessary. The other lodged themselves unobserved at the foot of the rock.

Selecting the most inaccessible part of the rock as most likely to be unguarded one of their number mounted it and made fast a ladder of rope. By this they ascended one by one and concealed themselves within.

Barely 300 had ascended when the

alarm was given in the garrison. A sentry advancing was silently dispatched by a powerful bowman.

The noise of voices and hastening to arms led Tanji to take the aggressive without awaiting the rest of his party.

The bowmen discharged their arrows in the direction of the voices until a sudden blaze of blue lights and torches exposed the Rajputs arming and the assailants approaching.

The garrison was in largely superior numbers. In the midst of the melee their leader, Tanji, fell.

As the assailants, panic stricken, were falling back to the place of escalade they were met by their fallen leader's brother, Surjaji, and the reserve. Surjaji shouting, "Who among you would leave your commander's body to be tossed into a pit by Mahars." "Har! Har! Maha Deo!" answered back the battle-cry of the Mawalis.

"Then onward!" The clash was desperate, but the fort was won.

The break of day revealed 300 Mawalis assailants and 500 Rajput defenders with their leader slain or wounded. Several hundred of the garrison ventured over the rock in order to escape and were dashed to pieces. The firing of a thatched house in the fort was the signal of success to Savaji the chieftain on the plain below.

When told of the loss of Tanji, Savaji exclaimed, "The den is taken, but the lion is slain. We have gained a fort, but alas! I have lost Tanji Malsure."

Savaji gave each Mawalis a silver bangle and rewards to the officers.

In 1665 Savaji had surrendered the fortress to Aurungzeb, but retook it as described, but in 1701 Aurungzeb again captured it. It was again lost in 1705. The British took it in 1800 without loss. The modern appliances of shot and shell fired from a distance into the fort were too much for 700 native and 400 Arab bowmen.

Sinhgarh being over 4,000 feet above



the sea is an attractive retreat for the Europeans during the heat at sea level.

I found the air delightful.

I might mention other points of interest in the vicinity, as the village of Bambura, where in early times a gun was fired at sundown to warn people to keep within their houses, a Marhatta curfew; Chakan, hill fort, 18 m.; very ancient, built by an Abyssinian Polegar, A. D. 1295. The mystery is how this African noble strayed so far away from home, possibly a deposed kingly refugee.

The town of Wai (Wye) on the Krishna is a most lovely, picturesque place in the Deccan, surrounded by peaks resembling castles. The hill fort of Pandargarh, the approach to which is lined by pipal and mango trees, with steps, is also ornamented with figures of the beautiful Brahman women for which the place is celebrated.

From the traveler's bungalow a view may be had of the Mahabaleshwar Hills, where there is a sanitarium on the table land 200 feet above the station and 120 miles from Bombay. Many of the Europeans during their temporary residence dwell in tents.

This is the highest part of the western ghats between the Nilgiris Hills and the Himalayah Mountains, and but 40 miles from and 4,700 feet above the sea, running out to Elphinstone point, a precipitous scarp overlooking the low country. There is a sheer descent of 2,000 feet in one place.

The wild bison, ferocious tigers and venomous reptiles infest the hillsides and jungles.

There are several hill forts; Toma particularly picturesque.

Passed the day after Tiffin in the bazaars, watching the performances of jugglers and snake charmers, seeing more sights; rested after dinner preparatory to a flying visit of curiosity to the town of Keim, 103 miles southwest of Poona.

I find the officials and merchants up

from the low country very sociable, but very English and not over admiring of the United States or Americans.

AUGUST 29, 1865, TUESDAY. Toward midnight of yesterday, escorted by a few bearers of my luggage, strolled from the hotel to the station. Purchased a ticket to

#### KEIM.

Rupees 9, annas 9, pice 0—about \$4.59, first-class; distance 103 miles, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents a mile. Reasonable enough—U. S. rates, 3 cents. There are four classes. Fourth-class people carried like cattle same distance for R. 1, a. 5, p. 3; about 57 cents; second-class, about \$2.31; third-class, \$1.02.

I might say of the money of India: Bengal, Madras and Bombay—12 Pies (singular Pice)=1 Anna= $1\frac{1}{2}$  pence or 3 U. S. cents; 16 Annas=1 Rupee=2 shillings or 48 cents, usually reckoned 50 cents U. S. in trade. These coins are silver and copper. The coins of India are gold Mohur 15 Rs, double Mohur 10 and 5 Rupee pieces; silver Rupee, half and quarter Rupees and double Anna; copper, half and quarter Annas and Pie.

I pieced out distributively a rupee in pices and stepped into the coach amid vociferous salaams of my escort and a group of beggars to whom I threw a handful of pies and for which there was a great scramble the moon being very bright. The train pulled out of the oriental looking station with a puffing which reverberated through the silence of the sleeping town, running on the following schedule:

#### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY— SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION.

(Bradshaw's Overland Guide, Bombay Lines. Page 249.)

119 miles, Poona, .....	11.30 p. m.
136 miles, Ooroollee, .....	12.30 a. m.
152 miles, Kheirgaum, .....	1.23 a. m.
160 miles, Patas, .....	1.50 a. m.
167 miles, Dhond, .....	2.15 a. m.



BOMBAY LINES.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—South Eastern Division.

Miles.	Fares.												Down.			Daily.			Up.			Daily.			
	1st class.				2nd class.				3rd class.				4th class.				m			m			m		
	R.	A.	P.	F.	R.	A.	P.	F.	R.	A.	P.	F.	R.	A.	P.	F.	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Sholapoor	dep	6 15 2 0
2	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Mohol	dep	7 30 1 37
4	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Marbeh	dep	8 44 50
6	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Barsee Rd	dep	9 55 30
8	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Keim	dep	9 48 58
10	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Jehwoor	dep	10 15 7 41
12	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Poomulwaree	dep	10 55 9 0
14	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Debsal & farr	dep	11 27 10 0
16	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Bheegwan	dep	11 10 12 0
18	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Dhond	dep	12 01 15
20	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Patus	dep	12 01 55
22	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Kheergaum	dep	1 52 23
24	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Ooroolee	dep	1 47 33
26	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Poooa	dep	2 30 45
28	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Kirkse	dep	3 15 50
30	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchwad	dep	3 55 0
32	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Tulligaum	dep	4 12 3 7 45
34	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Kurkulla	dep	4 52 3 7 45
36	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchwad	dep	5 25 3 30
38	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Kirkse	dep	6 03 5 30
40	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Poooa	dep	7 15 4 09
42	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Khandalla	dep	11 20 5 32 10 0
44	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Kurjut	dep	12 50 7 0 13 0
46	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Narel	dep	1 07 10 1 30
48	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Bulapoor	dep	1 43 3 0
50	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Tulligaum	dep	2 10 8 25 30
52	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	To Nagpore	dep	2 15 8 3 4 0
54	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Dewra	dep	3 43 4 3
56	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Tanna	dep	3 55 9 0 4 5
58	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Bhandoop	dep	3 2 5 15
60	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Coorla	dep	3 30 5 50
62	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Datur	dep	3 43 6 7
64	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Parell Station	dep	6 17 6 29
66	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo	dep	6 29 6 40
68	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Byculia	dep	1 48 9 46 15
70	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Bombay	dep	5 01 0 7 0

## BOMBAY, MAHIM, and CALLIAN.—Local Trains.

Fares.												Down.				Daily. (* Do not run on Sundays)											
1st cl.		2nd cl.		3rd cl.		4th cl.																					
R.	A.	P.	F.	R.	A.	P.	F.	R.	A.	P.	F.	R.	A.	P.	F.	R.	A.	P.	F.	R.	A.	P.	F.	R.	A.	P.	F.
0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Bombay.....dep	6	15	2	0	
2	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Byculla.....	7	27	1	37	
4	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	8	44	5	0	
6	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	9	55	3	0	
8	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	9	48	58		
10	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	10	15	7	41	
12	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	10	55	9	0	
14	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	11	27	10	0	
16	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	11	10	12	0	
18	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	12	01	15		
20	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	12	01	55		
22	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	1	52	23		
24	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	1	47	33		
26	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	2	30	45		
28	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	3	15	50		
30	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	3	55	0		
32	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	4	12	3 7 45		
34	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	4	52	3 7 45		
36	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	5	25	3 30		
38	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	6	03	5 30		
40	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	7	15	4 09		
42	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	11	20	5 32 10 0		
44	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	12	50	7 0 13 0		
46	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....	1	07	10 1 30		
48	0	4	6	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	9	0	2	30	Chinchpoo.....					



Our distinguished name cousin some twenty odd years after my flying visit covered the ground comprehensively by correspondence. See p. 326, K. and A. F. —Ed.]

The Shalapoor district, in which Keim is situated, is in the Deccan, comprises about 4,000 square miles and has a population of half a million people, chiefly Hindoos, but some Mohammedans and other native races.

It is generally flat, rather bare of vegetation and has several small streams.

This district was the home of the Marhattas in their earlier history, the birthplace of the Marhatta dynasty and center of their population and industry. The rise of the Marhatta power is one of the interesting chapters in Indian history.

The dynasty was overthrown in 1818. The territory was incorporated by the East India Company in the Bombay Presidency, first in Poona, but separated in 1838. The region is traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It suffers badly from droughts.

The Hindus, including Brahmins, are the chief people. The latter are the priests and government employes same as in Bombay.

The products are grain, two crops a year, sorghum, pulse, cotton, tobacco, oil, &c. Weaving and dyeing is a specialty. The people are thrifty.

Returning to the railway station at 9.48 a. m. The train which had left Sholapoor at 6.15 a. m. continued its journey from Keim to Bombay, 222 miles distant, making a descent of over 2,000 feet to the level of the sea.

Arrived at Poona at 2.30 p. m. and departed at 3.35 p. m., giving ample time for Tiffin at the hotel. Passed Kandalla 5.35 and reached Byculla 9.48 and safe at Bombay 10.00 p. m.

Drove to the Adelphi Hotel. Ther-

mometer above the hundred mark. Great change of temperature in a few hours.

The railway system of India is one of the greatest monuments to the beneficence of British rule.

Without going into details I may mention that eleven lines of railway, connecting every part of the Imperial peninsula from Calcutta to Delhi, 1,219 m., and the Punjab and Madras on the Coromandel (east) and Bombay on the Malabar (west) coasts.

The system upon which Keim is situated has two great lines, one northeast to Jubbelpore, where it joins the East Indian Railway (Calcutta to Delhi); the other southeast via Poona and Sholapoor to meet the Madras Railway.

The Bhore Ghat incline, 13½ m., was opened in 1863. The Thul Ghaut incline climbs 1,000 feet in 10 m., passing through 13 tunnels, 2,562 m. long, over 741 yards of viaducts, one 200 feet high. The total length of this road completed will be 1,267 m. Of this 853 m. will be opened 1867. 57 m. are double. When completed the time between Bombay and Calcutta will be 44 hours.

To belong to the roadway department of a railway in this region is no fun. Repair and track men, where the line runs through jungle, are in constant peril of sudden attacks by man-eating tigers. These ferocious brutes steal up to the track and in a single bound seize and off with some toiling, unsuspecting, defenseless native. The head men are armed and on the alert. Some thrilling stories are told of the experiences of the engineers, rod men and attendants when the line was reconnoitred and surveyed. A tiger, which has tasted of human blood, becomes very dainty and correspondingly savage. Water, buffalo, deer or any other vulgar blood of the brute creation will not satisfy his royal bengal thirst. Man is his preference.

Thirty-five years after. Here is a story told me during my second and very



extensive travels in India. It is recalled by going the rounds of the press to-day:

"A station master on one of the India railroads was besieged in his building by a fierce tiger, who calmly lay down on the platform or walked up and down on the track, peering into the windows now and then and licking his chops in expectancy. Luckily, he did not understand telegraphy or intercepting dispatches. But it was a long, long day to the stationmaster before a detachment of soldiers was sent to his rescue in response to his appeals by wire."

AUGUST 30, 1865, WEDNESDAY. Up at 5 a. m. Breakfast. Drove to Magazaon bandar (pier). Parsees making their morning obeisance to the sun. Engaged a bandar boat, 13 men, 6 rupees (\$3.00) for Elephanta, an island in the bay of Bombay about 6 m. distant. Native name Gharapuri (the town of the rock). The caves first intended for hermitages of Buddhist ascetics. Sail three quarters of an hour. Island 3 m. in circumference, covered with Corinda bushes.

The figure of an elephant, now a mass of disintegrated rock, in 1712 was still intact. A narrow path from the boat from which I was carried ashore on the interlocked arms of two Lascars, led to the cave temple. Not known when excavated, but said between 800 and 900 Christian era. Entrance hewn out of stone resembling porphyry, supported by two large pillars. Temple is in three parts. The great cave temple is 130 feet square, supplanted by 26 pillars and 16 pilasters from 15 to 18 feet high. The other two smaller caves or chapels are on either side. There are also figures of animals. Owing to the fissures in the rock the beauty of the caves is greatly marred by disintegration. The "Daghopa," said to contain relics of Buddha,

same as some Christia altars of Christ in Europe, is in ruins.

These caves are associated with the Hindu worship of Shiva.

Returned to the city after a very hurried visit.

Called at the steamer office and obtained my passage ticket previously engaged for Ceylon.

Went to the Magazaon bandar whither my luggage had been sent from the hotel. Went aboard the steamer Baroda of the Peninsular and Oriental line. Weighed anchor and off.

Sea very rough outside. Distance to Point de Galle, 1,200 m.

AUGUST 31, 1865, THURSDAY. Sea very heavy all day. Rain. Following down the Malabar coast. About 300 m. south is Goa, the early Portugese settlement.

SEPT. 1, 1865, FRIDAY. In sight of the Western Ghauts, which follow near the coast all the way, like the Andes of South America. The Neilgherry Hills, where fine coffee is grown in sight. Cochin in Travancore the most southern province of the Indian peninsula in sight with a marine glass. The coast low and covered in the cocoanut trees. Sea smooth. Monsoon blown out.

SEPT. 2, 1865, SATURDAY. Passed Cape Comorin the southernmost point of India. Crossing the gulf of Manaar between India and Ceylon.

SEPT. 3, 1865, SUNDAY. Ran at half speed all night. At 5 a. m. entered the harbor of Port de Galle, Ceylon, an open road subject to heavy swells from the ocean. Numerous rocks. Cocoanut trees line the beach.

Saw the U. S. flag waving over a sailing vessel, the Nevada, loaded with coal.

Our good ship anchored. Took a small boat, rowed by natives, for the landing. Put up at the Mansion House.

The first white lead works in the United States were established in 1762 by Samuel Wetherill and Son, who were succeeded by John Price Wetherill and William Wetherill (Wetherill

Brothers). The present proprietor (1900) is W. H. Wetherill, still manufacturer of white lead. The establishment is at Thirtieth below Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.



## THE VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS IN MEXICO, 1847-48.

## HAMTRAMCK-RANDOLPH-EARLY.

THE most readable and reliable popular history of the war with Mexico bears on its title page this legend:

"History of the Mexican War, by General Cadmus M. Wilcox, edited by his niece, Mary Rachel Wilcox, Washington, D. C., 1892."

The Appendix to General Wilcox's history contains a most valuable list of the Regular and Volunteer General, Field, Line and Staff Officers of the United States who served in Mexico, 1846-48.

It will be found of immeasurable service to persons making genealogical research in that direction for ancestral officers in that war.

I knew General Wilcox. After the close of the Civil War he came to Washington. He was a North Carolinian by birth and Tennessean by appointment. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1846, and served valiantly in the war with Mexico under General Scott, from Vera Cruz to the entry of the American Army into the Mexican capital. He was brevetted "for gallant and meritorious conduct" in the storming of Chapultapec, September 13, 1847. He resigned in 1861 to enter the Confederate service in the Civil War and was distinguished there as a leader, particularly at Gettysburg, in the desperate but fruitless charges of the enemy upon the embattled front of the Union forces. During Democratic control of the Senate, he found employment on the laborer's list of that body. Surely a soldier of misfortune.

His volume is a merited tribute to his genius as a fighter and chronicler of a war which added lustre to the American arms, a vast region of auriferous and agricultural territory to the National domain and gave a

splendid stride toward the march of American empire.

The army of the United States in the war with Mexico was commanded by Major General Winfield Scott in the advance from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

The "Army of Occupation," which led off in that war and fought its most brilliant opening battles, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista was commanded by Major General Zachary Taylor.

The treatment of this gallant old hero by the Polk administration was one of the most infamous acts in American history, which, however, was fully resented by the sovereign American people by the overwhelming election of "Rough and Ready" to the Presidency in 1848, and the overwhelming defeat of "Fuss and Feathers" four years later for the same exalted office.

The First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers served under General Taylor. Two of the field officers of the regiment, Hamtramck and Randolph, had won honors and promotion in the War of 1812, the third, Early, won merited recognition in the Indian War in Florida. All were educated at the United States Military Academy.

The following is the record from Collum, a semi-official authority on graduates of the United States Military Academy:

## FIRST REGIMENT, VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, IN MEXICO.

COLONEL JOHN F. HAMTRAMCK, a sergeant in Major Zachary Taylor's expedition up the Mississippi river 1814, appointed cadet for good conduct in action opposite the mouth of the Rock river. Ill., July 19, 1814, with 700 Sac and Fox Indians, supported by British batteries.



He was son of Capt. J F. Hamtramck, distinguished in the battle of Miami, 1794. Appointed from Indiana he graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, 1815-19, number 217, class rank, 15. Second Lieutenant Artillery 1819, transferred to Third Artillery 1821. In garrison Ft. Mifflin, Pa., 1819-20. Resigned 1822.

He became a planter near St. Louis, Mo., 1822-6. U. S. Indian agent, Osages, 1832-46. Captain Virginia militia 1835-46.

He served in the war with Mexico, 1846-8, in the northern States of Mexico as colonel, First Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, Dec. 31, 1842, and was Governor of Saltillo 1848.

After the war he became a planter at Shepherdstown, Va., 1848-58. Was Mayor of that town 1850-54. Was justice of the county court of Jefferson county, Va., 1853-58. Captain of Virginia militia, 1848-58. Died 1858, Shepherdstown, Va., aged 60.

LIEUT. COL. THOMAS BEVERLEY RANDOLPH, appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Virginia, graduated, No. 79, class rank was established 1818. The graduates were previously arranged in order of dates of first commissions. The first cadet graduated was in 1802.

At the U. S. Military Academy, 1808-12. Second Lieut. Light Artillery, Jan. 3, 1812. Served in the war of 1812-15 on Niagara frontier as A D C to Maj. Gen. Lewis. First Lieut. Light Artillery 1813. Campaign 1813-14 on the St. Lawrence river as A D C to Brig. Gen. Covington. Engaged in the battle of Queens-town Heights, Upper Canada, in command of the advance guard, which stormed and carried the Redan, Oct. 13,

1812. Took part in the capture of Fort George, U. C., May 27, 1813. Captain Twentieth Infantry April 5, 1813. In action at Forty Mile Creek, U. S., June 8, 1813. (A D C to Maj. Gen. Lewis commanding.) Participated in occupation of Fort Matilda, W. C., 1813. In action at Hooppole Creek, on St. Lawrence river, Lower Canada Nov. 11, 1813. Resigned Feb. 6, 1815

A planter near Front Royal, Warren Co., Va., 1839-46. Colonel Cavalry Virginia militia, 1822-29. Brig. Gen., 1829-34. He served in the war with Mexico as Lieut. Col. First Virginia Volunteers, Jan 7, 1847, to July 20, 1848.\*

He was a planter near Front Royal, Va., 1848-59, and near Wentzville, St. Charles Co., Mo., since 1859. (This was the plantation and summer residence of his oldest son, William M. Randolph, a distinguished lawyer and orator, of New Orleans, La.

He declined a general's commission in the Confederate service (see frontispiece, p. 321, K. and A. F.) and retired to the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Martha E. R. Keim, at Dubuque, Ia., and later of his son, Thomas Mann Randolph, near Cascade, Iowa, where he died 1867. (See p. 321-3, K. and A. F.)

MAJOR JUBAL A. EARLY was born in and appointed to the U. S. Military Academy (1833-7) from Virginia, graduated, No. 908, class rank 13. He was Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, 1837. In garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., 1837. Served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1837-8. He was engaged in the action of Locha-Hatchee 1838. First Lieutenant Third Artillery, 1838. In Cherokee Nation, 1838, while

\*Colonel Ainsworth, Chief of Record and Pension Office, War Department, under date Washington City, January 17, 1900, writes: "Referring to your personal request of to-day for the military record of Thomas B. Randolph, as Lieutenant Colonel, First Virginia Volunteers, Mexican War, I am directed by the

Secretary of War to inform you that the records show that Thomas Beverley Randolph was mustered into service January 7, 1847, as Lieutenant Colonel, First Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, Mexican War, and that he was discharged from the service July 20, 1848."



emigrating the Indians to the West. Resigned July 31, 1838.,

He was counsellor at law at Rock Mount, Va., 1840-46. Member of the House of Delegates, Va., 1841-2, and commonwealth attorney 1842-7.

He served in war with Mexico, 1847-8, as Major First Virginia Volunteers, Jan. 7, 1847, in the northern States of Mexico. He was Acting Governor of Monterey, May-June, 1847, and Acting Inspector General of Brig. Gen. Cushing's brigade, 1847. He was mustered out Aug. 3, 1848.

He became again counsellor of law at Rocky Mount, Va., 1848-61, and was com-

monwealth attorney, 1848-52. He joined the Rebellion of 1861-65 against the United States, and became distinguished as one of the chief military figures on that side.

There was a full regiment of twelve companies, with a full complement of officers.

When General Taylor's Army was outrageously depleted of its veterans to strengthen General Scott's operations from Vera Cruz, the Virginia Regiment remained under Taylor, holding that vast region of Texas and Northern Mexico against great odds.

## THE STORY OF A BOW-GUN.

IT has been mentioned that among the family relics in possession of the late Henry M. Keim, of Reading, Pa., was a steel bow-gun, inscribed "Gilbert de Keim, - A. D. 1314."

This ancient weapon was brought to America by Johannes Keim the Founder of Oley, 1708, and must have been an heirloom in the family in Europe for centuries.

The tyranny of the Austrian Crown representative Gessler was at its height at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The heroic services of William Tell against this petty tyrant began in 1306. The confederation of the Swiss cantons against Austria and Declaration of Swiss Independence took place Nov. 7, 1307.

The heroism of Tell has been the theme of prose, poetry, drama and music.

Among all the delightful operas of the Maestros none rival in grandeur and appropriateness of accent and melody, in scenic effect and thrilling situations the lyric rendering of the story of the Swiss hero by Rossini.

The Swiss Republic and people for nearly six centuries have dwelt with

unabridged fervor upon their hero and his deeds in the cause of freedom.

Every school child throughout the world who has learned anything beyond the elementary stages and the history of its own country knows of William Tell and the piercing of the apple upon his little son's head.

And now comes along (1872) one Prof. Kopp, said to be a denizen of Luzerne, declaring William Tell and his story a myth.

Some scribbler, whose worthless name has naturally slipped my memory, started out a few years ago to prove that Ethan Allen did not capture Ticonderoga "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

The American people would not have his trash. He subsided.

Josephus, the eminent Jewish historian, tried to make it appear that Jesus Christ the Son of God and Vicarious sacrifice for man never lived. His efforts were fruitless. Christ lives and his doctrines dominate. I take no stock in these sensation mongers, ancient or modern.

It is far better to cling to the sheet anchor of faith in the verity of the gospel of Evangelical religion and es-



tablished history than to drift about upon a sea of chance and uncertainty.

But as to Kopp.

Kopp is well named. The word means a Ruff or fish somewhat like a perch. The esteemed Kopp must come down from his perch and tell a tale less fishy than his romance that William Tell was a myth.

It is singular withal that history should tell us that William Tell, the Swiss patriot, was born in Uri, and in 1307 was in league with his father-in-law, Walter Furst Stauffacher von Schwyz, to resist the tyranny of the Austrian Governor Hermann Gessler because that swell-head functionary required the Swiss to make obeisance to his hat exposed on a pole in public.

Tell's refusal and the mandate to shoot an apple from his boy's head, his life being the penalty of failure; the discovery of a second arrow, intended for Gessler if the first failed of its mark and killed the boy. The storm on the lake; the unshackling of Tell to save the tyrant; his escape so vividly told in verse and melodiously sung, and the subsequent killing of Gessler by Tell, who afterward was drowned trying to save a child, contains too much particularly to afford any satisfactory ground for Kopp to blast 565 years after.

I would rather believe the voiceless testimony of the silent bowgun of Gilbert de Keim than Kopp's baseless hypotheses and airy platitudes however plausible.

## KIME (KEIM) IN NORTH CAROLINA.

### ANOTHER CLUE TO AN EARLY FAMILY MIGRATION.

**F**OOTPRINTS on the sands of Time. Such all leave in the course of their allotment of human existence, but it often takes a roundabout journey on the part of descendants to get back to them.

Once upon a time, a century and a half ago, more or less, as family tradition says, a scion of Johannes Keim, the Founder of Oley, departed for North Carolina.

His identification among the earlier members of the race has not yet been reached.

There were migrations of individuals and families, if not of greater numbers, from Philadelphia (Berks) county to that colony.

A notable instance of this was Squire Boone and family, including Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer.

On p. 374, K. and A. F., a reference to this migration of a Kime (Keim), is made, and Philip is the Christian name given of that adventuring mem-

ber of the race. It may have been Peter.

W. M. Kime, of Pleasant Lodge, N. C., is deeply interested in these genealogical researches.

The spelling of the North Carolina family name is Kime, as in Chester county, which grew out of the ignorance of the Quaker officials of German in making out the warrants and other papers of the earlier members, but their connection by blood with the parent family of Keim of Oley cannot be questioned.

I have been favored with another communication on this line, from a distant scene of action, but leading back to it and having some definiteness.

Mr. Michael Kime, of Nehawka, Neb., under date of March 5, 1900, writes:

\* \* \* My father, Alfred Kime, to whom your favor was addressed was born in North Carolina (I don't know



where), in 1816, and died Dec. 20, 1893. He moved from North Carolina to Indiana when a child.

When about 24 years of age he went to Atchison county, Mo., where he met and married Miss Caroline Farmer. He and his wife (mother) went to farming and at the breaking out of the Civil War had accumulated about one thousand acres of land and considerable other property.

In 1865 they left Missouri and went to Nebraska, where they resided until father's death.

There were born to them six children:

1. Nannie Kime, b. Nov. 2, 1849; d. April 3, 1898. Had two sons and a daughter, who survive her.

2. Michael Kime, the writer of this, b. Jan. 15, 1851; m. Oct. 17, 1898. Has one child 15 months old.

3. Columbus Kime, b. April 13, 1852; d. May 21, 1864.

4. Fronia Kime, b. March 30, 1854. Never married and is living at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

5. William T. Kime, b. Jan. 7, 1858; d. Oct. 27, 1859.

6. David Kime, b. Jan. 27, 1860. He is unm. Resides Nehawka, Neb.

I wish to say in conclusion that a sister of my father, Miss Rebecca Kime, a most estimable and intelligent lady, is living at Plainfield, Ind. I think she could tell you more about the North Carolina record than any one of the family.

The six children of Johannes Keim, the pioneer, by his first wife, are all accounted for.

Of the second wife's ten children but six are mentioned among the heirs in the release of the original homestead farm to George (Kihm) Keim, 1762.

Of the family of Johannes Keim 2d, of the Chester branch, several are unaccounted for, and one at least is re-

ferred to as having disappeared and was not heard of after.

Then there was the Somerset county migration which moved westward with the advance of civilization, and is well known, while we find descendants of Stephen Keim, of the "Warwick branch," Chester county, in Nebraska.

There were inducements for Germans of Pennsylvania to migrate to North Carolina, as there were two early settlements of that nationality and Swiss from Europe there.

In 1709 the Lord's Proprietors granted to Christopher, Baron de Graafenreidt, 10,000 acres of land on the Newse and Cape Fear rivers. This was followed by an emigration of "Palatines" from Germany and 1,500 Swiss with the Baron. They located at the confluence of the Trent and Newse and named the settlement New Berne, after Bern in Switzerland, de Graafenreidt's birthplace.

About 1748 an act of Parliament having authorized a settlement of United Brethren (Unitas Fratrum), they purchased of Lord Granville 100,000 acres between the Daw and Yadkin rivers, which they named Wachovia, after the estate of Count Zinzendorf in Austria.\*

The latter settlement was made about the time of Squire Boone's removal from Exeter, Philadelphia (Berks) county, and caused some migrations from the Moravian settlements in the Lehigh regions just over the Hills" from the Keim "plantation" in Oley.

Another fact, the original homestead tract of George Boone, the Founder, was not more than six or seven miles from the frontier home of Johannes Keim, the Founder. There-

\*Historical Sketches of North Carolina, &c., 1584-1851, by John H. Wheeler, Vol. I, pp. 36 and 44, Philadelphia, 1851.



fore they were neighbors as the Indian trails then ran.

As it is not improbable that the removal of Squire Boone with his family to North Carolina may have influenced or been accompanied by the traditional migrator of the Keim "freundschaft" (family line), I incorporate the Boone story as an evidence of how easily it might all have come about and in alluring company.

It might also be said that the famous pioneer and hunter, Daniel Boone, who appears in this story, was born in the valley of the Monocacy about the same year that Jacob, son of Johannes Keim, the Founder, was born in the valley of Oley (Manatawny), just over the hills.

As there was not more than an hour's tramp, as frontier boys went in those days, between their paternal homes, there is no doubt that these pioneer lads mingled with the savages and pursued the wild chase together.

It was in these valleys of the Monocacy and Manatawny, and over these same mountains—Neversink, Welsh, South, Oley and Lechay nearby—that Boone with his boyhood companions, Keim, Schneider, Hoch, De Turck, Bertolets and others, gained his first training in the daring life in which he became so famous in Kentucky.

George Boone, the Founder, one of the nearest neighbors of Johannes Keim, Founder, in those wild days, came from Brains (Bradnich), eight miles from Exeter, Devonshire, England, in 1717, being a Quaker.

The emigrant evidently did not leave all brains thus geographically localized, in England, for he moved immediately upon his landing at Philadelphia "out" upon the Schuylkill frontiers in the vicinity of the tributary Monocacy in Philadelphia, now Berks county, where he took up, in 1718, 400 acres in then Oley, Philadelphia county.

The region in that vicinity later received the name of Exeter township, now in Berks county, from the nearest town to the emigrant Boone's native place in Devonshire, England.\*

George Boone, the founder, was born in England, 1666. He was recorded at the Gwynn Meeting (North Wales, Montgomery county, Pa.), 31st, 10 month, 1717, having landed with a large family at Philadelphia, Pa., October 10, of that year.

The soubriquet "Squire" Boone, which jurisprudential dignity the Founder, George Boone, arrived at by commission, in the economy of Penn's Quaker Republic, the son received by Christian appellation.

This son "Squire" Boone on 23d of seventh month, 1720, married Sarah Morgan, doubtless of the Morgans later of Morgantown, on the west side of the Schuylkill, but a few miles away.

They had nine children.

6. Daniel Boone, b. 22d of 8th mo., 1734 (some say Feb. 11, 1735.)

It was 26th, 3d mo., 1748, after his eldest son, Israel, was disowned, 1747, for marrying out of Quaker meeting, that the 'Squire, too, was read out of meeting for recognizing that marriage.

Evidently disgusted with this sort of Puritanical interference in domestic matters which did not go down in Pennsylvania, 'Squire Boone migrated with his family to Holomant Ford, on the South Yadkin river, North Carolina, and became a citizen of that State in 1753.

This would have made the celebrated Daniel Boone a lad of about 13 or 14 years when he left Exeter in Berks county, then just created by act of Assembly.

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\*The Border Boy, a life of Daniel Boone, by W. H. Bogart, Baston, 1885, pp. 18-20.



## A DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A DRAWING ROOM, CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1900.

**P**ATRIOTISM has always been at high tide in the Denison-Owen as in the Randolph-Keim family. George Denison, not satisfied with fighting Indians in New England, went back to England and fought under Oliver Cromwell against the King's troops and was wounded on the bloody field of Naseby.

After the "round heads" had disposed of the "cavaliers" he returned to New England and became a greater captain than Miles Standish.

It was this same fighting spirit carried through all the colonial wars into the victorious struggle for American independence which gave Jane Sumner (Owen) Keim eligibility on lineal ancestral lines to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the early winter of 1892, during an informal call at the Executive Mansion, Mrs. Harrison, then mistress of the President's household, having been chosen President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, tendered to Mrs. Keim the regency of her native State, Connecticut.

This great patriotic society of women was then not more than two months old. Out of mutual fondness Mrs. Keim undertook the task. She was number 48 on the national list. Now 32,000 barely covers the "babies" on the roll.

The "Evening Star," Washington, D. C., February 20, 1900, contained the following:

The first of the series of teas and receptions for the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. deBenneville Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania.

The reception was in honor of the founders of the Daughters of the Amer-

ican Revolution, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Hardin Walworth, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, to all of whom the last Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented elegant badges in token of their appreciation of the work the four women had done.

The reception parlors of the hotel were decorated with flags and rich red tulips banked the mantels and formed the centerpiece of the tea table, the color scheme being red throughout.

Mrs. Keim was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Thomas Roberts, State regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alden, regent of the District; Mrs. Kinney, State regent of Connecticut; Mrs. A. H. Clarke, former registrar general, and Mrs. A. L. Barber, of the national society.

The bevy of pretty girls who assisted looked like a bouquet of bright blossoms in their red and pink and white dresses. They were Miss Brosius, daughter of Hon. Mariott Brosius, Representative, of Lancaster Pa.; Miss Green, of Pennsylvania, sister of Hon. H. D. Green, Representative, of Berks-Lehigh; Miss Winger, of Pennsylvania; Miss Botkin and Miss Wade, of Montana; Miss Holmes, of Connecticut; Miss Dennison, of Connecticut; Miss Serena North, daughter of Hon. Hugh M. North, of Columbia, Pa.; Miss Keim, daughter of the hostess; Mrs. Annan, of Maryland, and Mrs. Drysdale, of Massachusetts. Although the reception was given to the three delegations in the Congress from Pennsylvania, Connecticut and the District, the parlors were filled with women from every State in which there were chapters. The society now numbers 32,000 members.

The "Evening Star" (Washington, D. C.), February 26, 1900, said:

Mrs deBenneville Randolph Keim rep-



resents the Berks county chapter of Pennsylvania in the continental congress. This is the sixth chapter to be organized in the Keystone State, dating its origin in December, 1892, and numbering thirty-five members. The State now has thirty-six chapters and a membership of 2,000. Mrs. Keim was the State organizer of Connecticut, her native State, which, she left in 1894. When she tendered her resignation Connecticut was the banner State of the national society, with thirty

organized chapters and a membership of 2,310. Mrs. Keim's national number is forty-eight, and it is something to be proud of, for each badge is numbered, showing the date of entrance into the national society. Mrs. Keim is a club woman of several years' standing, and is chairman of the civic department of the Woman's Literary Club, of Reading, Pa., having twice represented it in the State Federation.

## THE NEW MOONERS AND MOONSHINE.

**M**Y indefatigable friend Julius Frederick Sachse, in his comprehensive volume on "The German Sectarians of Pennsylvania, 1708-1742, a critical and legendary history of the Ephrata Cloister and the Dunkers, Philadelphia, 1899, on page 430, opens his budget on "The New Mooners" (Neumondler):

I shall not at this time go into a polemical dissertation upon some of the references in the diary quoted and comments thereon further than to say that Mr. Sachse is doing a most valuable work in the exercise of his tireless delving propensities and camera, but he seems in this case to have extended his "lunar" observations beyond the New Mooners into a Full Moonshiner.

This is what p. 432 says:

From the Bethlehem diaries we glean a few additional items in relation to this curious sect of Pennsylvania Christians.

An entry, dated January 4, 1748, states that the Moravian party on their way from Muddy creek to Mill creek, visited the house of Hans Zimmermann.

"The New Mooners have their meetings with him. They meet the first Sunday after new moon and deBenneville preaches to them."

Then by way of comment says my antiquarian friend, Sachse: "This deBenneville was Dr. George deBenneville,

an eccentric character, who claimed to have visited while in a trance the realms of bliss and departed spirits. He was a close friend of brother Ezekiel (Heinrich Sangmeister), the disgruntled member of the Ephrata community, who wrote out an account of deBenneville's wonderful trance, which was found among his papers after his death." \* \* \*

It is news to me that Sangmeister wrote the account of de Benneville's trance. It has always been credited in the family to other parties, who took advantage of Dr. De Benneville's simple narrative of the experience not intended for publication.

A man who lay for nearly two days prepared for burial when his friends only hesitated because they were not certain whether he was dead or alive, must have seen something if he had any eternal soul with which to see.

The situation, it strikes me, would be disentrancing, and that was the view Dr. deBenneville bore of it and took steps to destroy the record of his thrilling psychological and quasi-mortuary experience, when it appeared in print.

I doubt whether a copy was found among Dr. DeBenneville's papers. There may have been among Brother Ezekiel's papers, as Brother Julius wrote, I would like to have definite information on this point.



I have such a very high esteem for the zeal and industry of the towering scribe of the Wingohocking that I sincerely trust he has not been rainbow chasing. Dr. DeBenneville did have an issue with the Moravian Brethren in Oley.

The manuscripts of Dr. DeBenneville show a man of deep piety, profound love for his fellow man, an ac-

complished linguist, a forceful writer, and a skill and learning (see his MSS work) in the medical art in his day far beyond what I have discovered chronicled in same Bombastes Furioso publications.

The DeBenneville archives speak for themselves. Their author never blew his own horn. He lives in his works. (See p. 472, K. and A. F.)

## THE FAMILY OF BENADE.

**S**ARAH HOTTENSTEIN (p. 131, K. and A. F., m. 1 Isaac High (Hoch), p. 379, K. and A. F.), had among other children:

Mary High (Hoch), wife of Benneville Keim, and Esther High (Hoch), who never married.

Sarah Hottenstein (High) m. 2 Peter Nagle (pp. 401-3, K. and A. F.), and had among other children:

1. Harriet Nagle.

Daniel Moers, m., 1820, Harriet Nagle. She d. 1824. He d. 1827.

Daniel Moers was the son of J. Frederick Moers, who established a marble yard, in 1790, on the south side of the main street, now 214 Penn, near the Harrisburg Turnpike crossing of the Schuylkill River, Reading, Pa. Here he carried on business until his death in 1816.

He was succeeded by his son, John Frederick Moers, who continued the business until his death in 1861, when he was succeeded by J. Frederick Moers, a grandson of the founder, the present (1900) proprietor.

Some of the most artistic specimens of monumental art in marble and granite in the cemeteries of Reading were the products of the handicraft and enterprise of these three generations of this family, and covering a continuous period of 110 years.

The issue of Daniel and Harriet (Nagle) Moers were:

1. Frederick Moers, d. in childhood.

2. Sarah Moers, b. January 8, 1822, m. June 2, 1845, James Arthur Benade.

James Arthur Benade was an artist of exceptional merit, particularly in landscape, in oil. His early death was a positive loss to art. Many of his canvasses are to be found in the public and private galleries of Philadelphia, New York, Reading, and other cities, and are highly prized.

He was the son of Andrew Benade, Bishop of the Moravian Church in the United States, and his wife, Maria Henry, dau. of Judge Henry, prominent in the affairs of Lancaster county.

Judge Henry, at the time of his death, held the office of Treasurer of Lancaster County. The efficiency of his administration, assisted by his wife, led to the appointment of Mrs. Henry as his successor.

The family of Benade were of noble Huguenot blood of France, but fled the country upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes into Germany and thence came to America during the Protestant German, Swiss and French exodus of the eighteenth century.

The name originally was Von Benade. In the provincial French of the earlier days "Benade" signified a "flood gate."

The children of James Arthur and Sarah (Moers) Benade were:

1. James Arthur Benade, b. 1846; m. Louise Wilkinson.



- Issue, 1. Catherine H. Benade, b. 1832.  
 2. Peter Henry Benade, b. 1848; m. Serena Martin, of Jefferson county, Pa.  
 Issue, 1. James Martin Benade; 2. Anna Benade.  
 3. Esther High (Hoch) Benade, b. Nov. 7, 1850.  
 4. Sarah Moers Benade, b. Oct. 15, 1853.

Mrs. Benade was adopted by Miss Esther High, the daughter of her grandmother's first marriage. Upon the death of "Aunt Hetty," as she was known in the family, Mrs. Benade was

left the fine old spacious residence, in which she has lived all her life, and one of the best architectural types of Reading during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Mrs. Benade, although 78 years of age, is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Having always been regarded "as one of the family," next to our venerable kinswoman, Harriett De-Benneville Keim, of Philadelphia, now 97 years of age, and also keenly alive to current happenings, Mrs. Benade is the best reminiscent authority on Keim of the Reading branch.

## KEIM IN READING (PA.) BOROUGH AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

**A**FTER the location and survey of "the towne of Reading," on the Schukill frontiers, 58 miles inland from Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania Proprietaries in the autumn of 1748, it was governed as a township until 1760, being included in Alsace, so named from the large number of Alsatian settlers, among them Johannes Keim, the Founder, of Oley, whose son, Nicholas Keim, was one of the early purchasers of lots and founders of Reading.

In 1760 it was created "the township and district of Reading" and contained about 950 acres.

On July 30, 1766, a charter was granted by the Proprietaries, authorizing semi-weekly markets. For the purpose a market house was erected on Penn Square, east of Callowhill (Fifth) street. Semi-annual fairs, June 4th and October 27th began same year.

On September 12, 1783, Reading was incorporated by the General Assembly as a Borough.

During this period of its corporate career the Borough chief executive officer, 1783-1847, was known as "Chief Burgess."

Among the earlier Burgesses of the

Borough, the last prior to 1815 having disappeared, was John Keim, b. 1749, only son of Nicholas Keim, one of the founders of Reading, a man of extensive mercantile and other pursuits, and holder of property in the Borough and County.

He was County Commissioner 1787-90.

A new charter, March 29, 1813, enlarged the Borough privileges granted under the original instrument.

Among the Chief Burgesses subsequently, were: 1833-4, George M. Keim. 1843-4, William High, an allied family.

On March 16, 1847, the Borough of Reading, Pa., with a population of 12,000 inhabitants, was raised to the dignity of a full fledged municipality.

From 1847-1900 there have been twenty-three Mayors.

In the opening contest, William H. Keim ran against Peter Filbert:

1847-8.—	
Peter Filbert, Democrat, .....	632
William H. Keim, Whig, .....	607
Filbert's majority, .....	27
1848-9.—	
William H. Keim, Whig, .....	936



Daniel R. Clymer, Democrat, .....	926	Michael Kraemer, Sr. Democrat,....	1,235
Keim's majority, .....	10	Keim's majority, .....	135
1858-9.—		1861-3, term extended to 2 years.—	
Benneville Keim, American, .....	1,519	Joel B. Wanner, Democrat, .....	1,773
Jacob M. Sallade, Democrat, .....	1,075	Benneville Keim, Republican, .....	1,129
Keim's (grandfather) majority, 444		Wanner's majority, .....	644
1859-60.—		1871-3.—	
Benneville Keim, American, .....	1,703	Samuel C. Mayer, Democrat (an al-	
John K. McKurdy, Democrat, .....	759	lied family), .....	2,972
Keim's majority, .....	944	William Geiger, Republican, .....	2,521
[His son, Gen. William H. Keim,		Mayer's majority, .....	451
was elected to the U. S. Congress at		1875-7.—	
this time, the first and only Repub-		Charles F. Evans, Republican,.....	3,677
lican elected to that office in Berks		Henry M. Keim, Dem. (son of G.	
county to that time or since.]		M. K.), .....	3,303
1860-1.—		Evans' majority, .....	374
Benneville Keim, People's Party,...	1,420		

## EMIGRANT VS. IMMIGRANT.

### OPPOSITE TERMS FOR OPPOSITE USES.

THE question is often asked the difference between "Emigrant and Immigrant."

"In the bright lexicon" of words we are oracularly informed, "To emigrate is to move away; to move to; to depart from a place; to quit one country, State or region and settle in another; to quit one place for the purpose of residence in another. Europeans emigrate to the United States of America.

"Immigrate" is to pass or come into a country, as a new habitat or place of residence, to remove into a country of which a person is not a resident for purpose of residence.

An "Ant" either emgr-or immigr of the human species is an individual who respectively emigrates out of and immigrates and settles in another country.

The term emigrant, colonist or founder is usually applied to those sturdy people representing the best stock in vigor, energy, intelligence, en-

terprise and civil and religious thought from the British Isles, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France, or elsewhere, who landed in the British Colonies of North America, 1607-1776.

In the chronicles "Founder" is the term used for the first emigrant of a family or name who landed on these shores. The term emigrant is used for subsequent arrivals of the same family, stock or name.

These ancestral elements which constitute the Colonial and Continental fathers and mothers are the foundation stock and progenitors of the progressive and aggressive American people, a race sovereign in its autonomous national character and distinction in racial characteristics from all others being almost wholly Teutonic, with a fusion of Gallic, the other divisions of the human family representing but a very small percentage of infusion.

The term immigrant has come into



vogue since the separation of the North American Colonies from Great Britain, and more particularly within the past fifty years as applied to the vast numbers of human creatures and Babel of tongues thrown promiscuously upon our shores, some worthy of acceptance and others the very dregs of European overpopulation, abjection, ignorance and crime.

As a means to the elimination of the undesirable accessions to the population of the country, Congress since the close of the Civil War has been forced, by the menace to every interest, to resort to restrictive measures, first, as against the Chinese and Japanese and within the past twenty years against certain elements of the European im-

migration, especially the lower classes of Italians, the Slavic races of Austria and Russia, and "contract labor" of all.

The specification of certain classes of immigrants debarred, not having reached the end in view, an illiteracy test is now (1900) under consideration. Every immigrant will be required to know how to read and write in some European language.

Relatives of families already settled in the United States are not excluded.

The well-to-do immigrant is as much interested in keeping out the undesirable as is the American himself. To him it will be a necessity of the future as it is to the American citizen a demand of the present.

## KEIM MEMORIES.

### POMOLOGICAL—MORTUARY—BAPTISMAL.

By Rev. A. Stapleton, of Carlisle, Pa.

**D**URING a recent visit to Oley (Pa.) the original seat of the Keim family, I made many observations regarding my own ancestors and also for the benefit of Keim readers, which may be of interest to them.

**THE KEIM APPLE.**—For the first time I was given to eat some "Keim" apples, a light colored, finely flavored, and well keeping apple. No one could tell me whence it originated, except that it was called the "Keim" apple.\*

I visited the old Jacob Keim plantation (see page 77, K. and A. F.), dating back to 1753, or earlier, and still occupied by descendants. This is a typical colonial home. German is the only tongue spoken. Meals are cooked on

the open fire in the hearth. The furniture is antique. No carpets adorn the floor. The old ladies there raise, spin and dye the fabrics of their garments. A large case of colonial china and tableware is in full view. Buildings are all of stone and mostly covered with tiles.

In the family graveyard near by I copied the following inscriptions, all, of course, in German, but which I give in English for the benefit of Keim readers:

(1) "Here rests—Jacob Keim—Son of John Keim—Was born—the 24th October, 1724—and died—the 18th Oct.,—1799—Aged 75 years, less 6 days."

(2) "Here rests"—the body—of—

\*The fruit is a cross between a p'ppin and a hardier winter-keeping stock, having the merits of both. For a half century to my own knowledge (pardon the revelation) as a very young child, it was a famous and favorite, in fact, the

choicest of the orchard products of Berks. And to this day is the pride of agricultural fairs. How far it goes back of my space of existence I cannot tell, although Hon. George M. Keim, an authority, informed me that it was pro-



Magdalena Keim—a born—Hoch—was born—in December, A. D. 1730—And died—the 21 of April—A. D. 1804—was aged—73 years and 4 months.”

(3) “Here rests”—Abraham Griesemer—A son of Valentine Griesemer—and his wife Barbara—Was born—the 11 March, 1776—and died the 10 March, 1798.”

(4) “Here rests”—Barbara Griesemer—daughter of—Jacob and Magdalena Keim—wife of—Valentine Griesemer—She was born—the 12 Sept., 1751—and died—the 18 of January, 1825—aged 75 years, 4 months—and 6 days.

I herewith give some early entries I found in the “Mertz” church records of Rockland township,\* and also in the Oley Reformed Church records. The records are, of course, German and hard to decipher. I leave the patient Editor to straighten out any genealogical kinks these names and dates may occasion.

#### OLEY REFORMED CHURCH RECORDS —BAPTISMS.

Keim, Conrad, and wf. Anna Maria; John Christian, b. May 27; bap. June 25, 1769.

Keim, Conrad, and wf. Anna Maria; Johannes, b. Jan. 4; bap. March 15, 1789.

Keim, Conrad, and wf. Maria; Maria, b. Aug. 2; bap. Aug. 26, 1792.

Keim, John, and wf. Catharine; John, b. March 17; bap. May 11, 1783.

Keim, Benjamin, and wf. Elisabeth; as sponsors, 1773.

Keim, George, and wf. Margaret, nee Mertz; Catharine, b. Jan. 4; bap. March 15, 1789.

Keim, Christian, and wf. Anna Margaret; Peter, b. April 15; bap. July 3, 1791.

Keim, Henry, and wf. Christina; George, b. March 24; bap. July 1, 1792.

Keim, Christian, and wf. Margaret; Elisabeth, b. June 1; bap. July 22, 1793.

#### “MERTZ” CHURCH RECORDS—BAPTISMS.

Keim, Conrad, and wf. Maria; Conrad, b. Jan. 4, and bap. March 15, 1889.

Keim, Conrad, and wf. Maria; b. John 4th and bap. March 15, 1789.

Keim, Conrad, and wf. Maria; Maria, b. Aug. 2, 1791.

Keim, George and wf. Margaret nee Mertz; Catharine, b. June 19; bap. July 24, 1785.

Keim, Benjamin and wf. Elisabeth, Sponsors, 1775.

Keim, Nicholas, and wf. Catharine, Sponsors, 1784.

Keim, Christian, and wf. Anna Margaret—

Catharine, b. April 16, 1790.

Elisabeth, b. June 1, 1793.

John, Nov. 29, 1796.

Keim, Henry, and wf. Christina—George, b. March 24; bap. July 1, 1791.

John, b. Feb. 7, 1793.

John, b. Feb. 11, 1808.

The Editor. I may add to this data from personal notes obtained from John Keim before his death, the owner of this “plantation.”

Jacob and Catherine Moyer Keim had children:

1. Sarah Keim, b. Aug. 21, 1818; d. Oct. 12, 1887.

2. Daniel Keim, b. Sept. 12, 1819; d. Dec. 3, 1894.

3. Anna Keim, b. Nov. 13, 1827; d. April 3, 1875.

There may have been children between Daniel and Anna Keim.

duced as the tribute of a skilled person in fruit culture in one of the Baronial estates of the Fatherland, who had drifted to America in the tide of pioneer emigration, and who had been befriended by the early Keims in Oley.

, \*This township was carved out of Oley in 1758, and was named from the stony nature of the soil. In some places it looks as if the boulders had been thrown up during some gripey condition of the internals of Mother Earth.



## The Family Circle

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GEORGE HGE LUDWIG.

1808. Reading, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa. 1890.  
(See Page 482.)

### MARY MAY (KEIM) WEIDMAN.

THE "Churchman," March 3, 1900, prints, from the pen of Rev. William Pendleton Orrick, of Christ (P. E.) Church, of Reading, Pa., the following tribute to a noble type of American womanhood. Mrs. Mary May (Keim) Weidman, youngest daughter of Gen. George M. and Julia C. (Mayer) Keim. (p. 85, K. and A. F.)

#### IN MEMORIAM.

Died, in the city of Reading, Penna.,

on Thursday, Jan. 18, 1900, Mrs. W. Murray Weidman.

In the removal of this estimable Christian lady death has claimed one of rare excellence of character, and who was faithful in all the relations which she sustained. Affectionate and devoted to her family, it can be said of her: "The heart of her husband did safely trust her" and "her children rise up and call her blessed."

But her sympathy and kindness of heart did not find their limit in her



own family. Her heart went out to all who were "in trouble, sorrow, sickness or other adversity," and by word and deed she displayed the spirit of her Lord toward those who had need.

The daughter of the late Hon. George May Keim, she was of a family which has been prominent in the social life of Reading for generations. She was a valued member of society; her intelligence and rare cultivation, her kindness of disposition, her gentle and dignified manner won for her the respect and love of all who knew her.

She was an exemplary Christian, having always a high standard of conduct, a devotion to duty, a strong and

unfaundering faith, and a love to the Church and its services. She loved the Lord and was ready "to spend and be spent" in the service to which His greatly missed among her friends, and in the Church, as well as in her own family. We know, however, that with her all is well. She "has fought the good fight," she "has kept the faith." We, who have known her when we good works, remember her when we Providence called her. She will be give thanks to God "for all His servants, who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors."

## FAMILY ARCHIVES: THEIR LOSS OR DESTRUCTION.

It is greatly to be regretted that the consuming element has played such havoc with Keim family manuscripts, documents and ancient history. Mr. Newton Keim, Philadelphia, Pa., April 3d, adds another testimony to these irreparable losses. He writes:

"My father informed me that for many years there were in his father's time numerous old papers bearing upon property and family interests all in German, but they had been lost or destroyed as of no value."

The same fate befell some priceless records and books in German and other European languages. I was informed also in Sanscrit or some other language of the far East, which belonged to Johannes Keim, the Founder, and for many, many years had been kept over the fireplace in the Founder's plantation house and in which he died 1753.

These mysterious "books" had been cared for by his son and descendants, who dwelt upon this patrimonial estate in Oley for nearly a century and a half, and but so recently as within the past

thirty-five years were destroyed by the mother of the last Keim owner. [Conversation with Mary Keim, widow of William Keim, last owner of the name of the original Keim Warrantee homestead in Oley, Pa.]

Mrs. Keim has among a few other ancient parchments a rescued document which contains information which money could not restore. (See p. 187, K. and A. F.)

It can be added from the late Henry M. Keim and his sister, Mary May (Keim) Weidman, that a most extensive mass of family archives, which had been accumulated by Gen. George M. Keim from different older branches of the family, were destroyed by persons in, but not of the family, as "dust accumulating material of no use."

The family papers and notes of years of accumulation by the late George deB., son of George M. Keim, which I carefully examined before his death, and several of which fortunately he presented to me, have apparently been mislaid. It is sad to contemplate such irreparable breeches in the family materials of history.



## Members of the "Keim and Allied Families" Fund.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Abbott, Mrs. Mary K.,	1-12, '99, Bristol, Pa.	Keim, Jonathan,	1-12, '99, Pottstown, Pa.
Baer, George F.,	1-12, '99, Reading, Pa.	Keim, Joseph B.,	Jersey City, N. J.
Beachy, R.,	13-24, '00, Burr Oak, Kan.	Keim, Karl (c),	Konstanz am Baden, Ger'y.
Behne, Mrs. Julia M.,	13-24, '00, Reading, Pa.	Keim, Lillie T.,	1-12, '99, Edge Water P., N.J.
Bell, Mrs. John C.,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, L. M.,	13-24, '00, Smedley, Pa.
Bertolet, A. B.,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, Lloyd C.,	1-12-99, Pottstown, Pa.
Bertolet, Benjamin,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, Ludwig (c),	Waldirm, Baden, Ger'y.
Bertolet, Daniel H.,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, Mahlon W.,	2-1-12, '99, Johnstown, Pa.
Bertolet, Ezra,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, Milton, M. D.,	13-24, '00, Phila., Pa.
Bertolet, Ira D.,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, Moritz,	13-24, '00, Wash., D. C.
Bertolet, Israel M.,	13-24, '00, Oley, Pa.	Keim, Newton (2),	13-24, '00, Phila., Pa.
Bertolet, Joel B.,	1-12, '99, Leaf River, Ill.	Keim, N. G.,	1-12, '99, Elkins, West Va.
Bertolet, Dr. J. M.,	1-12, '99, Reading, Pa.	Keim, Othniel A.,	13-24, '00, Leesport, Pa.
Bertolet, John S.,	1-12, '99, Ogontz, Pa.	Keim, Peyton R.,	1-12, '99, New York City.
Bertolette, L. A.,	1-12, '99, Wilmington, Del.	Keim, S. deB.,	1-12, '99, New York City.
Bertolet, Mrs. Mary W.,	1-4, '99, Oley, Pa.	Keim, S. B.,	1-12, '99, W. Clapier st., Phila., Pa.
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Where and when born. Where and when married.

Full maiden name of wife.

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Continue the same line until you have reached your remotest known ancestor, being particular to give the names of both, and where and when born in Europe, if so, and when they came to America.

If you have any family genealogical or other information in Europe send a transcript, if you will, with authority. It can be returned.

Also photographs, if you have them, which can be returned, of homesteads or persons in your line.

The magazine, The Keim and Allied Families, will give you all information as we proceed.

Address,

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,  
Reading, Pa.



APRIL

1900

NUMBER 17

# The Keim

## And Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

1698

A  
Bi-Centennial  
Commemo-  
ration

1898

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and  
Folklore, illustrating the causes, circumstances and  
consequences of the German, French and Swiss  
Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th  
Centuries.

DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member  
Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

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JAMES KIME (KEIM).  
Of Miner's Delight, Wyoming.  
*Pioneer, Miner, Legislator.*



# The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,  
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the  
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from  
the 17th Century to the present time.

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Vol. 1, 2.

READING, PA.

APRIL, 1900.

HARRISBURG, PA. No. 17.

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## JAMES KIME (KEIM).

Miner's Delight, Wyoming.

A THRILLING STORY OF FRONTIER LIFE ON THE TRAIL, ON THE RANCH,  
IN THE GOLD MINES, IN THE HALLS OF LEGISLATION.

**W**ESTWARD the course of Empire trans-continentially was pioneered by many bold spirits during the middle decade of the Nineteenth Century.

Upon the honored roll of men who braved hardships and perils and opened the way to Western American civilization we find the name of Keim.

Johannes Keim, in the pioneer German movement to America at the close of the 17th century, was among the earliest sons of the war-shattered Fatherland to cross the Atlantic and among the first to lead the way westward when civilization began its timid ventures inland from the Delaware to the Manatawny.

And ever since we find representatives of each generation sprung from his ancestral loins "striking out" for themselves westward, first venturing out of Oley to the sunset side of the Schuylkill into Chester, or extending the area of intelligent activity and enterprise west of the Susquehanna into the County of Somerset toward the close of the Eighteenth Century;

thence extending into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming.

And another branch southward beyond the Potomac into Virginia, and still southward beyond the Roanoke into North Carolina, all of the same progenitorial stock.

In the fifties of the 19th Century we find James Kime (Keim), the subject of this sketch, almost as many hundred miles west of the Schuylkill upon the banks of which he was born, as Johannes Keim, the Founder of our race, settled single miles west of the Delaware, upon the shores of which he first landed at the close of the 17th Century.

James Kime (Keim), was born at Valley Hill Inn, West Pikeland township, Chester county, Pa., on March 7, 1836. He is a brother of Catharine Kime, who later removed to East Vincent, Chester county, near Spring City, Pa. He is a brother of Levi Kime, of Unadilla, Neb., and of Mrs. J. S. Davis, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The subject of this sketch lived with



his parents near Spring City, Pa., until he reached 21 years of age. He emigrated to Nebraska in the spring of 1857, joining his brother, Levi, who had preceded him the year before.

He spent two summers and one winter farming at Fort Calhoun in Nebraska, then a territory.

In the fall of 1858, during the excitement over the Pike's Peak gold mines, James Kime was among the first to emigrate to that place. He arrived at Cherry Creek about the middle of November, 1858, and camped that winter on the town site of now Denver. He secured lots in the town and built log cabins, intending to remain, but when spring opened and the mining excitement was again at its height, he joined in the rush in search of gold.

He spent about three years in the mountains mining and prospecting, having disposed of his town lots and using the proceeds in mining ventures.

Finding that mining was not his occupation he migrated into Southern Colorado, near Colorado Springs, where he purchased a ranch and went into partnership with a German who had a ranch adjoining and already stocked.

They succeeded in raising a large crop, but owing to ill health he was compelled to abandon farming.

Having purchased a suitable outfit he invested in goods, which he sold to farmers, from Denver through Southern Colorado and New Mexico, in which business he continued for several years. During these journeys he took in Leadville, or Ore City, where he opened a store for one season, also a season at Cache Creek, a tributary of the Arkansas river.

At this time, 1866, the Union Pacific Railroad was being built. The town of Cheyenne was laid out, and the supposition being that it would be a great place, Mr. Kime started for this point with two teams. There was no railroad nor telegraph then in Colo-

rado. He reached Cheyenne, a tented town, when there was but one building in the place, and that of logs.

At this time the trans-continental railroad was building towards Cheyenne, but was still 100 miles distant.

He then started his teams to the end of the track, and carried freight and passengers from there to Cheyenne. This he continued, every trip getting shorter, until the railroad reached the town. He purchased more teams and took profitable contracts for grading on the tracks around the depot, and also had two teams employed in express work in the city (which by this time had become quite a place.)

In the midst of these remunerative enterprises Mr. Kime was suddenly attacked by rheumatism, superinduced by the years of hardship and exposure of the most trying character, which he had undergone. He was thus helpless for eleven months, and nearly two years longer an invalid. At the expiration of this time, through the faithlessness of an unworthy employee he had nothing left save two small teams and wagons. He now determined to "move" farther west to the Sweet-water mining camps in the South Pass country. It was now 1869. He collected his little outfit and "pulled" his freight to South Pass with two teams. As he was unable to drive or care for a team himself, he employed two drivers at \$35.00 per month.

He made his first camp in this new country at Atlantic City, four miles from South Pass, also four miles from Miner's Delight.

He at once put his teams and men to hauling logs for building purposes. The town of Atlantic was growing rapidly. Unable, however, to make anything at the prices for the delivery of building material, his teamsters becoming dissatisfied, he settled up his business.

In the spring of 1870 he was employed hauling cord wood for the





CAROLINE (Deutchle) KIME (Keim).  
Wife of James Kime, of Miners Delight, Wyoming.

Miner's Delight mine, having now established himself at Miner's Delight. He soon, however, began handling merchandise. By 1871 he had established a small store.

In 1872 he was appointed postmaster, which position he still holds, having been twenty-eight years in the service.

In mercantile pursuits he now carries on the only establishment in the place, and does an extensive business.

At the same time by trade and dealing he became interested in the Miner's Delight mine, mill, &c., and by the year 1873 owned a controlling interest in that property.

During this period the settlement was constantly besieged by Indians. The Arrapahoes and Sioux Indians made raids at least once a month, always stealing stock, and often killing settlers. During one of these forays

they killed six men in the immediate vicinity of Miner's Delight, and always seized all the horses they could find around the camps.

In 1872 one of his own men hauling hay at a distance of about 10 miles on his last trip was overtaken by a band of Indians on Beaver Hill, 2½ miles from camp, killed and scalped. The four head of mules owned by Mr. Kime were driven off.

The settlers had repeated encounters with Indians in that section, until about 1875, when these border troubles ceased.

In 1872 Mr. Kime was elected County Commissioner of Sweetwater county, on the Democratic ticket. The county was about as large as one of the New England States, and embraced all of the mining camps, Green River City, Rock Springs and several hundred miles of the Union Pacific Rail-



road in the south and north, extended as far as the Yellowstone Park. Since, however, it has been divided.

Mr. Kime now resides in Fremont county. He served one term as County Commissioner. In 1874 he was re-elected and served as Chairman of the Board for another term, making four years.

On April 11, 1874, after several years acquaintance he married Caroline Chapin, born Deutchle, at South Pass City. She was born in Baden Baden, Germany, July 3, 1828, daughter of Robert Deutchle, born in Oberkirche, Baden Baden, 1790. Helen Ronaere, his wife, was born in the same place, 1800. No issue.

Robert Deutchle, above, d. in Oberkirche, Baden Baden, in 1843. He was the father of 13 children, 10 boys and 3 girls. Mrs. Levi Kime crossed the ocean with a family of Germans. She had three brothers and one sister, who preceded her. Her mother came over in 1854 with two of the youngest boys. She settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, died in 1868 at the age of 68 years. Mrs. Kime married her first husband in 1848, by whom she had two children. He died about 1872. The brothers and sisters scattered and married, and

are now all dead. Her nephews and nieces reside near Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Kime reside at Miner's Delight, but will remove during the present season to one of their ranches, about sixteen miles distant, and engage in farming and stock raising, mostly cattle and horses. They have lived in that camp nearly 36 years.

James Kime, in his "store," established at Miner's Delight, Wyoming, in the famous South Pass of the Rocky mountains, deals in the same general merchandise, mining supplies, &c., as did Nicholas Keim, his ancestor's brother, at Reading, Pa., over 140 years ago.

Mr. Kime served one term, 1886, in the Wyoming Territorial Legislature. In 1892 he was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate, serving one term, when he retired from public life. In 1864 he was made a master mason at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Miner's Delight is 12 miles from South Pass, nature's thoroughfare through the Rocky mountains. The elevation is 8,900 feet above the sea. Mr. Kime's ranch, where he will reside, is 4,000 feet less in the short distance of 16 miles.

## KEIM ACCOUNT.

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

d&B. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 16, p. 485.]

## KEIM FAMILY HERALDIC ESCUTCHEONS.

**W**E find in this collection of "Wapen" a reading of certain of the armigerous families of Keim in Europe in different ways of spelling. On p. 419, K. and A. F., may be found the Coat of Arms of Kyme, of Keym, England.

The information has value to stu-

dents of armorial bearings as an addition to heraldic designs new to Rietstap and other known authorities in the United States. The narratives also convey valuable explanatory details concerning local customs and insignia.

I desire also to call attention to the



ennobled branches of the family in Switzerland in connection with the steel bow gun marked Gilbert de Keim, A.D. 1314, used in the Tell rebellion in Switzerland, which has been in the family "in time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," now among the relics of the late Henry M. Keim, received through his father.

The following is a grouping by our distinguished name cousin, of Baden, Germany.—[ED.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE NOBLES. ALSO  
EARLS OF KAIN.

The same shows on a white shield a red cross-beam covered with the broken limb of a tree, showing one upward and two downward sprouting green leaves. Aside of the red cross-beam are three black disks, placed two and one, each disk having on it a green grape leaf. The helmet is covered with a roll twined in red and white, above which rise three quill-like white stems, each containing five black quills. The helmet mantles are red and white on both sides.

This Coat of Arms, for instance, is to be seen on any epitaph of the year 1737 in the church at Wahlitz in Weissenfels.—[Courtesy of Herald Alfred Giensen, of Vienna. Also Liebmacher's new Book of Heradlry.]

THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE VON  
KAYN'S.

Has a shield divided crosswise. In the first and last division is a golden lion on a black field. In the second and third division a silver lily on a red field is to be seen. The helmet has a double division. The right division is red below and silver above; in the center of each is a lily, the lower silver, the upper red. The left division is black below and golden above, on each is a lily, the lower golden, the upper black. The helmet mantle is golden and black to the right, and silver and red to the left.—[Zedler, Universal Lex. XV, 288.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE BARONS VON  
KAINACH, KAYNACH, KHAYNACH.

The Baronial Coat of Arms consists of a crosswise divided shield, with a center shield of red and silver divided lengthwise by two pinnacles. In the first and fourth divisions on a red field is an inverted silver Y cross with an outward branch at each rafter beam. In the second and third divisions on a silver field is a youth, clad in red, holding a golden tilting collar of three sections (laps) in the right hand before him, while the other arm is held akimbo, to gaze. On the shield are three covered helmets. Above the first is a silver bird's claw. Over the center one a youth, clad in red, looking forward, and with both arms akimbo; the right hand holding a flying red pennon, on which is a silver cross. Over the third is the first mentioned youth. The helmet mantles are white and red.—[Zedler Universal Lex. XV, 284, 15.]

COAT OF ARMS OF KNIGHT LEOPOLD  
KAINACHER.

Shield divided lengthwise. To the right in black a golden lion, to the left in silver, three slanting (to the right) red beams.—[Kueschke, Peerage Lex. IV, 624.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE VON KEIM-  
DORFS, OF STEIERMARK, AUSTRIA.

In a red field and on the crowned helmet a brown tree, at the same a golden bugle. The helmet mantle is red and silver.—[Zedler Universal Lex. XV, 557-8.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE NOBLES OF  
KIENAST OR KINAST, PRUSSIA.

A twice separated (river) and twice divided shield. In the innermost shield are two golden bars in the form of a St. Andrews cross, with several branches on a black field. In the first and last red field is a fir tree on a thrice elevated hill. The second and eighth is silver. The third and seventh has a silver goose on a red field.



The fourth and sixth is again a silver field. On the crowned helmet is a feather, with several branches between an augmented division showing on the lower right a red triangle on black. The left part of division is red below, silver above; on the silver is a blue, on the red an inverted black triangle. The right helmet mantle is gold and black, the left red and silver.—[Zedler Universal Lex. XV, 601-2.]

COAT OF ARMS OF JOHANN LEONARD KIEHN,

Chief Magistrate and Advisor XIIIth of Strasburg (1710-1778).

Golden laurel wreath on red field crossed (X) with a golden spear and a golden fork.—[N. E. Lahr. Alsace Noble. Appendix. The Golden Book of the Patricians of Strasburg, III, 444, 445.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE NOBLES AND EARLS VON KIENBERG, KIMBERG, KIMBURG, KHUMBURG, KUNBURG, OF AUSTRIA AND BAVARIA.

The escutcheon is quartered. The first and last quarter is right red and left silver. In them is to the left a red, to the right a silver bullet, on account of lineage. The other two are black in the lower and silver in the upper field, on account of Steyersberg. On the right crowned helmet is the above mentioned bullet, with six black feathers, on account of descent; on the left likewise crowned helmet is an extended division, silver below, black above, in which is seen on either side, as in the shield, the door hinge on account of Steyersberg. The helmet mantle is red to the right, and black and silver to the left. The Bavarian and Corinthian lines of the family have the same armorial bearings, the only difference being in the door hinge which is of somewhat different shape.

The Austrian Knights of this family had an escutcheon of an upper red and lower silver field.

On the crowned helmet two upper

red, two lower silver buffalo horns, and between these two in the center hang two silver bullets. The helmet mantle is red and silver.—[Zedler Universal Lex. XV, 573-77.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE NOBLES OF KINHEIM (KIENHEIM) OF ALSACE.

On a silver field, a black lion with twice knotted tail. But on the helmet a black facing lion. The helmet mantle is black and silver.—[Zedler Universal XV, 673.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE NOBLES OF KIEN, PRUSSIA.

Shield lengthwise divided, the right in gold, with half of a crowned black eagle joined to the dividing line, and to the left in silver on a green field of sod (greensward) a savage, wreathed on the head, and around the hips, and holding in his right hand a pine tree.—[Knesckke, Peerage, Lex, V, 100.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE BARONS. VON KIEN, SWITZERLAND.

On a blue field two crossed white pine branches (or fir-tree stems, or pine wood) is the emblem on said escutcheon (d'azur a' deux branches de bois de pin d'argent quit se croisent.) Lee representation of seal of 1236, 1271, 1283 on plates 8, 47 and 62 of Zedler's Book of Records, or:

In a blue field two crossed hawk's talons or legs (d'azur a' deux griffes de vantour d'argent qui se croissent).—[Alpeurosen—Supplement of Intellig. Blatt of Bern of 1880, p. 399.]

N. B.—The French in brackets is same as English translation of the German.

COAT OF ARMS OF THE NOBLES OF KHIENING.

In a blue field a golden triangle and around the same three golden stars.

On the helmet is a youth clad in silver, with a red bow hanging on the right arm and holding three arrows in his hand. On his head he wears a hat with a feather. The helmet mantle is



blue and golden.—[Zedler Universal Lex. XV, 568.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE BARON VON  
KIENBERG OF AARGAU,  
SWITZERLAND.

A shield divided slantwise to the left, the field being black to the right and gold to the left. On the black field is a silver beam slating to the right. On the helmet is a black horn to which is fastened on the right with a silver cord which hangs down from it, four peacock feathers. The right helmet mantle is black and silver, the left black and golden.—[Zedler's Universal Lex. XV, 602.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE NOBLES  
(KNIGHTS) VON KEINBERG, CHIEM-  
BERCH, CHIENBERCH, CHYENBERCH,  
KIENBERG, KIEMBERCH, KIEMBER,  
(c), KYENBERG, OF SWITZERLAND.

Shows on a blue field two silver bird's claws in the form of a St. Andrews cross. On the helmet two red horns to which are fastened towards

the outside three silver bullets. The helmet mantle is red and silver.—[Zedler's Universal Lex. XV, 602.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE PATRICIAN  
FAMILY KIM, OF SWITZERLAND.

Shows (according to the Zurich Register on Heraldry) a perfectly realistic design, p. 154, of an oak branch (as it is still worn to-day by the soldier as a "field badge" and by the huntsman as a "bruch." See note below) on the top of the crest of the helmet, and which also forms the emblem on the shield.—[Heraldric Genealogic Journal XIII, Vienna, 1878, p. 47, commet. 2.]

COAT OF ARMS OF THE LORDS, ALSO  
BARONS VON KYAN.

On gold a black (also on black a golden) eagle's wing, and on the crowned helmet an open winged eagle of the same color. The Baronial escutcheon has on the shield, besides the family emblem two crowned helmets each containing two eagles on the wing.—[Kueschke Peerage Lex.]

(To be continued.)

## TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES—1865-1866.

### BEAUTIFUL CEYLON, INDIA.

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from No. 16, p. 497, K. & A. F.)

THE Island of Ceylon, which lies between north latitude 5 and 9 degrees in the Indian Ocean, is almost connected with the mainland of India (Hindustan), by the Island of Ramiseram and Adam's Bridge, a series of bold rocks which seem like stepping stones.

The interadjacent Gulf of Manaar and Polk Straits separate the island from the mainland.

The area of Ceylon is about 28,000 square miles, or nearly two-thirds the

size of Pennsylvania. Its greatest length is 271 miles, and breadth 137 miles.

The ancient name was Serendib.

It became an important seat of Buddhism, B. C. 307. The coast line is low and cocoanut trees grow to its edge. The ancient geographers called it the "utmost India isle."

The landmark from the sea is the lofty crest known as Adam's Peak, 7,352 feet high, clothed with verdure to the top and sacred among the natives,

NOTE.—"Bruch" is a provincialism and has no literal English translation. It is a small oaken twig worn as a hat decora-

tion exclusively by the Alpine chamois hunters to distinguish them from other huntsmen.



and one of a group in the mountain zone which covers an area of 4,200 square miles. Peduru Talagala is the highest point, being 8,295 feet. The former peak, both visited, is the resort of pilgrims from all parts of the East. The hollow in the immense rock which crowns the summit is said by the Brahmans to be the footprint of Siva, by the Buddhists that of Buddha, and by the Mohammedans the foot of Adam, while the Portuguese Christians are divided between the claims of St. Thomas and the Eunich of Candace, an ancient queen of Ethiopia, mentioned in Acts viii. 5, 27, New Testament.

A rich monastery is maintained by priests of Buddha about half-way up the ascent, from which they guard a beautiful shrine upon a rock capped summit.

Owing to the enormous rainfall the island possesses an extensive river system, some of the streams being very large, but of no value for navigation owing to the six months of a practically rainless season known as the North East monsoon.

The Maha-velliganga (river), which has its source in the lofty slopes of Piduru Talagala, is joined by another branch from Adam's Peak, and enters the sea South of Tricomalee on the north east coast. This is a charming stream often several hundred feet wide.

The Plains of Nuwara Ellaia in the southern centre of the island, the sanatorium of the island are 6,200 feet above the sea. Horton Plains are elevations 7,000 feet, but not accessible.

This is the region of the magnificent coffee plantations in which the island abounds.

No island in the world within the latitudes of the tropics surpasses Ceylon in beauty of scenery, luxuriance of verdure and value and variety of natural products, vegetable or mineral. I say this advisedly, having visited

Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and San Domingo, on one side, and Sumatra, Java and Luzon on the other side of the globe.

Among its numerous metals are tin, platinum, copper, black oxide, plumbago and quicksilver. Of precious stones it yields rubies, sapphires, amethysts, cat's eyes, carbuncles, moonstones, cinnamon stones, garnets, &c.

The pearl fisheries of Tambalagam Bay, near Trincomala, and the banks near Arippe, on the northwest coast, 16 to 20 miles off shore, are of great value.

The surrounding sea is alive with food fish in great variety.

In its dense forests along the sea level and to the very tops of its interior mountainous and lofty plains, are to be found 416 varieties of woods, 33 of which are suitable for furniture, house and ship building. The best furniture wood is ebony, the superb flowered satin wood, tamarind and cocoanut.

The cocoanut palm furnishes everything a Singalese requires in this world. The fruit, green, yields food and drink, and when ripe, oil; the juice of the unopened flower gives toddy and arrack, both intoxicating; the fibre, rope, netting: the nuts, drinking vessels, spoons, dishes; the leaves, cottages; the dried leaves, torches for lighting; the large leaves and stalks for garden fencing, and the trunk knife handles, door posts, canoes, coffins, &c.

The pippul, the sacred tree, is allied to the banyan. A specimen of the Holy Tree Bo-hee, near Anarajopoor, is said to have been planted B. C. 288, which would make it 2,188 years old.

The cinnamon shrub produces one of the chief staples of commerce. The coffee, tobacco, sugar and cinchona yield is enormous. The whole range of vegetation is luxuriant and valu-



able including aromatic shrubs, spices, &c.

Of the animals the Ceylon elephant is strong and docile, being used for draught purposes, and is caught in kraals or traps. The British Government employs large numbers both on the island and mainland. There are also oxen, water buffaloes, deer sloths, flying foxes, black bears, panthers, jackals, the mongoose, porcupines and pig rat or bandicoot, but no tigers, the scourge of India.

There are 320 species of birds many of unrivaled plumage. Reptiles in great variety, and deadly venom, and insects without end. There are four species of ants, the lion ant celebrated for its predacious instincts, white ants, terribly destructive ticks, land leeches and every other nuisance in insect life.

Ceylon was known to the Greeks and Romans. The Hindu epoch, the Ramayana, narrates the conquest of the island from the mainland by Rama and its permanent occupation 543 B. C.

The Portugese took it in 1517 A. D., the Dutch little over a century later drove the Portugese out. In 1763 the English sent an expedition from Madras on the Coromandel coast of India to help a King of Kandy. As the outcome of a war with Holland England secured Ceylon and turned it over to the East India Company, but in 1802 it was ceded to the British Crown.

The Kandyan hill tribes declared they would never submit to any invaders unless they could span a river and bore a hole through a mountain. The British built a splendid satin wood bridge over the Mahavelli ganga and cut a tunnel on the road to Kandy, the ancient mountain capital. A railroad completed soon after my visit ratified the sapient conclusions of late royalty regarding warlike resistance.

The island has a population of over 3,000,000 inhabitants, of all races. For a tropical people they are industrious in the matter of supplying their wants outside of what nature does not contribute freely and without toil to their use.

They are docile if let alone to the enjoyment of their own manners, customs and habits of life and religion, which have been in vogue more than double the centuries that the people in Europe have been enjoying the stimulated and artificial delights of their civilization.

The women are often very beautiful, although very deep brunettes.

The Singalese language is of Aryan origin, the same as the Indo Germanic, and allied to Pali, the sacred language of Buddhism. That of the Tamils and descendants of the Arabs is of Dravidian origin, an indigenous form of speech named after an ancient province in India.

The native religion is overwhelmingly Buddhist, Mahomedism being but a small fraction and Christianity the merest speck.

The government is in the hands of appointments from London, although the native aristocracy are utilized among the dignataries of local government.

The English governor lives in occidental state, surrounded by oriental "trimmings."

There are a few English and a larger body of native troops, more for ceremony than defense, as the people evidently enjoy established government to the rapacity of their former native rulers.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1865, SUNDAY: At 11 a. m. took a carriage for Wackwalle, a distance of four miles from Point de Galle. The road, lined with flowers, and most fragrant tropical vegetation, traversed Cocanut and Palmyra palm groves, with occasional cultivated openings. The place is situated on an eminence which



commands a charming view of the Dingula river. This is a favorite resort for the foreign element.

Returned at 1.30 p. m. in time for tiffin, the mid-day luncheon at the hotel.

Being almost on the equator of the earth 5 degrees north, the days and nights are of about equal length, and no twilight. The Southwest monsoon or rainy season is still on. We have a deluge out of the clouds every afternoon about 4 o'clock, and intense humidity the rest of the day and night.

After the downpour of the day took a short stroll on the ramparts of the city, from which I had a fine view of the bay and town. There were a number of natives of the upper class enjoying a similar pastime. The Singalese are a fine race, doubtless Aryan in origin, of a rich brown complexion, with glossy black hair, which is worn long by men and women, the former holding it over the head by a tortoise shell comb, and the latter wearing it held in an artistic knot.

In external appearance, at a distance, it is difficult to tell the difference between a high bred man or woman.

The Portugese descendants of the original foreign aggressors on the soil are numerous, and darker than the natives. The Dutch successors are less numerous. The Moors from an early Arab migration are quite black, and would be taken for negroes but for their symmetrical physique and Caucasian features and hair. They are Mohammedans of course.

Everybody chewing betel-nut, a common practice already described.

Dinner at 8 p. m.

Spent the evening with Mr. Thompson, a Bostonian agent of the Tudor Ice Company, which has been engaged in extensive ice and other export to the East Indies and China for some years. They send out a ship a month with ice and assorted cargo, and return with native products.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1865, MONDAY: Slept

restfully to the waves of the Indian Ocean on the rock studded beach. Before sundown small tapers burning in cups of cocoanut oil were stood about my room, as I was informed by my attendant upon retiring, to keep any intruding reptile from wending its vermiculated hideousness within like the serpent of old, preferring darkness to light in its evil designs. He also suggested in India before putting on my boots it would be well to shake them out, as these venomous visitors, crawling about often take advantage of such a snug nest. To pull on the foot-wear under such conditions would be very serious if not fatal.

At 6 a. m. the room servant placed on a little table at the head of my bed on a bamboo tray a cup of tea and two pieces of toast.

The household equipment and daily routine in all parts of tropical Asia after countless centuries of experience have been very sensibly adapted to the situation, climate and environments having everything to do with the results.

My first purchase upon arriving at Bombay was a liberal outfit of sleeping conveniences in the shape of Panjee silk pajamas, which consist of sack-like night pants, very wide in the legs, closed all the way up and fastened by a cord at the waist. Night socks of cotton stuff serving as bed slippers, and a jacket of silk or cotton similar to those worn by Chinese, with loops, cords and peculiar knots answering for buttons and button holes.

My bed consisted of four slender upright posts of hard wood, impervious to the white ants. The bed itself a frame with rattan firmly woven within, resembling our cane-seated chairs. Over the frame at the top of the posts is a protection of cotton stuff tightly fastened to prevent the numerous lizards which sport in the rafters overhead and often drop from above, from making bed-fellows of the individual below. From this textile covering over head



hangs drapery-like netting resembling our mosquito fabric. These are closely fastened around the bed proper upon retiring by the room servant, giving the appearance of being in a cage.

The bed equipment is a pillow and a cotton sheet folded at the foot for use if needed.

The toast and tea being disposed of, arose and dressed. The breakfast being served at 9 o'clock in the dining-room, it is the custom of the country to transact business between these hours, many doing so in their pajamas, and dressing only for breakfast.

The rest of the day broken by tiffin at 1 or 2 p. m. is disposed of as occasion requires. I passed the day in calling on merchants and others familiar with the commercial and economic interests generally of the island.

At 6 p. m. "embarked" on the Royal mail coach for Colombo, 70 miles, night being the usual time for travel on the coast. My fellow passengers were three Europeans and a Brahman. Besides the native driver was an official guard with a long horn and a pair of vigorous lungs, with which to blow Her Majesty's sovereignty and "hands off" on the way.

In Ceylon each horse has its own groom, who runs by his side on the way.

The moon lighted us through cocoanut forests on the right and frequent stretches of ocean beach on the left, the surf beating furiously among the boulders strewn about in the most fantastic profusion. At some places the roar was like Niagara, and the mist phantoms of the sea stood out in weird forms.

At relay station No. 2, while awaiting change of horses, heard a great beating of tom toms and shouting in the jungle near by. Visiting the spot I came to a native bamboo and palm thatched hut, in which a Buddhist ceremony over a sick child was under way. An elderly Borne (priest), in yellow robe, officiated. In one hand he held a bowl containing certain fruits. In front of him, within

a florally decorated frame of cocoanut palm bark, on the earth floor sat the mother, a young woman, a picture of despair, holding in her lap a child whose eyes were fixed in the throes of death. By her side stood a child of five years, and about her were strewn fruits and flowers as a propitiation. On either side were rude images on wood to represent Jocko, the Devil, whose presence in the sick child it was necessary to expel in order to effect a return to health.

Outside and around the frame stood the father, relatives and sympathizing friends. The whole interior was festooned with flowers and foliage. A number of cocoanut tapers threw a dim yellow light over the scene.

At intervals with the incantations and mysterious gestures of the priest was kept up a sepulchral beating of drums. The torture of such a clamor can be imagined.

Having accidentally come in contact with Jocko's hideous form the natives were horror stricken.

A blast from the royal horn called me back to the stage and we were again on our way.

At station 3 a refractory horse caused some delay. The groom, however, approaching with a few fantastic capers so alarmed the animal that he started off as if Jocko were on his heels.

All night passing natives afoot and in carts, and bullock carts, catching glimpses of the ocean, traversing mysterious forests and crossing rivers emptying into the sea. As much of the trade between the two towns goes by water, the traffic in boats is very large.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1865, TUESDAY: At 4.30 a. m. entered the suburbs of Colombo and an hour later passed within the fort. Put up at the Royal Hotel.

At once overrun with importuning natives of different castes for employment as servants.

Colombo, the capital of the English crown colony of Ceylon, is surrounded



by a lake and fort. The houses of the Portugese, Dutch, Singalese, Tomils, Moors and Malays are constructed of mud, whitewashed and tiled or thatched with the plaited fronds of the cocoanut palm. Callipatty, surrounded by cinnamongardens, with a view of the bay, is the resort of the European population.

Took a carriage at 3 p. m. Drove to a Buddhist Temple about 8 miles distant. On the way passed through the native bazaar, with fruits, fish, rice and other products for sale. Native town (Pettah), outside of the Fort, is quite large. It lies along the Kalong Garga (river.)

About 2 miles out crossed the great river Mahavelli Ganga, a large stream.

Beyond left the main highway 6 miles and halted before the gateway to the temple, which was surrounded by a high wall.

On either side of the arched way was a figure of an elephant in stone. About 50 yards opposite opened the doorway to the temple. Within stood a figure of Buddha in wood, in relief, 15 feet high, and on either side a lion, also in wood. About the hall were smaller idols in wood. About lay a profusion of flowers as offerings to the gods. On the walls were fine specimens of picture writings narrating events in Buddha's life.

In an adjoining apartment was a sleeping Buddha fully 40 feet in length. The walls frescoed.

During my tour several groups of devotees entered, including many women, bringing flowers and money, which they held between their hands and in front of their foreheads, which they deposited before the idols, bowing and repeating

prayers, then kneeling and bowing to the earth.

In one corner was a large bronze vessel containing rice, which was distributed among the poor. Outside was a dagobah 50 feet high. In the court walls were niches in which lights were placed during festivals. Saw a priest putting the worshipers through their prayers. The cloistered ways were hung with numerous rag figures.

A priest in yellow robes explained matters through my interpreter. Also gave me a king cocoanut as an honor and surprised me by refusing a rupee in return.

Drove back to the city, passing throngs of worshipers on the way bearing flowers. Arrived at 6 p. m. at the hotel.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1865, WEDNESDAY: Made some purchases of native handiwork.

Met an aged Kandyan king wearing a large crimson and gold four pointed "cushion" like crown, a gold trimmed jacket, a linen and gilt cloth about his loins and a pair of white "drawers" full and trimmed with lace at the bottom. Bare feet. Was attended by his suite.

At 4 p. m. attended the races. Natives heavy betters.

At 7 p. m. dined with newly-made acquaintances at Galle face. Returned at 9 p. m. and attended a ball at the governor's mansion. A miniature court and very picturesque.

Retired after midnight.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1865, THURSDAY: Passed the day preparing my newspaper dispatches and letters for the English mail steamer.

(To be Continued.)

### KEIM.

Moravian Matriculated Maidens.

Among the pupils at the Bethlehem (Pa.) Moravian Seminary, organized 1785, I find the following:

1830. Catherine R. Keim, dau. Gen. Geo. deB. Keim, b. 1816, m. Daniel L. Boyer, of Philadelphia.

1835. Susan D. Keim, b. Nov. 1827,

dau. Col. Daniel deB. Keim, of Reading.

1845. Emily Susan Keim, b. Feb. 20, 1832, dau. of Benneville Keim, of Reading, Pa., m. Christopher M. Randolph.

[History of the Bethlehem Female Seminary, 1785-1858. By William C. Reichel, Philadelphia, 1858.]



## A HIGH OLD TIME HANDLING AN OLD-TIME HIGHWAY.

### BUMPERS BALANCE ACCOUNTS FOR PROFIT.

**I**N the Times of Philadelphia, Pa., December, 1881, appears an interesting reminiscent story of a noted highway in which the name Keim was prominent.

I wish to thank John W. Jordan, Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for bringing the account to my attention.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the private dining room at the Girard House, the officers and managers of the Centre Turnpike Road Company and a number of guests sat down to their semi-annual dinner. Seventy-five years ago a company was chartered to build a road from Reading to Sunbury, and it was at that time and for many years thereafter one of the most important of the many enterprises which developed the vast coal and iron industries of the Commonwealth. The road was a continuation of the old Philadelphia and Perkiomen Pike, which terminated at Reading, and the new road was intended to open up the country between Reading and the rich and beautiful valley of the Northern Susquehanna. \* \* \* The country through which the road was projected was practically a wilderness, and lay across three parallel ranges of mountains. \* \* \*

The first line of stages running in seven days between Philadelphia and Pittsburg had been but recently established. Oliver Evans was experimenting with his locomotive and railways were yet unheard of. Even the canals, which subsequently usurped the place of turnpikes as transportation routes, were not chartered for fifteen years after the Centre Road. At that time there were no such places as Pottsville, Shamokin, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah. Reading was a thriving

little village of fifteen hundred or two thousand people; Sunbury had five or six hundred, and Hamburg and Orwigsburg were the only hamlets on the line of the turnpike. The road was built under great difficulties in about two years, and gradually rose to be one of the most important corporations of its class in Pennsylvania.

It still maintains (1900) its gates and toll-houses, and the directors, as required by their by-laws, hold semi-annual meetings, in June at Northumberland and in December at Philadelphia. The superior culinary advantages decided the board to fix on Philadelphia as the proper place for exercising what is now the most important function of the Board of Managers.

The list of officers and directors and their predecessors, since the establishment of the company, includes many of the most noted names of Pennsylvania and not a few that are exceptionally distinguished in business, in professional life and in State and national politics.

The first president was a namesake son of Dr. Joseph Priestly, the famous English philosopher and theologian and the discoverer of oxygen and its compound gases. After the riot at Birmingham in 1791, in which his house was pillaged and his library, manuscripts and scientific apparatus destroyed, Dr. Priestly came to this country and made his home in 1794 with his son, who had previously settled in Northumberland. He died there in 1804.

Those who have served on the board for a shorter period are J. G. Kaufman, of Leesport; Henry S. Eckert of Reading, who, though 52 years old is the youngest man on the board.

Among the predecessors of this remarkable set of men were many whose names are familiar throughout the



State. Captain Daniel DeB. Keim of the old Washington Blues, of Reading, afterwards Company B of the Pennsylvania, First Infantry in the Mexican War of 1812-14; George DeB. Keim (brother).

The canals first, and then the railways, gradually crowded the old turnpikes to the wall and the handsome revenues of the Centre Road, which swelled the bank

accounts of these departed worthies and made things pleasant for their sons and successors, are now reduced to a small fraction of their former value. Enough comes in from year to year, however, to pay the few necessary expenses and leave as net profits the two semi-annual dinners for the board and a few select friends.\*

## RANDOLPH-KEIM ANCESTRAL BIOGRAPHIES.

By James Allaire Millholland, of Cumberland, Md.; transcribed by Lewis Curtis Millholland.

THE following ancestral biographies of Randolph should be read in connection with "Keim Colonial Decents on Randolph Lines," p. 447, Keim and Allied Families. The numbers refer to persons named in that list:

1. Capt. Ralph Wormeley (who was descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, which traced its ancestry to 1312, and who was brother of Christopher Wormeley, who was Governor of Tortuga, and member of the Virginia Council (in 1637) came to Virginia before 1637, at which time he was a justice of York county; was a member of the House of Burgesses, 1649, and in the same year was a member of the Council. In 1650 he was one of the Virginia councillors appointed by King Charles II., then at Breda. He married Agatha Eltonhead, of Eltonhead, Lancashire, England (who married secondly Sir Henry Chicheley, Governor of Virginia.) His residence was "Rosegill," Middlesex county, which he left to his only son.

2. Ralph Wormeley, who was born

1650, matriculated July 14, 1665, at Oriel College, Oxford, England; member of the House of Burgesses, Virginia, 1674; appointed to the Council 1667, of which body he became president and was appointed Secretary of State in 1693. He married first Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Sunsford, the celebrated cavalier officer. He married secondly in 1687 Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel

3. John Armstead, of Gloucester county (who was a member of the Council, 1689, &c). He died in 1703, leaving by his second wife a daughter Judith, who married Mann Page, of Rosewell, Gloucester county.

References—Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. I; York County Records; Sainsburg's Abstracts; Calendar of English Colonial State Papers, Vol. I; Hotten's Emigrants; Hayden's Virginia Genealogies, p. 630, &c.; Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. I, page 115; Keith's Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison.

4. Col. John Page, the immigrant (son of Francis Page, of Bedford, England),

\*An act to enable the Governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road by the best and nearest route from the Borough of Sunbury in the County of Northumberland to the Borough of Reading in the County of Berks, (Pa.), (March 25, 1805, Laws of Pa., Ed. 1805, Chapter LIV, p. 137). Names Commissioners for Northumber-

land, Sunbury, Danville, Hamburg alias Kerchertown, and Joseph Heester (Hies-ter) and JAMES MAY for Reading, and Samuel Morris, of Phila., under title "The Turnpike Road." The act gives details for building and management.

James May, incorporator, was the father-in-law of George deB. Keim mentioned above.



came to Virginia about 1650, was a member of the House of Burgesses from York, 1657, member of the Council, 1683, &c., married Alice ———, died in 1692, leaving a son—

5. Matthew Page, of Rosewell, Gloucester county, who was member of the House of Burgesses, 1692, of the first trustees of William and Mary College, the same year, and member of the Council, 1699, &c.

He married Mary, daughter of John Mann, of Timberneck, Gloucester county, Va., and dying in 1703, left an only son—

Mann Page, of Rosewell, who was educated at Eton and Oxford; was a member of the Council and the builder of the present mansion at Rosewell. By his first wife, Judith, daughter of Ralph Wormeley, he had a daughter, Maria Judith, who married William Randolph, of Tuckahoe.

References—Page's Page Family, Henning, Vol. I., p. 563; Henning, Vol. III, p. 181; Spottswood Letters.

7. Col. William Randolph (who was son of William Randolph, grandson of William Randolph, great-grandson of Robert Randolph, and was a nephew of Thomas Randolph, the poet), came to Virginia before 1669, in which year he succeeded his uncle, Henry Randolph, as clerk of Henrico county, Va. He held the office until 1683, when he was commissioned a justice of Henrico and remained a member of the court until his death. He was a member of the House of Burgesses 1684-1685, 1686-1691, 1692-1695, 1696-1698, 1699-1703 and 1704-1705, and at the session of 1698 was Speaker. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Elam, of Bermuda Hundred (who was a nephew of Sir Edward Brett, a distinguished cavalier officer). He died in 1711, leaving (with other issue)—

8. I. Col. William Randolph, Jr., of Turkey Island, Clerk of Henrico, 1710-1720, Clerk of the House of Burgesses 1702-1712, and appointed to the Council, 1728. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Beverley, of Gloucester county, Va.

II. Thomas Randolph, of Tuckahoe, Goochland county, Va., born 1682; died 1730; married Judith, daughter of Charles Fleming, of New Kent county.

III. Richard Randolph, of "Curles," Henrico, born 1691; died 1749; member of the House of Burgesses 1736-1740, 1744-1745, 1747-1748, and probably other years. In 1736 he was appointed Treasurer of the Colony. He married Jane, daughter of Maj. John Bolling, of "Cobb's." His daughter married Archibald Cary.

8. William and Elizabeth Beverley Randolph were the parents of Col. Peter Randolph, of "Chatsworth," who was a member of the Council and Surveyor General of the Customs for the Middle District of North America, and died in 1767, leaving his wife Lucy, a son—

9. A. Beverley Randolph, who was an officer in the Revolution, and Governor of Virginia, 1788-91. Governor Randolph married Martha, daughter of James Cocke, of Williamsburg, Va., and dying in 1797 left a daughter Lucy Bolling, who married

1. A. William Randolph.

7. Thomas and Judith Fleming Randolph were the parents of

10. William Randolph, of Tuckahoe, who was a member of the House of Burgesses, 1744, and died in the same year. He married Maria Judith, daughter of Mann Page, and was the father of

11. Thomas Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe, who was a member of the House of Burgesses, 1774, and married Ann, daughter of Archibald Cary. Their eldest son was

11. C. Thomas M. Randolph (who was Governor of Virginia, and married a daughter of President Jefferson), and their second son was

11. C. Thomas M. Randolph (who was his cousin Lucy Bolling Randolph.

References—Hayden's Virginia Genealogies; Henrico Records; Henning III, 166, V. 64; Page's Page Randolph, &c., families; Sainsbury's Abstracts; Slaughter's Bristol Parish; Journals of the House of Burgesses; Burke's History of Vir-



ginia; Virginia Historical Register; Campbell's History of Virginia; Gentlemen's Magazine, 1769; Virginia Almanac, 1772 and 1774.

For

12. Richard Randolph and

11. Thomas M. Randolph, see papers No. 1.

13. John Rolfe, who was descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, England, came to Virginia in 1610, married Pocahontas in 1614, was appointed Secretary and Recorder General in 1617, and in 1619 was a member of the Council. He died March, 1622, leaving a son

14. Lieutenant Thomas Rolfe, who in 1646 was appointed to command one of the frontier forts. He left an only child

15. Jane Rolfe, who married, 15. Col. Robert Bolling, who emigrated from London in 1660, settled in what is now Prince George County, Va., and acquired a large estate. He married secondly Ann, daughter of, 15. Maj. John Stith, of Charles City County, Va., who was a member of the House of Burgesses, 1685.

Col. Robert Bolling died in 1709, leaving by his first marriage one son

16. Maj. John Bolling, of "Cobb's," in what is now Chesterfield county, Va., who was a member of the House of Burgesses from Henrico in 1718-1723 and 1726. He married Mary, daughter of

17. Richard Kennon, of "Corperors Neck," now in Chesterfield, Va. (who was a member of the House of Burgesses from Henrico in 1685-1686), and dying in 1729 left with other issue a daughter Jane, born in 1703, who married

12. Richard Randolph, of "Curles."

By his second marriage with Ann Stith Col. Robert Bolling had a son

23. Robert Bolling, of Prince George county, Va., who was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1723 and 1726, married Ann Cocke, and had a daughter Lucy, born May 3, 1719, who married Peter Randolph, of "Chatsworth."

References—Robertson's Descendants of Pocahontas; Virginia Historical

Magazine, Vol. I, pp. 444-447; Slaughter's Bristol Parish; Campbell's History of Virginia; Hening, Vol. I; Virginia Historical Register; Journal of House of Burgesses, 1685; Journal of Assembly, 1704.

18. Maj. Robert Beverley, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to Virginia about 1663, settled in Middlesex county and was for many years one of the leading men of the colony. He became Clerk of the House of Burgesses in 1670 and, in 1676, when he was Berkley's most efficient officer in suppressing Bacon's Rebellion, he was appointed a member of the Council. On account of his strong support of Colonial rights he suffered much persecution from the Governors. He died in 1687, leaving (with other issue, one of whom was Robert Beverley, the historian), an eldest son

19. Col. Peter Beverley, of Gloucester county, Va., who was Clerk of the House of Burgesses for 1691-1699; Speaker of the House, 1701-14, Treasurer, 1710-1723, and member of the Council. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Maj. Robert Peyton, of Gloucester county, and had a daughter, who married William Randolph.

References—Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. II, pp. 405-13; Page's Randolph Families; Hening, Vols. II. and III; Council Journal.

20. Thomas Taylor was a member of the House of Burgesses from Warwick county, 1646, and left a daughter

21. Ann Taylor, who married Miles Cary.

References—Keith's Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison and Hening, Vol. I.

For Robert Bolling and John Stith see paper No. 2. William Cary, Mayor of Bristol, was the grandfather of John Cary, also Mayor of Bristol, England, in 1611, whose son John Cary was the father of

21. Col. Miles Cary, who came to Virginia about 1640, was a member of the House of Burgesses, of the Council in 1665. and was killed June 15, 1667, while



defending the fort at Old Point Comfort against the Dutch. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Taylor, and was the father of II. Henry Cary, of Warwick county, Va., and grandfather of Henry Cary, of "Amphill," who superintended the building of the Capitol and Governor's palace at Williamsburg. The latter married Elizabeth —, and was the father of

22. Archibald Cary, of "Amphill," so distinguished during the Revolution, who

was a member of the House of Burgesses, from Goochland, 1748, from Chesterfield, 1758-74, of the Committee of Correspondence, 1773-74, a leading member of all the revolutionary conventions, and Speaker of the State Senate, 1776-86. His daughter, Mary, married Thomas Mann Randolph.

References—Good's Virginia Cousins; Page's Page Randolph, &c., Families; Journals of the House of Burgesses and Conventions.

## CHURCH LOTTERY FOR ENGLISH WORSHIP AND EDUCATION IN READING, PA.

**NOTWITHSTANDING** their loyalty to the memories of the Fatherland the Founder of the earliest race of Keim in America and his children recognized the importance of a knowledge of the English language.

The founder was a Pietist originally a Mennonite and follower of Pastorious. His son, Nicholas Keim, and his son, John Keim, were Quakers.

His son, George de B. Keim, married Mary May, a daughter of Capt. James May, of an English family of note in Berkshire, England, whose American ancestor arrived with Penn and doubtless through her influence took an interest in the State Church of his wife's ancestral realm.

At all events we find him among the incorporators.

"An act to raise by way of lottery, a sum not exceeding \$6,000 to defray the expenses of erecting a suitable building for English worship, and for an English school-house in the borough of Reading

in the County of Berks, Pa., (Dec. 21, 1805, Laws of Penna., Ed. 1806, p. 297), naming Frederick Smith, Matthias Richards, Nicholas Dick, GEORGE DEB. KEIM, William Witman, Jr., and John K. Messersmith, Commissioners for that purpose, and defining their duties.

John K. Messersmith was the son of Susanna de B. Keim, sister of his fellow-incorporator, and Daniel Messersmith. (Also see p. 233 and 4 K. and A. F.)

The household language of the Keim family of the "town" branch was German as late as the member referred to above, but they also spoke English.

The Oley wing of the original stock are still (1900), speaking German. Many of them cannot speak the English tongue at all.

They stay at home, cultivate their splendid farms up to the highest notch, get rich by saving their money, attend the Lutheran Church and otherwise lead quiet and useful lives, and die at peace with God and man.

## THE FIRST GERMAN NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN AMERICA.

In a letter to the Editor, Rev. A. Stapleton, of Carlisle, Pa., March 26, 1900, says: "I've been in Oley (Pa.) and back again. Gained valuable data. Among others found a copy of "Die

Philadelphische Zeitung," the first German paper published in the New world. Up to my discovery there was no known copy in existence, and Seidensticker in his "First Century of German Printing in America," even surmises that it may never have been issued.



## RAILROAD TIES ON THE ROADWAY OF TIME.

**I**N the greater public enterprises in the exploitation and development of the interests of the Valley of the Schuylkill in Eastern Pennsylvania the name of Keim or in its Quaker misspelled form Kime, has been conspicuous.

Johannes Keim, emigrant and Founder in America 180 years ago, appears in a petition for opening a "King's Highway" along the trail from Oley to Philadelphia. (See Road Rolls, City Hall, Philadelphia.) Examined by me. Name signed distinctly Johannes Keim in German.—[Ed.] He was among the signers, spelled Johannes Keihm, to a petition to create the township of Oley, 1720, which, however, was not acted upon by the Provincial Government, until 1740. When he made his will in 1747 he left stock among his appraised assets, 1754.

His sons were equally progressive as were their descendants as will be seen as we come to identify them.

A volume emblazoned "Laws of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania," passed at the session of 1832-33 in the 57th year of Independence (page 144, No. 76), under the legend "An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company," has this to say by way of statutory enactment Section 1, (enacting clause), that Thomas Sergeant, Edward R. Biddle, \* \* \* of Philadelphia, Jonathan Roberts \* \* \* of Montgomery county; Matthias Pennypacker, \* \* \* of Chester county; G. D. B. KEIM [George deBenneville Keim, first of name.—Ed.]; M. S. Richards, Isaac Heister [Hiester—Ed.] \* \* \* of Berks county; Samuel Harvey, \* \* \* of Germantown; Jacob Frick, Erskine Hazard, Joshua Lipincott, \* \* \* be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to carry into effect the organization of

"the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company."

One of the three subscription books required to be opened was "at the house of Daniel Herr, in Reading, Berks county."

The act goes into details of organization in 25 sections. Among other sops thrown out 50 per cent. of dividends, over 12 per cent. were to go to an education fund. The line was to begin "at or near the Borough of Reading and terminate at some suitable point in or near the city of Philadelphia or on the line of the Philadelphia and Columbia (now Pennsylvania Railroad) or of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad."

George Wolf, one of the German-American Governors of Pennsylvania, appended his approval to the act April 4, 1833.

Preceding this parliamentary enactment the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company was chartered in 1826 to build a canal or railroad from Tamaqua to the Schuylkill Canal at Port Clinton, twenty miles, and by a supplement to its charter, passed 1829, it was authorized to extend its railroad to Reading, twenty miles further. This privilege it relinquished to the Reading Company, which was approved by the Legislature in 1837.

In March, 1838, the company was authorized to extend to Mount Carbon, fourteen miles, making ninety-two miles from Philadelphia. The remaining mile to reach Pottsville was obtained by consolidation of the Mount Carbon Railroad Company as recently as April 10, 1892.

The incorporation of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 1833, George deBenneville Keim, first incorporator, representing the county of Berks, the construction of that railroad, 1834-9, by Moncure Robinson





REBECCA PRICE (KEIM) ROBINSON.  
1821—Reading, Pa., Germantown, Pa.—188-.



WILLIAM WIRT ROBINSON, Civil Engineer.  
1806—Richmond, Va.—1862.

and his first cousin and chief assistant, William Wirt Robinson, of Virginia, civil engineers (see p. 452, K. and A. F.) and the marriage of the said William Wirt Robinson to Rebecca Keim, daughter of George deB. Keim (original incorporator), 1839, were coincident events.

The first directors and officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company: President, Elihu Chauncey; six managers and secretary and treasurer were elected by the stockholders at their first meeting, held on November 22, 1834.

On September 19, 1838, Chief En-

gineer Moncure Robinson announced to the Board that the road between Reading and Norristown was opened for the conveyance of passengers on July 16, 1838. The road between Philadelphia and Reading was on December 5, 1839, opened for transportation. The company's engine, the "Gowan and Marx," on that day left Reading with a train of eighty cars, conveying 1,635 barrels of flour, seventy-three and a quarter tons of blooms, six tons of coal, two hogsheads of whiskey and other articles, and sixty persons.\*

It may be pertinently added that from ninety-four miles of trackage,

\*Letter of Wm. R. Taylor, Secretary, Philadelphia and Reading Railway,

March 20, 1900. Also see p. —, K. and A. F., for engineering characteristics.



1839, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad had a total of 2,737.52 miles in 1899. On the basis of one mile it carried (1899) 235,746,932 passengers, 1,398,656,331 tons of coal and 687,213,585 tons of merchandize.

As a resume railroading George deB. Keim (grandfather), first of the name, incorporator (1833), with George deB. Keim (grandson), second of the name, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, it may be said that:

George deB. Keim, second of the name, was elected Vice-President of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company on March 27, 1872, with office at Pottsville. His duties were defined on December 23, 1872, to be the same as those of the General Solicitor. On February 1, 1875, Mr.

Keim was appointed General Solicitor of both the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Coal and Iron Company, with office at the General Office in Philadelphia.

His subsequent relations to the companies were as follows:

Vice-President of the Railroad Company in 1883.

President of the Railroad Company in 1884 and 1885.

Receiver (during the second Receivership) from 1884 to 1888.

President of Coal and Iron Company from 1888 to 1891.

Member of the Board of Managers of the Railroad Company from 1888 to 1893.

Mr. Keim retired from any connection with the Companies on January 9, 1893.†

## RANDOLPH CENTENNIAL REMINDER.

THE Warren (County, Virginia), Sentinel, May, 1892, edited by John T. Lovell, of Front Royal, allied by intermarriage, had this in memory of Gen. Randolph:

"Had Gen. Thomas Beverley Randolph, a former resident of this county, and well remembered by many of its residents as an accomplished gentleman and brave officer, lived, he would have been one hundred years old on Tuesday next. He was born in Cumberland county, Va., May 31, 1792, the son of William Randolph. His mother was a daughter of Gov. Beverley Randolph. At an early age he went to live with his kinsman, Mr. Thomas Jefferson, and his uncle, Col. Thomas Mann Randolph, who married Martha Jefferson, at Monticello. In 1808 Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, appointed the subject of this notice a cadet at West Point, and he graduated in the class of 1812.

The following notice contains a brief sketch of his military career taken from the official publications of the War Department (See p. 321, K. and A. F.):

"Young Randolph as Lieut. of Artillery, was highly complimented for his distinguished gallantry at Queenstown Heights, and was spoken of in the official dispatches as the beardless Hero of Queenstown Heights."\*

He was selected Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, and came to this county to live early in the forties. Died in Iowa in 1870 or 1871, at the home of his son, Thomas M. Randolph, and left a large family of children and their descendants to mourn his loss.

Among his grandchildren are Mrs. Earnest A. Jones and Samuel Rolfe Miller, of this place, and John W. and T. J. Randolph, now of Estherville, Iowa. Mr. Wm. Eston Randolph, of Frederick, and Major Beverley Randolph, of Clarke, are nephews.

\*He was shot in the hand and had an epaulette shot off.

†Letter from W. B. Taylor, Secretary

of the Philadelphia and Reading Company since 1886, and in its service since December, 1871.



## HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BERKS COUNTY, PA.

Instituted July 9, 1869—Incorporated December 13, 1869 - Reorganized March 8, 1898.

**I**N October 25, 1898, Mr. Louis Richards delivered an address before the County Teachers' Institute, Reading, Pa.

After the usual preliminary fanfare of phrasing Mr. Richards says:

"An historical society was organized in Berks county nearly thirty years ago (1869), under the auspices of several leading citizens (among them George deB. Keim, of Pottsville, Pa.; Charles F. Mayer and Col. Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, Md.; Samuel C. Mayer, Charles W. Keim, Henry M. Keim, and Dr. W. Murray Weidman, of Reading; Dr. W. Wetherill, of Philadelphia; James Millholland and Daniel Bertollett, of Reading, was incorporated, held a few meetings and collapsed.

Within the past year (1898), the association has been revived under the original charter. For its resuscitation

\* \* \* credit is due more than to any other individual, to its president, our respected townsmen and well-known member of the bar, Mr. Albert G. Green. \* \* \* Through the courtesy of the County Commissioners a room upon the third floor of the Court House building has been placed at its disposal for the safe keeping of its archives, with another and larger apartment adjoining for the holding of its meetings.

The society's work thus far has included the collection and arrangement of the most ancient of the county records in such manner as to be accessible for ready reference. \* \* \*

President A. G. Green on March 14, 1899, delivered before the society an address on "The Present Condition and Special Needs of the Society."

In 1898 the late Henry May Keim was corresponding secretary.

## THE "HILL CHURCH," OLEY, PA.

*A Pioneer Sanctuary of the Faiths of Luther and Calvin in the Forests of America.*

**A**N address before the Historical Society of Berks County, Pa., November 14, 1899, Rev. J. W. Early submitted an interesting "Historical Sketch of the Church on Oley Hills." The following is an abstract. \* \* \*

Undoubtedly much confusion is occasioned by the use of the name "Hill Church" by the fact that many people are not aware that there are three churches in the adjoining counties, Berks, Lebanon and Dauphin, popularly known by the same general name, "The Hill Church." All belong to the older churches of this State.

Our own "Hill Church," that of Berks county, is located near the eastern line

of Pike township at the apex of a triangle formed by the roads leading from Boyertown and Bechtelsville. \* \* \*

Apparently it was in the immediate vicinity of the "Hill Church" in Pike township, that some of the baptisms performed by Rev. Stoever, as early as 1731, took place. There can be but little doubt, even taking into full account the unsatisfactory statements of the revised edition of the "Hall. Nachrichten," that this was one of Stoever's original mission points. For quite a number of the earliest baptisms performed by him, some even before his ordination by Schultze (1733), are credited to this place. In 1731 5 are credited to Oley; in 1732 1 to Oley and 3 to Colebrookdale;



in 1733 5 to Oley Hills and 3 to Colebrookdale; and in 1734 1 to Oley and 1 to Colebrookdale. The difference in dates would indicate that he made four or five trips each year for the purpose of holding services, except the last, 1734, in which he moved to Lancaster county.  
\* \* \*

From 1734 on, it would seem as if Stoever had confined his labors to points south and west of the Schuylkill, and left this territory to pastors residing at the Swamp, or the Trappe, or other points eastward. We, therefore, think we could safely say that Rev. John Caspar Stoever was not only the first to preach and administer the sacraments here, but that he had gathered the nucleus of a congregation at this point between 1730 and 1733; if he had not effected the organization of a Lutheran congregation. On the other hand, it seems equally certain that from the time of his arrival in America Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg looked after their spiritual interests. He repeatedly refers to the congregation at Oley and among the Oley Hills to whom he ministered. \* \* \*

When Rev. John Helfrecht Schaum became the assistant of Muhlenberg as well as his supply for the time being, \* \* \* it therefore seems to be absolutely correct in stating that Rev. Schaum was the first settled pastor of this district. \* \* \*

The only remarkable feature about investigations into the history of the "Hill Church" is, that Dr. Mann and Dr. Schmucker, who are generally very accurate in their statements, should have been led to suppose that they should look to Amity township and possibly to Amityville, for the original "Oley Hill" congregation, when it is known to those acquainted with the facts that the Lutherans, i. e., the Germans and heir families in Amity township mostly held their membership at the Swamp church and some few possibly at Reading as late as 1752 and 1754, and possibly even 1760, while the "Hill Church" had the minis-

trations of a pastor as early as 1731, secured its land in 1741 and erected a church on it in 1747. \* \* \*

It is palpably evident, therefore, that the original Oley church, or Church of the Oley Hills, is not to be looked for in the vicinity of Amityville, or anywhere within the bounds of the present Amity township. Between eighty and ninety years ago Rev. Conrad Miller resided at New Store Amityville, and afterwards moved away from it to Oley. Handschuh in his diary of 1747, also states that there was no church or congregation, or even a regular appointment in Exeter township, except at Schwarzwald\* where services were held regularly and there may possibly have been an organization. They did not even hold any service in Amity township for the Germans. Yet this was the year in which the first "Hill Church" was erected. \* \* \*

A document, or Record, evidently drawn up with the intention of having a copy of it placed in the corner stone of the third church building in 1853, gives the following information: Aug. 12, 1741, the Lutherans of this vicinity (Evangelische Nachbarn), the Oley Hills, took up fifty acres of land for church and school purposes, paying for it by their joint contributions (unter enander bezahlt). Afterwards, in 1747, they erected upon it an Evangelical Lutheran church, a wooden structure (a log church). They were aided by others, whose help they gratefully acknowledged, mentioning the German Reformed particularly. As an evidence of their grateful appreciation, they permitted the Reformed to bury their dead upon the Lutheran cemetery. They also allowed the Reformed to send their children to the school established by the Lutheran congregation at the same rates of tuition as members of the congregation. Still further, they granted the Reformed the privilege of holding divine

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\*Adjoining the "Keim," later the "Benneville Keim farm."



service in the church, whenever it was not occupied by the owners themselves. The only restriction imposed was, that the Reformed must employ a regularly recognized minister, and not a tramp or imposter (Landlaeufer). \* \* \*

In 1785, after thirty-eight years of use, the congregation determined to rebuild. They now sold the undivided half of their property to the German Reformed. \* \* \*

They now constituted themselves a "Union Church," an "Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed congregation." In 1786 the old log church was torn down and a larger structure of stone erected in its stead, under the name of the "Hill Church."

In the year 1796, the old schoolhouse was demolished, and a stone structure, fitted up as a residence as well as a schoolhouse, was put up in its stead. This building remained in use for this purpose until 1850, when the school directors of the township erected a public schoolhouse of their own. \* \* \*

By 1852 this second church building, after having served the congregation for 66 years had again become inadequate to meet their wants. It was also considerably dilapidated. \* \* \* They entered upon a contract for the erection of a new church 50x60. \* \* \*

The cornerstone was laid May 15, 1853, Whit Sunday.

The said congregation have agreed upon the following articles:

It is to be called the St. Joseph's Church in Pike Township. \* \* \*

The Mennonites shall also be permitted to bury their dead upon the cemetery—to hold funeral services in the church, and to preach therein on other occasions, should they so desire. \* \* \*

We still adhere to the old Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed Synods. \* \* \* But we do not wish to be placed under any arbitrary enactments (zwanggesetze) of any Synods, and we shall at all times regard ourselves as free and independent of such compulsory laws. \* \* \*

\* \* \* Unfortunately there is no indication of the time when the church was completed and consecrated in this record, but the minutes of Synod, without further details, show that the dedication took place April 22, 1854.

During 1886, the church was entirely remodelled and renovated, painted and refurnished, including windows of stained glass. A steeple and bell were also added which greatly enhanced the appearance of the building and proved very convenient in calling the worshippers together.—(Montgomery).

## THE KEIM-APPLE AND OLEY ORCHARDS.

The Romance of "Apple Seed Johnny," Pioneer and Pomological Promoter.

THE apple is the historic fruit of the human family, antedating dates and other products of Mother Earth and Father Time in the Valley of the Euphrates and other regions embraced within the Mosaic narrative.

I have before me an interesting piece of official apple literature bearing in the garden of Oley and concerning an apple grown there about 5,757 years after the celebrated fruit of Eden.

The following is the document referred to:

U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
Division of Pomology,  
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1900.  
Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim,  
Reading, Pa.,

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 2d inst., I beg to state that the Keim apple has been received at this office several different times and from several different places in Pennsylvania. The history of it, as recorded here, is a trifle unrecon-



cilable. May be you can help us out. October 9 1894, we received specimens from Mr. Irvin DeHart, Douglas, Berks county, Pa., at which he wrote:

"The FAMOUS KEIM APPLE. I can trace the apple back to the original tree, found forty-five years ago on the farm of Gideon High, in Oley Township, this county, where it grew up among a lot of bushes and briars, without any care whatever. The tree was then about the same size as those in a nearby orchard, that were planted fifteen years before. The above facts I received from an old man, a near neighbor of mine, who picked its first fruit and cared for the tree many years afterward. The tree is the best bearer I ever saw. The fruit hangs tight to the stem; it is almost impossible to shake it off; very late to mature, and as a long keeper it has no equal. It is my first choice of a winter variety."

In the Report of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, "Agriculture of Pennsylvania, 1885," p. 41, there appears this history in a letter to Hon. George D. Stitzel:

"\* \* \* I accidentally came across a carefully tied-up package of old letters from friends of days long past, and from it, with others, I drew two letters, of much interest to me, from my old friend, George DeB. Keim, (first of the name), of Reading, Pa., dated respectively 1848 and 1851. Mr. Keim was then in his seventieth year, as he then informed me in his letter of former date, and quite infirm.

I had forwarded him shortly before, perhaps the preceding year, some very fine peaches, and in the fall he returned me a basket of your noted Berks county Keim apples, with which I was so favorably impressed for its beauty and quality that I wrote for a few grafts, which came in the spring accompanied by a letter from him inclosing a paper containing a full history of this apple.

Mr. Keim states in his letter: 'We got the grafts this evening, packed them as well as we understood, and sent them by stage, enclosing a paper how we got the

apples and from whom.' This is a copy of the papers here referred to, in the handwriting of Mr. Keim: 'An old gentleman by the name of Kreutz purchased a tract of land in Albany township, Penn's Manor; the Indians had formerly a town settlement on the same. When he commenced clearing the land near a spring, he discovered an apple tree; he trimmed it, and of which came the apples you speak of. He, Kreutz, was collector of taxes and my father commissioner. When he came to settle his duplicate he brought some apples to father, who was pleased with them, and sent me for grafts, and distributed them in our neighborhood, from which circumstance they got the name Keim apples.'

In a former letter Mr. Keim speaks of these apples and grafts being obtained about 1790. At that time Mr. K. was a boy of some 12 years of age. As the old gentleman was highly honorable and a prominent citizen of Reading, beyond a mere description of so good an apple, this history may possess other interests to the citizens of Reading as a speaking relic of private history, linking the name of so good a man with the progressive cause of pomology. It may be considered well worthy of record in your proceedings at Lancaster, and if so, present the matter in such form as you may think advisable.

Very truly yours,  
JNO. RUTTER."

[Signed.]

The apple is light yellow in color, thickly sprinkled with russet dots. It is oblate and small to medium in size. It is sub-acid in flavor, with crisp, fine, white, tender flesh. It is a very good apple. There are those that are better—there are others that are worse. Apples, pomologically considered are "good," "very good" and "best." This apple is a late keeper. It closely resembles Fink in size, color, texture of flesh, tree formation—everything—save that it has a stem slightly longer than Fink. We may some day find it to be that variety. We are glad to be able to give you information



of this apple which undoubtedly your relative was good enough to introduce. At any time we can be of further service to you, command us.

Very truly,

G. B. BRACKETT,  
Pomologist.

Mrs. Sarah M. (Moers) Benade in her fourth score of years, possessed of a remarkable reminiscent faculty and in touch with the ancients of the family before the outburned flame of life extinguished for eternity their living treasures of fact and tradition, spoke entertainingly and relevantly on the subject of apples.

It appears once upon a time there dwelt in Oley and thereabout an eccentric character known as "Apple Seed Johnny," so named for his importuning farmers of Oley to save apple seeds for him during the winter.

It was his custom, as with so many homeless wanderers on the frontierward verge of civilization in colonial and revolutionary days to spend the summer and fall roaming about the savage wilderness, the tangled wildwood his shelter, and his trusty rifle his protection and support.

Our old hero, with pack on back, staff in hand, rifle and powder horn over shoulder, sack of apple seeds at belt, and iron camp kettle on head, like the helmet of some trusty knight, sallied forth on his aimless tramp. It was his wont during his halts by the cooling waters of a spring to clear small spaces here and there and drop apple seeds into the receptive soil, leaving generous nature to do the rest.

His tours often extended, tradition says, to the far distant west, even beyond the Ohio to that battle ground of the white and red man in the colonial epoch of the eighteenth century.

In years after, it is said, settlers advancing on the westward wave of settlement would often find apple trees mingling with the tangled masses of the forest, and were puzzled to account for them.

It is thought that "Apple Seed Johnny" may have been in some instances the self-constituted means of this wild method of pomological distribution.

This information was conveyed to Mrs. Benade by her grandmother, Sarah (Hottenstein) Nagle, daughter of William Hottenstein, one of the early settlers on the west side of the Schuylkill some sixty miles inland from the Delaware, now Cumru township, in Berks county, and a contemporary of Johannes Keim, of Oley, Founder.

In an applicable retrospect Mrs. Benade referred to the much finer quality of apples in the earlier part of the century. One variety called the "Doctor Apple" was very red and fine. On the High "plantation" the Green Pippin was the favorite. The Bellefleur was introduced by the early Huguenot settlers in Oley. It was an oblong golden fruit and very sweet. It was also called the "Sheepsnose" and wintered well.

The "Vandover" had a poor imitation in the Smokehouse. The former was large and held well all winter. The latter was good when it was first picked, but deteriorated rapidly. Of the Rambo there were two varieties, one small and fine, the other large and coarse.

On the western side of the Philadelphia turnpike (now Perkiomen avenue), south of now Spruce street, Reading, Pa., Esther High owned a tract of seventeen acres called "Mount Airy," during the "Thirties," in which the choicest varieties of Berks county apples were grown, notably the "Keim apple." This tract was subsequently sold by John Keim to John Miller for \$7,000, a good price for those days.

The origin of the Keim apple, as handed down in the family, is that during the life of Johannes Keim, the Founder (d. 1753), a German who landed at Philadelphia from one of the



emigrant ships, found his way into Oley.

He had had large experience in fruit culture on one of the Baronial estates of the Fatherland.

He was befriended in various ways by the Keim family a happy-go-lucky sort of a retainer perhaps. He amused himself studying the wild fruits of the region and cultivating them in a rude way.

The earliest family tradition of the original Keim "Plantation" alludes to the fine orchard, which stood north of the overgrown excavations evidently of the pioneer cabin of "Hans Keim, Emigrant," 1708-30, and his more substantial stone homestead erected in 1730, and in which he died, 1753. He had by this time accumulated a goodly estate, which shows him to have been a man of enterprise, thrift and progress.

At that time his contemporaries, Bertolets, Stapletons, deTurcks, Hochs, Lees, Lobachs, Griesemers, Yoders, Kauffmanns, Huffs, Schneiders, Weidners, Hoffers, Lincolns, Witmans, Boones, some of them scions of ennobled blood in the Fatherland, applied to their new conditions and surroundings the intelligent attention of their ancestors in the old world.

To this day there exist on these an-

cient "plantations" the remains of orchards of the earliest days of Oley settlement, and which have been continued on the same soil by successive renewal as the earlier trees became exhausted.

It is safe to conclude from tradition, history and physical facts that the "Keim apple" was of very remote date in the pomological growth of the Oley region.

On the general subject of this fruit it may be added that it has been known in England since the time of the Roman occupation, but modern names indicate French or Dutch origin. In 1688 there were 78 varieties in England. There are said now to be 2,000. They are classified as to quality into culinary (cooking), cider and dessert. The apple of Eden must have been in the dessert class, as nothing is said of fire or cider presses in those primitive days.

The colonial stock must have come from England, Holland or France or have been improved by grafting the indigenous tree, if any, from the European varieties as may have been the case with the "Keim apple." This fruit for a century and more has been a favorite and has held its quality extremely well.

### AN ANCIENT "HOLD-UP."

The following letter, addressed to "Samuel Lobach, Berks county, Pike township, Shall's post office," post marked "Reading, Pa., Dec. 9," dated without locality, "December 7, 1829," revives an ancient case of stage robbery in which the robbers, who were lying in wait for a particular passenger (Benneville Keim), were frustrated by a piece of good luck in capturing their game, although the passengers on board were quietly relieved of their valuables.

The letter written by David Lobach

evidently not very familiar with the English language, corrected as to spelling, reads thus:

"I am infinitely obliged to you, Honoured Sir, for the many favours you have bestowed upon me. I am now as far as plain Triginometry, and it does not go so very easy, and I have the system and mensuration \* \* \* and Samuel wants to come down pretty soon, and Chair-maker Young wants 200 or 300 elbows and 200 or 400 feet, stright backs.

The Philadelphia stage was robbed on



last Sunday. Four robbers went along in the stage.

The stage started at 2 o'clock in the morning, when we were two miles from Philadelphia they set two by the door and one on each door and the lead animal.

It was something Brook (whatever that means.)

And he stopped the stage and one of the robbers took the lines and they tied the R "Triber" (?) and they had pistols. Robbers and if one would make anything they would shoot them, and they put one after the other and examined them and tied them with their handkerchiefs, their hands together, and Doctor Hester (doubtless Hiester), was the first one. They took his gold watch and his money. They gave him 50 cents back for to pay his breakfast.

They examined the passengers all. Some put their money in their shoes and boots and some in their mouths. They took the mail along and they allowed there was robbed 300 dollars, and they allowed there was 3,000 dollars in the stage.

Some of the robbers were caught.

But the object was Benarval [Benneville] Keim, was in the stage. He had 40,000 dollars along.

I rood this Latter In a Harry (literal).

David Lobach.

Rev. A. Stapleton in a note says:

"Among my Lobach papers I unearthed the enclosed letter. Young Lobach, at this time must have been a student at Phila. No railroad then. In his account of the stage robbery, he says, Benneville Keim had \$40,000, doubtless \$400.

BY THE EDITOR: Benneville Keim (grandfather) was for years President and later Cashier of the Farmer's Bank, of Reading. He frequently visited Phila. In settling balances with the Phila. banks carried large sums of money with him. He was a man of courage and address. Among the lawless characters along the "Phila. Pike," he was regarded as a great prize, but he was too wary for them. On this occasion it having been given out of his coming he took another stage.

These thrilling experiences of turnpike stage travel will be reached later, when the complete story will be told.

## A LITTLE BALLAST OF HISTORY.

The first railroad in Pennsylvania, 1827, was from Mauch Chunk to Summit Hill, nine miles, to complete the transportation of coal from Mine Hill to Philadelphia. From Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia a canal had been constructed shortly before by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and Lehigh Coal Company instituted, 1793, and the Lehigh Canal Company, 1818, united in 1821.

As the canal could not be extended to Mine Hill the company was compelled to build a railroad for convenience.

The Little Schuylkill Railroad Company, incorporated in 1826, constructed a railroad from Tamaqua to Port Clinton, the beginning of the Reading system.

The first iron railroad in the world

was laid at Sheffield, England, in 1776, and was destroyed by the colliers.

The first iron railroad sanctioned by the English Parliament, except those erected by canal companies, was from Surry, England, by horse power from the Thames to Croyden, in 1801.

The high pressure locomotive appeared in 1802. The first substitution of the steam locomotive for horse power was in 1813. George Stephenson's locomotive made six miles an hour, in 1814. The "Rocket," an English locomotive, made twenty-five to thirty miles an hour in 1829.

In 1830 there were twenty-three miles of railroad in the United States. That nation now largely outruns the entire trackage of the rest of the world.



## HERALDRY, ANCESTRY AND STATIONERY.

**A**N accepted authority on Heraldry, London, 1882, well said, "A man indifferent to his ancestry is a disgrace to his posterity."

I would add to the tale of one so much of a descendant of the primordial ape by his own confession then he must be lacking at least normal human instinct, impulse and ambition.

The same London Heraldic exploiter further says: "When a man disregards his origin of family he has none."

The era of such a man is nowhere. Even in the primitive man there was the spirit of progress as the relics of pre-historic and historic ages testify.

Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658), who so roughly handled the dry bones of British monarchism, with all his reforms on some lines, was one thing with the people and another in power. He began with his psalm singing Puritan soldiery ridiculing the stilted Heraldicocracy of the nobility. When he became Lord Protector of the British Commonwealth he could not get enough of symbolic prestige.

Even the patents of his peers portrayed him in royal robes with family escutcheon and quarterings. At his funeral £1,600 (\$8,000) were expended for banners, standards, pennons, badges, etc., so potential was his example.

It appears from contemporary authority that our national air, "Yankee Doodle," which now resounds around the world, was a song of derision of the Lord Protector among the troops of the cavalier army on account of his fondness for display.

Their version in jibing Cromwell riding "into Oxford on a small horse with his single plume" fastened to a "macaroni" knot was

"Yankee Doodle came to town  
Upon a Kentish pony;  
He stuck a feather in his cap  
Upon a macaroni."

I might add that Cromwell and his cousin, Hampden, the great Commoner, were about to sail for North America but were arrested. It had been better for the King had they been allowed to depart in peace. They would have been about a century and a quarter ahead of the birth of the American Commonwealth, and the English Commonwealth might not have been.

Morgan, another authority, perhaps better said an Heraldic "crank," credits Adam of the progenitorial pair of the Edenic branch of the human family with a "shield gules" and Eve with another a "shield argent." This opalescent authority on antedeluvian Heraldry also informs us that after the fall, "Adam added a garland of fig leaves which Abel quartered with argent, an apple vert, in honor of his mother."

Some may exclaim Rats!!! which I am inclined to second. The Mosaic narrative fails to describe Adam hunting around for the serpent with a "shield gules," but rather looking for a place of hiding amid the unbrageous shades of the garden, too cringing to share the blame of mutual disobedience, but pointing his index digit to his sinning mate, crying, "She gave me of the tree and I did eat." Meanwhile the woman, Eve, fearing the terrible wrath against curried nature, was too busy to rush about with a "shield argent." She sought leaves, preferably of the fig, as a more suitable toilet for that crisis in their affairs, especially in starting out on their pilgrimage of toil through this terrestrial sphere.

I fear our enthusiastic Heraldic Rainbow Chaser cannot give us references either in Moses or Reitstap.

A gigantic five thousand year stride from the banks of the Euphrates to the valley of the Orve brings us to the "Guard Chamber of the Abbaye aux hommes" at Caen, Normandy in



France, the cathedral tomb of William the Conqueror, 1066, the floor of which is paved with tiles bearing the earliest armorial devices.

Heraldry was reduced to a science in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when jousts and tournaments originated in warlike Germany. France and England introduced individual armorial bearings. The Crusaders were also important exploiters of Heraldic symbols.

The corporate Heraldry of the U. S., especially the U. S. National Arms and Flag, and the arms of the thirteen original States, foreign experts consider beyond criticism, but those of some of the modern American States are regarded as very funny, according to the rules of Heraldry.

The use of family or individual arms in the U. S. is simply a whim of fashion. There are, it is true, many American families entitled to display on their stationery or coach panels or elsewhere, the armorial bearings of their ancestors in the Old World, in some cases, their right being "straight" and in others very "crooked," being simply assumptive through similarity of surname.

But whether of right or assumptive their adoption is pardonable, as it promotes the use of fine stationery, and the imitation of ideals possibly less ennobling than the higher aims of American citizenship and sovereignty, still abstractly lofty.

The same English authorities who know all about it, or think they do, tell us that "the aristocracy of America" derives its origin from three sources,

1. The Cavaliers of Virginia, the Randolphs, Beverleys, Fairfaxes, Harrisons, etc.

2. The Puritans of New England, the Carvers, Winthrops, Endicots, et al.

3. The Knickerbockers of New

York, the Stuyvesants, Van Rensselaers, etc.

Where do the German-Americans come in?

Again, Rats!! Aristocracy of America, American sovereigns require no aristocratic class with inherited Heraldic signboards, trade marks, as it were, of gentility.

George Washington was Armigerous from his English forefathers. He honored them with higher claims to a family escutcheon than the possession by him of an inherited symbol. So with many American citizens, notably in civic, literary, scientific, artistic, mechanical or professional activity or military or naval glory entitled to family arms from ancestral lines, but not as a token of an American aristocracy or snobbery.

American life stands not upon reflected worth, but upon the individual exemplifying in his own life not only contemporary merit, but as well the transmitted worth of ancestry.

No movement, "fad," some call it, has contributed so potentially to the reminiscent glory of our forefathers and foremothers as the commemorative, historic and patriotic societies now in vogue.

The Society of the Cincinnati, founded by the American and French officers at the Cantonments of the Continental Army on the Hudson in May, 1783, and at Versailles, in France, under the patronage of King Louis XVI, with General Washington as the first President General, led the way.

The past few decades have brought into existence quite an array of commemorative societies, National and State, and of the masculine and feminine gender, the women being equal, if not greater, in numbers than all the others put together.

Among these societies may be enumerated:



The Aztec Club of 1847, formed among the American troops in the City of Mexico. Among its original members was Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, 1854, which purchased, has restored, and preserved, the mansion, tomb and immediate precincts of the home of George Washington.

Sons of the Revolution, including descendants of soldiers of that war, 1775-1783.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion, 1865.

The Huguenot Society of America, 1883, composed of the descendants of the Huguenots, driven out or refugees from France under the edict of Nantes.

The Scotch-Irish Society, 1889.

Sons of the American Revolution, National and States, 1889.

Naval Order of the United States, 1890.

Colonial Dames of America, May 23, 1890, the first patriotic woman's society founded in the United States.

Daughters of the American Revolution, founded in Washington City, October 11, 1890, with a membership, 1900, of about 30,000.

Daughters of the Revolution, general society, 1891.

Society of Colonial Wars, 1892 (1607-1775).

Military Order of Foreign Wars,

1894, embracing the Revolution, Tripoli, 1812, Mexico and Spain.

Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1894, from the passengers on the Mayflower voyage terminating at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620.

Colonial Dames of America, National and State, period 1750-1776.

Dames of the Revolution, 1896 (1775-83).

Society of the War of 1812.

Daughters of 1812.

Order of Founders and Patriots of America.

Holland Dames of the New Netherlands and Associate Gentlemen of Dutch descent.

Settlers and Defenders of America, 1899 (1607-1775).

National Society of the Spanish-American War, 1898.

The usual tendency to multiply a good thing is now at flood tide. The older and established patriotic and commemorative societies offer the best field for men and women, whose ancestors aided in laying the foundation and forwarding the greatness of the American Republic to-day.

This requires no Heraldic device other than the arms of American sovereignty and the use of family escutcheons only to the extent of an identifying link between an ennobled subject and a sovereign of American citizenship.

## MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN EVIDENCE.

THE Washington (D. C.) Post, February 21, 1900, says:

"The quarterly meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants was held at the Ebbitt House last evening. Many delegates to the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress are members of the State Societies of Mayflower Descendants, and a cordial welcome was extended to these guests, who, after a brief business meeting, were entertained by the local society.

Richard Henry Greene, of New York, and the historian general of the society in that State, spoke entertainingly of the beginnings of this movement to perpetuate the memory and principles of the Pilgrims.

Members and guests were entertained by music and a buffet supper after the important affairs of the evening were concluded.

Among those present from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim and Frederick D. Owen.



## The Family Circle

### HARMONYVILLE (SMEDLEY)—A KEIM VILLAGE.

**T**WIS M. KEIM, writing from Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., April 8, 1900, where he is a student, class of 1901, says:

"The village of Harmonyville (Chester county, Pa.) is built principally upon what was once a part of Jacob Keim's (my great-grandfather's) farm."

The village is still called Harmonyville, but the postoffice is Smedley. There is a branch of the Wilmington and Northern railroad running to the Falls of French Creek (St. Peter's station), about a half a mile from our home.

I am somewhat familiar with "Halderman's Graveyard." I think it is the same, more commonly known as "The Seventh Day Graveyard," as it

was founded by the Seventh Day Baptists.

I do not remember any marked graves of Keim. My ancestors were buried in Shenkle's Graveyard, about an hour's drive from home. \* \* \*

My father owns and operates the farm willed to his grandfather when he (Jacob Keim) was a mere child.

Jacob Keim built the barn, still standing, in 1796."

The writer of this interesting information is a minister in the German Baptist Brethren's Church. While on a recent visit to a schoolmate, Miss Cora Keim, of Salisbury (Elk Lick), Somerset county, he preached, by request, in the church at that place, and of which the venerable John J. Keim is a member.

### KEIM ROAD-PROMOTERS.

**T**HE Keim name from the earliest Colonial day has been associated with road making. John Keim, Founder, from Oley to Philadelphia; John Keim, Sr., below named, from Reading to Hummelstown; Daniel de B. and his brother George de B., from Reading to Sunbury; the same George de B. Keim, incorporator of the first railroad (Philadelphia and Reading), from Reading to Philadelphia; John O. Keim, promoter of a railroad from Pottstown to Oley, the home of his ancestors; George W. Keim, promoter of the Reading and Southwestern Electric Railroad to Mohnsville, Berks county, Pa., and doubtless many others when the returns are all in.

The following act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the River Schuylkill at Reading, in the County of Berks, to Hummelstown, in the County of Berks (Pa.), (March 2,

1805), Acts General Assembly of Pa., Ed. 1850, Ch. XXXV. P. 75, names Joseph Heister, Peter Fraeley, John Huy, John Keim, Sr., George Ege, Conrad Staugh and Christian Lower (probably now Lauer), of the County of Berks, and others of the County of Dauphin, as Commissioners, to open books and receive subscriptions to the "Berks and Dauphin Turnpike Road" the seven first named in the charter to call a meeting and giving details of procedure, to survey, build and manage the road given, and establishing toll gates. Every ten miles for a score of sheep or hogs 12½c., cattle 25, sulky, chair or chaise, with one horse and two wheels 12½c., chariot, coach, phaeton or chaise, 2 horses and four wheels, 25c., 4 horse to above 37½c., &c. Farmers passing to different parts of their farm or going to or returning from a public worship or funerals, or performing militia service, free.



## HEIRLOOMS.—A Battle Talisman.

James A. Millholland, President of the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad, Cumberland, Md., writes March 26, 1900:

"That is a very interesting letter indeed, in the January number (K. and A. F.), written by your grandmother (Mrs. Maria B. (Mayer) Randolph), and its perusal has afforded us all here a great deal of pleasure. She refers to a "Talisman" your grandfather had, in the way of a lock of her hair in his watch. (p. 443, K. and A. F.) Would say that I have a small ring of a quaint pattern, which Jennie (Mrs. Virginia Randolph (Keim) Millholland), left her children, that has remaining some remnants of hair in a groove around the outer circumference of the ring, and inside the ring is the word "Maria."

This I have taken to be your grandmother's hair, that was probably so worn by your grandfather. [In the Mexican War.—Ed.]

I have also a quaint gold chain that Jennie had told me was her grandmother's, and this I am keeping for Martha, who favors so much, in looks, her mother.

---

 RANDOLPH—STAPLETON.

Baronial Bonds Bind Beaumont, Baliol and Stapleton.

Rev. A. Stapleton, March 26, 1900, Carlisle, Pa., writes: "I see through the Randolphs you reach the Stapleton family. Well! Well! We are cousins after all. Now, read up and you will feel gratified with the noble history of the family. The family was ennobled in 1309. 'Beaumont' is the Baronial name. Read 'Burk's British Peerage' and Burk's county families of England.

"The first Viscount of England was a Stapleton. The blood of King Baliol, King of Scotland, and also of the

Plantagenets, runs in our family. The most extensive and thorough history of the family is by Chettwynd Stapleton, of London, a copy of which I have.

"Congratulations on your Keimiana. I took some snap shots, several of which you may want." [We want.—Ed.]

There was an intermarriage of a member of the family of King Robert Bruce, the famous Scottish chieftain, with this Randolph family. I have Randolph Established Notes on the subject to be printed later.

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 KEIM MEMORIES.

(Continued from p. 150, K. & A. F.)

The following names are taken from marble tombstones on the well-kept private lot on this same "Jacob Keim plantation."

Esther Keim, b. March 8, 1846; d. April 23, 1841 (?)

Samuel Keim, b. 1824; d. 1845.

1. John Keim.

2. Jacob Keim (tombstone record above) m. Magdalena Hoch. P. 509-10, K. and A. F.

3. John Keim, m. Susan Weidner.

4. Jacob Keim, m. Catherine Moyer.

(Ehegattenvon Jacob Keim, b. Mieher) [tombstone] b. April 16, 1787; d. Jan. 30, 1841.

5. Benjamin Keim, b. Aug. 3, 1817; m. 1843 Abigail Weiser; b. 1817. She d. Feb. 11, 1894.

They had children.

1. Isaac Weiser Keim (record later), m. Mary Marquett.

2. Catharine Keim, m. Nathaniel Merkel, of Fleetwood, Berks county, Pa.

The late Benjamin Keim's beautiful farm in the Oley Valley was owned first by Jacob Yoder, a tanner. When Jacob Yoder died it passed into the possession of John Moss, then by purchase to Dr. Herbst, then Jacob Keim, and Samuel Weiser, then Benjamin Keim, now to his heirs.



## Members of the "Keim and Allied Families" Fund.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Abbott, Mrs. Mary K.,	1-12, '99, Bristol, Pa.	Keim, Jonathan,	1-12, '99, Pottstown, Pa.
Baer, George F.,	1-12, '99, Reading, Pa.	Keim, Joseph B.,	Jersey City, N. J.
Beachy, R.,	13-24, '00, Burr Oak, Kan.	Keim, Karl (c),	Konstanz am Baden, Ger'y.
Behne, Mrs. Julia M.,	13-24, '00, Reading, Pa.	Keim, Lillie T.,	1-12, '99, Edge Water P., N. J.
Bell, Mrs. John C.,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, L. M.,	13-24, '00, Smedley, Pa.
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Bertolet, Benjamin,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, Ludwig (c),	Waldurn, Baden, Ger'y.
Bertolet, Daniel H.,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, Mahlon W.,	13-24, '00, Johnstown, Pa.
Bertolet, Ezra,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, Milton, M. D.,	13-24, '00, Phila., Pa.
Bertolet, Ira D.,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, Moritz,	13-24, '00, Wash., D. C.
Bertolet, Israel M.,	13-24, '00, Oley, Pa.	Keim, Newton (2),	13-24, '00, Phila., Pa.
Bertolet, Joel B.,	1-12, '99, Leaf River, Ill.	Keim, N. G.,	1-12, '99, Elkins, West Va.
Bertolette, Dr. J. M.,	13-24, '00, Reading, Pa.	Keim, Othniel A.,	13-24, '00, Leesport, Pa.
Bertolet, John S.,	1-12, '99, Ogontz, Pa.	Keim, Peyton R.,	1-12, '99, New York City.
Bertolette, L. A.,	13-24, '00, Wilmington, Del.	Keim, S. deB.,	1-12, '99, New York City.
Bertolet, Mrs. Mary W.,	1-4, '99, Oley, Pa.	Keim, S. B.,	1-12, '99, W. Clapier st., Phila., Pa.
Clarke & Co., W. B.,	1-12, '99, Boston, Mass.	Keim, T. Beverley,	13-24, '00, St. Paul, Minn.
Cleaves, Converse,	1-12, '99, Phila., Pa.	Keim, William,	1-12, '99, Allegany, N. Y.
Cleveland Pub. Lib.,	13-24, '00, Cleveland, O.	Keim, Wm. P.,	1-12, '99, Reading, Pa.
Congress Library of (2 cop'r't.),	Wash., D. C.	Keim, W. P. Cox,	13-24, '00, St. Paul, Minn.
Daughters Am. Rev. (J. S. K.),	Wash., D. C.	Kendig, Rev. Daniel,	13-24, '00, Phila., Pa.
D. of C. Mayflower Des. (J. S. K.),	Wash., D. C.	Kime, Jas.,	13-24, '00, Miner's Delight, Wyo.
Davis, Mrs. J. S.,	13-24, '00, Phila., Pa.	Kime, Levi,	13-24, '00, Unadilla, Neb.
Egle, Dr. Wm. H. (c),	Harrisburg, Pa.	Kime, W. M.,	13-24, '00, Pleasant Lodge, N. C.
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Hiester, Isaac,	1-12, '99, Reading, Pa.	Ludwig, DeB. Keim,	13-24, '00, Phila., Pa.
Historical Department of Iowa,	1-12-99, Des Moines, Iowa.	Maine Gen. Soc.,	13-24, '00, Portland, Me.
Huguenot Soc. of Am.,	13-24, '00, N. Y. City.	Mayer, C. F. (2)	1-12, '99, Baltimore, Md.
Johnson, Mrs. Graham D.,	1-12 '99, Read'g, Pa.	Mayflower Descendants,	Boston, Mass.
Keim, Alfred N.,	13-24, '00, Phila., Pa.	Mears, Mrs. Anne deB.,	1-12, '99, Oak Lane, Pa.
Keim, Hon. A. R. (5),	1-12, '99, Falls City, Neb.	Meeks, C. B. (see Munsell),	Allenhurst, N. J.
Keim, Augusta S.,	1-12, '99, Bristol, Pa.	Michener, Mrs. Amos J.,	1-12, '99, Logan, Pa.
Keim, C. Carroll,	13-24, '00, Reading, Pa.	Miller, G. deB. K.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Keim, C. H.,	1-12, '99, Mount Carroll, Ill.	Millholland, Jas. A. (2),	1-12, '99, Cumberland, Md.
Keim, Edward A.,	1-12, '99, Miltonvale, Kan.	Mills, W. W. (C),	The Tribune, N. Y. City.
Keim, Maj. Gen. Ernst (c)	Lager Lechfeld, by München, Germany.	Munsell's Sons, Joel,	1-24, '00, Albany, N. Y.
Keim, G. deB.,	1-12, '99, Edge Water P., N. J.	Myers, Hon. Leonard,	13-24-00, Phila., Pa.
Keim, George W.,	Reading, Pa.	Newcomb, Mrs. Lydia B.,	New Haven, Conn.
Keim, Mrs. Harriet deB.,	1-12, '99, Logan, Pa.	New England Hist. Gen. Soc.,	Boston, Mass.
Keim, Harriet V.,	13-24, '00, Wash., D. C.	New Jersey Hist. Soc.,	1-12, '99, Newark, N. J.
Keim, Howard H.,	1-12, '99, Ladoga, Ind.	New York Hist. Soc.,	13-24, '00, N. Y. City.
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Keim, John C.,	1-12, '99, Inman, Kan.	Owen, B. F.,	13-24, '00, Reading, Pa.
Keim, John O.,	1-12, '99, Connellsville, Pa.	Owen, Fred. D.,	13-24, '00, Washington, D. C.
		Owen, H. S.,	13-24, '00, New London, Conn.



<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Penna. Hist. Soc., 13-24, '00, . . .	Phila., Pa.	Stauffer, Miss Mary, 1-4, '99, . . .	Reading, Pa.
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Stapleton, Rev. A., 1-12, '99, . . .	Carlisle, Pa.	Willets, Mrs. A. P., 1-12, '99, Marshalltown, Io.	
Stauffer, A. K., 1-4, '99, . . .	Reading, Pa.	Wrigley, Mrs. Jessie K., . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.
Stauffer, Miss Anna, 1-4, '99, . . .	Reading, Pa.	Wyom'g Hist. S. 13-24, '00, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	
Stauffer, Lieut. J. K., 1-4, '99, Reading, Pa.			

Names will be added in each issue as responses are received.

## To all Persons of the Keim or Allied Names.

I would be pleased to have from you the following information for publication in *The Keim and Allied Families*. Insert all the names and dates you can. If any are missing state what you have heard through tradition, but mention that fact. Also please send copies of entries in family Bibles.

### General Outline of Information Wanted.

Full name.

Where and when born. Where and when married.

Full maiden name of wife.

Names of both her parents and their ancestors as far back as you can.

Names, date of birth, marriage, death (if deceased), of each of your children.

Name of your father, where and when born, marriage, death (if deceased).

Name (maiden) of your mother, where and when born, death (if deceased).

Name of your grandfather, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name (maiden) of your grandmother, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandfather, when and where born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandmother, where and when born, death.

Continue the same line until you have reached your remotest known ancestor, being particular to give the names of both, and where and when born in Europe, if so, and when they came to America.

If you have any family genealogical or other information in Europe send a transcript, if you will, with authority. It can be returned.

Also photographs, if you have them, which can be returned, of homesteads or persons in your line.

The magazine, *The Keim and Allied Families*, will give you all information as we proceed.

Address,

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,  
Reading, Pa.



MAY

1900

NUMBER 18



# The Keim

## And Allied Families

*IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.*



1698

A  
Bi-Centennial  
Commemo-  
ration

1898

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore, illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries.

DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member  
Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

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# THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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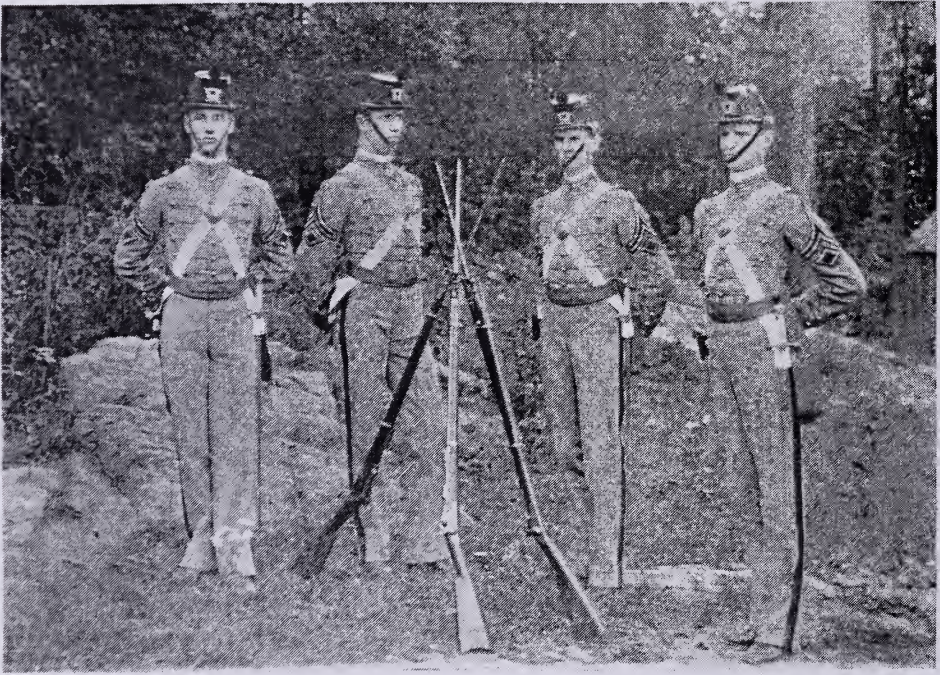
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Smelberg, Cal.   R. P. Johnson, N. C.   M. L. Walker, Va.   Charles W. Kutz, Penna.  
CADET LIFE AT THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.



# The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,  
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the  
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from  
the 17th Century to the present time.

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Vol. 1, 2.

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MAY, 1900.

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## CADET CHARLES WALLAUER KUTZ.

1889. U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY. WEST POINT, N. Y. 1893.

(Elizabeth Randolph Keim m., June 25, 1895, Lieut. Charles Wallauer Kutz, U. S. A.  
See p. 369, K. and A. F.)

**N**O government institution in the world for the instruction and training of young men for military duties and command of an army compares with the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

There young men who compose its personnel are selected by Congressional Districts, each always having one representative. The personnel of the rank of the Army of the United States is therefore from a military point of view as much a constituent body of the sovereign American people by appointment as is the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States by their suffrages.

By Act of 56th Congress, 1st session, the numbers were enlarged so as to allow two cadets for each State, besides an increased number at large.

The following is the distinguished cadet career of Lieut. Charles W. Kutz taken from the official records at the War Department, Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS AND  
CADETS OF THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,  
WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE, 1899:

Superintendent, Col. John G. Parke,  
Corps of Engineers, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

Relinquished command of the Military Academy and post of West Point June 24, 1889.

Succeeded by Col. John M. Wilson,  
Corps of Engineers.

Cadets admitted June and September, 1889.

Kutz, Charles Willauer, b. in Pennsylvania; appointed from Pennsylvania; date of admission, June 15, 1889; age, 18 years, 8 months; chosen by competitive examination Berks-Lehigh District of Penna.; nominated by Hon. Daniel Ermentrout, its representative in the Congress of the U. S. Appointed by the President of the U. S.

OFFICIAL REGISTER, W. P. M. A., JUNE,  
1890.

Superintendent, Col. John M. Wilson,  
Colonel of Engineers.



Cadets are arranged in order of merit in their respective classes as determined at the annual examination in June.

The first five are known as "Star Cadets" and as a mark of honor their names are printed in the official register of the army of the United States in a "list of distinguished cadets reported at the annual examination of that year" under "Academy Regulations," page 84.

Fourth class, 1890, 83 members.

\*4. Charles W. Kutz, order of general merit, 4; mathematics, 3; English 8; French, 15; discipline, 8.

OFFICIAL REGISTER W. P. M. A., JUNE, 1891.

Third class, 1891, 59 members.

\*2. Charles W. Kutz, order of general merit, 2; mathematics, 4; French 16; drawing, 3; discipline, 1.

List of distinguished cadets reported at the annual examination, official Army Reg., 1891, science and art in which each cadet particularly excels:

Kutz, Charles W., mathematics and drawing.

#### BATTALION ORGANIZATION. June, 1891.

For instruction in Infantry Tactics and in military police and discipline, the cadets are organized into a battalion of four companies, under the Commandant of Cadets, each company being commanded by an officer of the Army. The officers and non-commissioned officers are selected from those cadets who have been most studious, soldier like in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment.

In general, the officers are taken from the first class; the sergeants from the second class, and the corporals from the third class.

D Company, 1st Sergeant, C. W. Kutz, 2.

OFFICIAL REGISTER W. P. M. A., JUNE, 1892.

Second Class, 1892, 51 members.

1. Kutz, Charles W. Order of general merit, 1; in natural and experimental philosophy, 2; chemistry, chemicals, physics, mineralogy and geology, 2; drill regulations, 7; drawing, 3; discipline, 8.

List of distinguished cadets reported at the annual examination, 1892.

1. Kutz, Charles W., in the above.

Also reported in list of distinguished cadets as above in the Official Register of the Army of the United States, 1892.

Battalion organization, June 30, 1892:

D Company, Captain, C. W. Kutz, 2.

An exceptional honor as cadet officers are usually taken from the first class.

OFFICIAL REGISTER, U. S. M. A., JUNE, 1893.

Col. O. H. Ernst, Major Corps of Engineers.

First class, 51 members. Graduated, June 12, 1893.

2. Kutz, Charles W. Order of general merit, 2; civil and military engineering, 1; law, 5; history, 5; Spanish, 38; ordnance and gunnery, 1; practical military engineering, 5; discipline, 10.

General merit roll of the graduating class of 1893.

#### Star graduates:

Class rank.	Name.	General merit.
*1.	Howell, Geo. P., N. C.,	.....2264.5
*2.	Kutz, Charles W., Penna.,	...2223.5
*3.	Walker, Meriwether L., Va.,	..2172.1
*4.	Johnston, Robert P., N. C.,	..2135.4
*5.	Raymond, Robert R., N. Y.,	..2114.0
	Maximum,	2340.0.

List of distinguished cadets reported at the annual examination, 1893.

2. Kutz, Charles W. Civil and military engineering and science of war; law; history; ordnance and gunnery; practical military engineering; natural and experimental philosophy; chemistry; chemical physics; mineralogy and geology; drill regulations; drawing; mathematics and English.



# KEIM ACCOUNT.

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

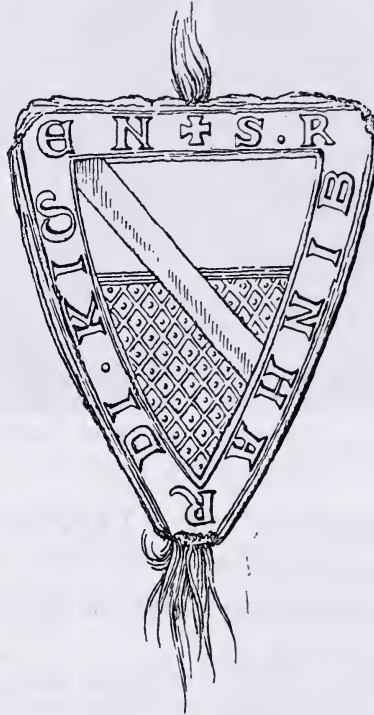
Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 17, p. 516.]

## KEIM FAMILY HERALDIC ESCUTCHEONS.



IMPRESSION OF THE SEAL (1256) OF THE KNIGHTS REINHARD : IMO VON BADEN. 1245-1281.

### COAT OF ARMS OF IGVAZ KAIM VON KAIMTHAL.

A blue and red lengthwise divided shield with head of shield red and blue lengthwise divided. In the right red field of the latter a mailed arm with drawn sword in the hand; in the left blue field an iron coat of mail. The right blue and left red divided shield is covered with a silver bar. To the

right in the blue field are three golden spikes (ears of grain) tied together; to the left in the red field are two furled white flags (to commemorate an act of heraldry at Biberach); between the bar on the dividing line of the two fields is suspended a golden star. On the shield to the right, and facing the right is a crowned tilting helmet, from the crown of which three waving os-





ARMS OF PHILIP VON KIEN. Schultheis zu Bern, 1360.

trich plumes, one silver between a right red and left blue, project.

The helmet mantles are red to the right, blue to the left, both sides underlaid with silver.—[Kurbach, Imperial Biogr. Lex. of Austria I, p. 355.]

COAT OF ARMS OF BURGHER (CITIZEN)  
PAULUS KAYM, of NURNBERG.

A red above white diagonally divid-

ed shield, with the figure in the exchanged colors, (that is, the red on the white and the white on the red), of a griffin holding in the fore paw a golden scepter. The helmet on the shield contains the figure of the aforesaid griffin uprising. The mantles encircling the helmet are red and white.—[Courtesy of Herald Alfred Giensen, of Vienna. Also Liebmacher's new Book of Heraldry.]

## THE DESCENT OF STEPHEN KEIM.

FIRST OF THE NAME, SON OF JOHANNES KEIM, FOUNDER, OF OLEY.

By Mrs. Elizabeth Kime (Keim) Davis (Mrs. J. S. Davis).

**I**N the German hand of Johannes Keim, the Founder, on a slip of paper, preserved in the Bristol, Pa., branch of the Keim family, we find this entry \* \* \* (translated): "And in the year 1717, the 28th of March, is my son Stephen born into the world." (p. 2, K and A. F).

This was the third child and second son of the Founder by his first wife. (p. 48, K. and A. F).

In the indenture of release, April 29, 1762, of the heirs of Johannes Keim of the homestead tract in Oley to George Keim, the name of Stephen Keim is mentioned in its proper order

second in the list of sons of the Founder and his first wife. (P. 188, K. and A. F).

In the realty archives of Philadelphia county, in the City Hall, at Philadelphia, "Stophell" (Stephen) Keim, of ———, Philadelphia county, "Turner" by indenture, February 25, 1748, is recorded November 13, 1749, as the purchaser of a tract of land in Limerick township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county. His last recorded transaction in real estate in that section was 1754. (p. 210-212, K. and A. F).

The valuable genealogical record





JOHN KIME (KEIM).  
1803. East Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pa. 1879.  
(see p 55<sup>o</sup>, K. and A. F.)

contributed by Mrs. J. S. Davis begins with:

"Jacob Kime, son of Stephen Kime, son of John Kime (Keim), of Oley, Pa.; b. March 6, 1779.

As Stephen Keim 2 of the name was b. in Chester county, the reference must be to the Stephen 1 of the name, son of the Founder, who was b. in Oley.

In 1779 this Stephen first was 62 years of age, when Jacob, who might have been his youngest, was born.

The early generations of Keim were very long lived.

This very complete paper treats upon a lineage of Keim hitherto untouched and for which the Editor wishes to convey his most appreciative thanks.

The spelling of the name "Kime" is

one of those errors of German surname orthography so common in warrants, patents and other papers drawn up by the English proprietary officials or scriveners.

Our Founder's warrant for his original tract, 1719-20, gave the name Hans Keym, the survey on this warrant was Hans Kime, 1735, and the patent, 1735, for the same Hans Keym. His autograph wherever I have seen it has been Johannes Keim, in German.

His son Nicholas, of Oley, who was a man of large real estate ownership in the county and extensive business operations in the newly-founded town of Reading, where he bought a proprietary lot and settled at 36 years of age, persisted in adhering to the correctly spelled surname Keim. His



brothers in some instances accepted the Quaker spelling in legal documents and sometimes adopted it.

In the case of this same Stephen Keim in his real estate operations in 1745, his name was clearly spelled "Stophell" Keim; 1747, Stephen Keim; 1753, Stephen Kime; 1754, "unto the said Stoffel Kime by the name of Stephen Keim in fee."

This same instrument then again refers to him as "the said "Stoffel Kime and Uliana his wife, and so continues error after error until we come to his signature, which is clearly

Stephen Keim.  
her  
Uliana X Keim.  
mark

(p. 210 K and A. F.)

In the release of 1762 above referred to the names of the heirs all the way through are spelled Kihm and the signatures are Keim. See p. 189, K. and A. F. 2 Stephen Keim.

In the following paper the name is spelled Kime, as it is used by this branch to-day, but as a surname properly rendered, it should read Keim.

#### DESCENDANTS OF STEPHEN KEIM. OF OLEY, PA.

##### JACOB AND SARAH DENNIS KIME (KEIM).

Jacob Kime, son of Stephen Kime (Keim), son of Johannes Keim, of Oley, Berks county; b. March 6, 1779; m. Sarah Dennis, July 14, 1801. He d. about 1845. She d. July, 1853. Sarah Dennis b. Oct. 26, 1782. (She came from England when small with her parents.)

Had issue, all born in East Nantmeal, Chester county:

1. John Kime, b. Dec. 5, 1803; d. Oct. 11, 1879.
2. Catharine Kime, b. June 19, 1805.
3. David Kime, b. March 15, 1807.
4. Jacob Kime, b. Nov. 8, 1808; d. Sept. 9, 1819.
5. Henry Kime, b. June 8, 1810; d. Feb. 1874.

6. Sarah Kime, b. July 11, 1814.

7. Stephen Kime, b. June 4, 1816; d. Oct. 8, 1834.

8. Jacob Kime, b. August 19, 1818.

9. Mary Kime, b. Feb. 16, 1822.

10. Elizabeth Kime, b. March 18, 1825.

#### DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND CATHERINE ORNER KIME (KEIM).

John Kime, son of Jacob and Sarah (Dennis) Kime, East Nantmeal township, Chester county, Pa.; m. Catharine Orner April 12, 1827. Pastor J. C. Guldin.

John Kime above resided near Spring City, East Vincent township, Chester county, Pa., on a farm which he bought about 1845, and resided there until 1878, when he went to reside with his son-in-law and daughter, John S. and Elizabeth (Kime) Davis, at Lawrenceville, now Parker Ford, until his death.

Issue:

1. Davis Kime, b. in East Pikeland, Chester county, Pa., Jan. 15, 1829; m. Lydia Kolb (see Kolb-Keim inter-marriage), Jan. 20, 1853. She b. Oct. 12, 1828.

1. Elizabeth D. Kime, b. Jan. 25, 1854; d. April 1, 1861.

Issue, all born near Spring City, Chester county:

2. John K. Kime, b. Jan. 7, 1857; d. March 30, 1861.

3. Sarah Catharine Kime, b. Sept. 30, 1858; d. April 17, 1861.

4. James K. Kime, b. March 14, 1861.

5. Anna Mary Kime, b. Jan. 22, 1863.

6. Emma Laura Kime, b. April 8, 1866; d. Feb. 4, 1875.

7. Lillie Elma and Addie Bertha Kime, b. Dec. 18, 1868.

8. Levi K. Kime, b. Sept. 10, 1874; d. same date.

9. Davis Kime, d. August 8, 1899, aged 60 years, 6 months and 23 days.

His son James K. Kime m. Sallie R. Moyer, Dec. 1, 1883. She b. Dec. 1, 1862; d. Dec. 10, 1894; m. 2. Sallie R. Souders, dau. of Hiram and Elizabeth Souders (b. Landis).

Issue:

1. Carroll Kime, b. Oct., 1899.



## CATHERINE (ORNER) KIME.

Catharine (Orner) Kime, wife of John Kime, son of Jacob, son of Stephen, son of John of Oley, Berks county, Pa.; b. Feb. 1, 1805; d. Aug. 30, 1873, was dau. of Conrad and Elizabeth Orner, b. Smith (or Schmidt). Conrad Orner, b. Aug. 24, 1771, in East Pikeland, Chester county, d. 1827; son of Valentine and Elizabeth Orner. Valentine Orner, b. Jan. 21, 1743; lived near Chester Springs, Chester county; d. April 15, 1818. Elizabeth, his wife, b. (Ludwig or Ludwick) Aug. 11, 1752; d. Sept. 21, 1808. Valentine Orner was a son of Conrad Orner, who married a Smith, and was the first of the family to come to America from Switzerland. Christopher Smith (or Schmidt) m. Mary Miller, dau. of Conrad Miller, near Pikeland Lutheran Church, Chester county. He came from Germany. Both his parents died on the voyage over and were buried in the ocean.

Mrs. Davis adds in a letter the surname Orner is spelled by some Urner, Arner, Auner. I believe Orner to be the proper method, as I have found the name in so many different States and they all spell it Orner. At Easton, Pa., it is Arners, but they say it was Orner originally. The Urners of Chester county, Pa., were Orners at first. In Harrisburg they are Auners. I cling to Orner as the proper name, they coming from Canton Uri, Switzerland, has nothing to do with it in my mind. They were all Orners when they came to America.

## LEVI AND MARY M. (DAVIS) KIME.

2. Levi Kime, second child of John and Catharine (Orner) Kime, b. Oct. 17, 1830, in Pikeland township, Chester county, Pa.; m. Mary M. Davis, July 17, 1867, in Nebraska City, Neb.

## Issue:

1. Addie Catharine Kime, b. March 20, 1868; d. Jan. 28, 1884.

2. Effie Eliza Kime, b. Oct. 6, 1869, and d. Jan. 28, 1884.

3. James Russell Kime, b. April 7, 1872; m. Alice M. McIntyre Dec. 20, 1893.

She b. July 18, 1870, in Marion, Iowa. Issue:

1. James Vancil Kime, b. Oct. 22, 1895, in Waterloo, Neb.

2. Walter Hosmer Kime, b. July 25, 1897, in Waterloo, Neb.

3. Ruth Kime, b. April 13, 1899, in Unadilla, Neb.

4. Anne Elizabeth Kime, b. Feb. 14, 1874.

5. Laurie Martin Kime, b. Feb. 3, 1877; m. Edward L. Uptegrove, of Iowa, June 1, 1899.

6. Alma Caroline Kime, b. March 18, 1884.

All these children born in Otoe county, Neb.

Mary M. Davis, wife of Levi Kime above was b. Sept. 27, 1845, in Ontario county, N. Y., dau. of Jeremiah Davis, b. in Ontario county, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1813. His wife, Eliza Martin Davis, b. in Dutchess county, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1814 (living 1900) m. in Ontario county, Nov. 4, 1835.

David Davis, father of Jeremiah, b. in Connecticut, near New London, m. Dolly Taylor, a sister of Eli Taylor, who was for several years president of Oberlin College, Ohio, was holding that position when the doors of that institution were thrown open to the colored people, being first to admit them. David Davis's father was also David (supposed to be), he m. Grace Gordon for his first wife; a widow Holt for the second.

John K. Martin (father of Eliza Martin Davis), m. Abigail Norton. John K. Martin, son of Robert Martin, Abigail Norton Martin's father was Winthrop Norton. The Nortons were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers).

## JOSEPH AND SARAH (KIME) WELLS.

3. Sarah Kime, dau. of John and Catharine (Orner) Kime, b. June 21, 1833, in Pikeland, Chester county; m. Joseph Wells, Sept. 30, 1852, son of Jesse and Mary Wells (born Grubb); d. Sept. 1, 1858. Issue:

1. Levi Kime Wells, b. July 21, 1853; m. Emma Hayes.

2. Mary Elizabeth Wells, b. Oct. 1,



1854; m. James Smull. Issue: Alonzo H. Smull, b. April 14, 1874; d. Aug. 12, 1876.

3. Jessie Alvin Wells, b. May 2, 1857; m. Louisa F. Rickert, May 25, 1878. She b. Nov. 26, 1858. Issue:

1. Maxwell S. R. Wells, b. May 3, 1879; d. Dec. 5, 1881.

2. Harry A. Wells, b. Jan. 8, 1882.

3. Levi K. Wells, b. Sept. 28, 1884.

4. Jesse W. Wells, b. June 2, 1887.

5. James N. Wells, b. Feb. 23, 1889.

6. Alonzo Wells, b. March 7, 1893.

7. Jennie Pauline Wells, b. June 5, 1896.

Sarah (Kime) Wells, m. 2. Isaac S. Oberholtzer Oct. 21, 1865. She d. Oct. 12, 1867.

4. James Kime, son of John and Catharine (Orner) Kime, b. March 7, 1836, in Valley Hill, Chester county, m. Caroline Chapin, April 11, 1874, in the State of Wyoming.

JOHN S. AND ELIZABETH (KIME) DAVIS.

5. Elizabeth Kime, compiler of this genealogy, dau. of John and Catharine (Orner) Kime, b. Aug. 11, 1843, in Sugartown, Chester county, Pa.; m. Dec. 30, 1869, John S. Davis, son of Isaac and Abigail Davis, son of Isaac and Mary Davis, b. March 12, 1841. Issue:

1. James L. Davis, b. Aug. 18, 1873; m. Hannah T. Caldwell Dec. 30, 1899. She b. Oct. 24, 1874, dau. of Benjamin and Amelia Tetlow Caldwell. Benj. C., son of Joseph and Rebecca Caldwell. Amelia Tetlow C., dau. of James and Hannah Tetlow, of England.

JAMES AND CATHERINE (KIME) FAULKNER.

Catharine Kime, eldest dau. and second child of Jacob and Sarah Kime, m. James Faulkner in 1833. He b. 1798; d. Dec. 29, 1870, in Nauvoo, Ill. She d. Dec. 27, 1885. Issue:

1. Ellen Faulkner, b. Oct. 22, 1836; m. Martin Roser, June 6, 1860; d. Dec. 16, 1879.

2. Martin Roser, d. ———.

3. John Faulkner, b. June 6, 1838; m. Oct. 3, 1871, Lillie Ward. She b. Aug. 3, 1850. Issue:

1. Mary Faulkner, b. Aug. 26, 1872; m. Thomas Kelley Nov. 22, 1895.

2. James Faulkner, b. Feb. 16, 1874.

3. John Faulkner, b. April 9, 1876.

4. Helen Faulkner, b. July 19, 1878.

5. William Faulkner, b. Nov. 8, 1880.

6. Allie Faulkner, b. Dec. 19, 1882.

7. Thomas Faulkner, b. April 1, 1884; d. Dec. 27, 1886.

8. Lorena Faulkner, b. July 1, 1890.

9. Spalding Faulkner, b. Aug. 8, 1892.

4. Sarah Faulkner, b. Oct. 27, 1842; m. Dec. 13, 1865, William Riter, formerly of Pennsylvania. Issue, born in Nauvoo, Ill.

1. Susan Riter, b. Oct. 29, 1866; m. John P. Thornber, March 23, 1891. Issue: 2 children, a dau. 6 years and son 4 years.

2. Catharine Riter, b. July 14, 1870; m. A. J. Thornber March 10, 1891; d. May 9, 1898.

3. John Riter, b. June 25, 1872; m. Mary Schnitz, Feb. 26, 1894. Issue: 2 sons, 4 and 2 years.

5. Mary Faulkner, b. Oct. 15, 1844; m. John Webber Dec. 29, 1869. He b. July 5, 1844. Live in Iowa. Issue:

1. Albert Webber, b. Sept. 27, 1870; m. May Wharton Nov. 29, 1894. Issue: two children, a girl 3 years, son 1 year.

2. Arley Webber, b. March 15, 1872; m. Rose Falen Dec. 28, 1897.

3. Mary Webber, b. July 25, 1875; d. July 8, 1876.

4. Anna Webber, b. June 17, 1877.

5. Sarah Webber, b. April 18, 1880; d. Jan. 17, 1881.

6. Ida Webber, b. Feb. 1, 1882.

7. Susie Webber, b. Feb. 19, 1887; d. Nov. 1, 1889.

6. Catharine Faulkner, dau. of James and Catharine Faulkner, b. Oct. 29, 1848; m. April 11, 1871, to Milo Fulton, b. May 27, 1845. Their issue:

1. Harry Fulton, b. Feb. 18, 1872.

2. Fred. Fulton, b. Feb. 20, 1875.

3. Lud. Fulton, b. Jan. 30, 1878.

4. Mary Fulton, b. Aug. 3, 1880.

5. Helen Fulton, b. Dec. 5, 1884.

6. Gertrude Fulton, b. Jan. 6, 1889.

DAVID AND HANNAH (SNYDER) KIME.

David Kime, son of Jacob and Sarah Kime, b. March 15, 1807; m. Hannah





MRS. ELIZA MARTIN DAVIS.  
1814. Dutchess Co., N. Y. Living, 1900.  
(See p. 551.)

Snyder, of Pikeland, Chester county, Pa.  
Issue (dates not known):

1. Susan Kime.
2. Jacob Kime.
3. Harry Kime.
4. David Kime.
5. Mary Kime, m. Taylor Gheen. Taylor Gheen b. Feb. 3, 1826.  
Phineas P. Gheen b. Feb. 1, 1860.  
Phineas P. Gheen and Sarah J. Williams m. March 18, 1886. Sarah J. Gheen (b. Williams), b. March 8, 1859. Issue:
  1. Russell Taylor Gheen, b. Feb. 21, 1890.
  2. Hannah Gheen m. Frank Dampman. No issue.
  - Mary Gheen (b. Kime), d. April 29, 1865.
  - Taylor Gheen d. April 8, 1890.
  - Taylor Gheen's father, Levi, m. Mary Chamberlain, lived about Goshen, Chester county.
  6. Willis Kime, son of David and

Hannah Kime, b. April 1, 1838; m. Elizabeth Ann Rettew, dau. of Hugh and Sarah Rettew (b. Linderman), dau. of John and Catharine Linderman (b. Orner). Elizabeth Ann Rettew, b. Jan. 20, 1841. Issue:

1. George Jones Kime, b. Dec. 19, 1861.
2. Sarah Rebecca Kime, b. June 5, 1864.
3. John Snyder Kime, b. March 6, 1866.
4. Hannah Bell Kime, b. Oct. 21, 1868; d. Feb. 28, 1875.
5. William Sorber Kime, b. Jan. 10, 1871; d. May 15, 1872.
6. David B. Kime, b. July 13, 1873.
7. Mattie Elizabeth Kime, b. Feb. 8, 1878.
8. Harry L. Kime, b. June 3, 1880; d. April 27, 1881.
9. George J. Kime m., 1884, S. Elizabeth Bealer, dau. Silas and Mary Bealer, b. Nov. 2, 1859. Issue:
  1. Willis R. Kime, b. Oct. 15, 1884.



2. Mary Ella Kime, b. Nov. 14, 1885.
3. George J. Kime, b. Feb. 4, 1887.
4. Frank F. Kime, b. Nov. 7, 1889.
5. Annie Elizabeth Kime, b. March 16, 1890; d. March 8, 1900.

6. Russell H. Kime, b. Aug. 23, 1891; d. May 27, 1894.

7. Silas B. Kime, b. Feb. 3, 1893.

8. Helen B. Kime, b. Jan. 2, 1895; d. April 14, 1896.

9. Harry H. Kime, b. Jan. 18, 1897; d. Dec., 1899.

10. Marguerite S. Kime, b. March 28, 1898. Another child b. Oct., 1899, name unknown.

John S. Kime, son of Willis and Elizabeth Ann (Rettew) Kime, m. Peacy H. Price. Issue:

1. B. M. Kime, b. May 25, 1893.

2. Mary Elizabeth Kime.

3. Name not known.

4. Mattie Elizabeth Kime m. Harry Himmelmwright Feb. 17, 1894. He b. Nov. 21, 1874.

7. Catharine Kime, b. April 2, 1845, dau. of David and Hannah (Snyder) Kime, m. Reuben Knerr, 1866, son of John and Rebecca Knerr, b. Feb. 8, 1843. Issue:

1. Owen L. W. Knerr, b. Sept. 27, 1867.

2. Hannah Rebecca Knerr, b. April 4, 1869; m. Joseph Wilson. Have issue.

3. John Leroy Knerr, b. March 22, 1877; m. Have issue.

Owen L. W. Knerr m. Mary A. Thompson March 20, 1895. She b. Oct. 31, 1864. Issue:

1. Louis Woodward Knerr, b. Feb. 7, 1898.

8. John Snyder Kime, son of David and Hannah (Snyder) Kime, b. May 2, 1842; d. Dec. 3, 1879.

9. Sarah E. Kime, dau. of David and Hannah (Snyder) Kime, m. George Coulter. He b. March 6, 1831; d. Nov. 4, 1894.

10. Margaret Kime, dau. of David and Hannah (Snyder) Kime m. William Laird Jan. 1, 1868; d. about Dec. 30, 1869.

Had one child, Elizabeth Laird; she m. Edw. Weaver, and have issue:

11. Henry Kime, youngest child of David and Hannah (Snyder) Kime; m. and went south; know nothing more about him:

Henry Kime, son of Jacob and Sarah (Dennis) Kime, m. Eliza Gill, of Chester county. Issue:

1. Edward Kime; d. in 1892 or 1893.

2. Sallie Kime, m. William Bell; d. about 1868. Issue: Benjamin Bell, d. about 1896.

3. Eva Kime, m. Arthur Beers. Issue: Clarence Beers.

Harry Kime, went west, nothing more known.

Henry Kime, d. about Feb., 1874.

Eliza Kime, d. about Feb., 1893.

Sarah Kime, dau. of Jacob and Sarah (Dennis) Kime, m. Levi B. Lloyd (son of Jesse and Elizabeth Lloyd), Jan. 17, 1841, in Sugartown, by Rev. David Shields. He b. May 18, 1813; d. June 6, 1885. She d. Sept. 27, 1889. Issue:

1. Elizabeth K. Lloyd, b. March 31, 1842.

2. Samuel Lewis Lloyd, b. July 22, 1850.

3. John Henry Lloyd, b. Oct. 29, 1852.

4. Roseanna Faulkner Lloyd, b. March 30, 1854; d. March 20, 1857.

Of this line, Samuel Lewis Lloyd m. Elizabeth H. Gartley, Dec. 25, 1872. Elizabeth H. Gartley b. Aug. 18, 1849. Issue:

1. Amy E. Lloyd, b. April 12, 1874; m. John H. Leopard, 1896. Issue: William Lewis Leopard, b. Dec. 25, 1896.

2. Sarah May Lloyd, b. July 30, 1881.

3. Rose Elsie Lloyd, b. March, 1888.

4. John H. Lloyd, m. Hannah Knauer, Oct. 28, 1875. Issue:

1. Franklin Lewis Lloyd, b. June 29, 1876.

2. Mamie E. Lloyd, b. Sept. 3, 1882.

3. Hannah Knauer Lloyd, d. March 29, 1883.

M. (2d) Emma V. Cook, Sept. 17, 1885.



She dau. of Richard G. and Mary A. Cook (nee Murray). Issue. 1. Ora May Lloyd, b. June 3, 1887.

Franklin Lewis Lloyd, son of John H. Lloyd, m. Annie Murray, May 30, 1897. Issue: 1. Essie Lloyd.

Jacob Kime, son of Jacob and Sarah Kime, m. Hannah Wells, Aug. 26, 1852. Issue:

1. John Wells Kime, b. Feb. 17, 1855; d. Sept. 16, 1855.

2. Jacob Kime and Thamzin Roberts Webster, m. Dec. 9, 1862. Jacob Kime d. March 2, 1894. Issue of second marriage:

1. Theodore Wells Kime, b. Sept. 20, 1863.

2. Sarah Jane Kime, b. May 3, 1866.

3. Albert Sloane Kime, b. May 8, 1869.

4. Joseph Webster Kime, b. March 9, 1871.

Anna Mary Kimes, b. Jan. 16, 1879.

Theo. W. Kime, m. Charlotte Alexander, Sept., 1888. Issue:

1. Albert S. Kime, m. Elizabeth Ewing, July, 1896. Issue two children; buried one.

Mary Kime, dau. of Jacob and Sarah Kime, m. Lewis Barnett, Aug. 15, 1843, in Sugartown, Chester county. Lewis Barnett, b. March, 1813; d. March 1, 1891. Issue:

1. Anne E. Barnett, b. Sept. 24, 1844.

2. Sarah H. Barnett, b. June 5, 1849; m. William H. Logan, Dec., 1867.

3. Caroline Barnett, b. April 11, 1851.

4. Benjamin F. Barnett, b. March 12, 1857.

5. William O. Barnett and Mary Ellen Barnett, b. April 25, 1861. Mary Ellen d. Jan. 11, 1863.

Mary E. Barnett, b. Nov. 26, 1867.

Annie E. Barnett m. William Jefferson Bailey, of San Francisco, Cal., Dec., 1866. William Jefferson Bailey b. Feb. 24, 1838. Issue, living in California:

1. ———, b. Feb. 21, 1867.

2. Adda S. Bailey, b. March 6, 1868.

3. William K. Bailey, b. August 8, 1870.

4. James Bailey, b. March 28, 1872; d. April 2, 1872.

5. Maud Bailey, b. 1875; d. 1877.

6. Florence W. Bailey, b. Feb. 13, 1877.

Sallie H. Barnett m. William H. Logan, Dec., 1869. He b. Oct. 5, 1844. Issue:

1. Laforest Logan, b. Nov. 22, 1868; d. April 4, 1870.

2. Frank Logan, b. May 23, 1871.

3. William H. Logan, b. July 9, 1878.

Frank Logan m. Blanche Magnin, Sept. 21, 1892. She b. Dec. 26, 1871. Issue:

1. Mabel Logan, b. July 9, 1893.

2. A dau., name not known.

Caroline Barnett m. George Brooks, Oct. 2, 1869. George Brooks b. Aug. 24, 1845. Issue:

1. William R. Brooks, b. Sept. 9, 1870.

2. Lewis M. Brooks, b. August 26, 1875.

Benjamin F. Barnett m. Ella M. Temple in 1879. Issue.

1. Maria Barnett, b. Aug., 1880.

2. Delmar Barnett, b. ———.

William O. Barnett m. Laura Emma Temple, April 28, 1880. Issue:

1. Noble Augustus Barnett, b. July 12, 1881.

2. Blanch Viola Barnett, b. July 23, 1885; d. Feb. 24, 1888.

Laura Emma Barnett, wife of William O. Barnett, d. Oct. 31, 1885, in her 24th year.

William O. Barnett m. Reba H. Tally, Oct. 23, 1888. Issue:

1. Walter Morris Barnett, b. Dec. 11, 1891; d. Nov. 4, 1895.

2. William Horace Barnett, b. Jan. 20, 1895.

3. Mary E. Barnett, m. G. Frank Black, Sept. 13, 1887. He b. Dec. 22, 1860. Issue:

1. Mary Ethel Black, b. March 20, 1889.

Elizabeth Kime, dau. of Jacob and Sarah Kime, m. Samuel Sinclair; m. 2, Geo. W. Rowane, of California; m. 3, Abner Woodward, May 6, 1879. She d. April, 1881, in California. Abner Woodward, b. April 1, 1823, son of Jacob Woodward, b. Aug. 31, 1781; m. Lydia Woodward, dau. of John Woodward. He d. Jan. 22, 1846, aged 64 years.

Joseph Woodward, father of Jacob Woodward, b. Nov. 4, 1737. His father was James Woodward.



## DESCENDANTS OF KEIM-TYSON.

PIONEER GERMAN SETTLERS, OF GERMANTOWN, 1682, AND OLEY, 1708,  
UNITED BY THE TIES OF MATRIMONY.

TWO facts in family history associate the name of Keim with that of Tyson: One intermarriage, the other proprietorship of the "Benneville Keim's Farm," the latter referring to Cornelius Tyson, and the former to its present (1900) occupant, his brother William H. Tyson.

Benjamin Tyson, son of Cornelius and Susannah (——) Tyson, and father of William H. Tyson above named, was born Oct. 8, 1804, at the Trap, Montgomery Co., Pa. He removed to Maxatawny Twp., Berks Co., Pa., and in 1844 to Reading, where he d. June 1, 1865.

Benjamin Tyson had two brothers, Cornelius Tyson, of Columbia, Lancaster Co., deceased at the age of 57 years, and Joseph Tyson, of the same place, deceased at 94 years.

Also three sisters:

1. Maria Tyson.
2. Charlotte Tyson, m. Jacob Focht; d. Jan., 1898, aged 84 years.
3. Phoebe Tyson, m. ——— Long.

The last two were residents of Reading, Pa.

The paternal ancestry of J. Frederick Huff goes back to Baldwin Von Hoof, a Bavarian Knight, who held large estates near Passau, Germany. He participated in the first Crusade, 1099, and was killed in July of that year in the assault on Jerusalem. Clemens Vom Keim was knighted serving under Geodfrey of Loraine, for bravery in the same assault.

John Frederick Huff, b. July 8, 1734, was a native of Berlin. He m. Susanna Keim, daughter of Johannes Keim, of Oley, Pa., Founder, by his second wife (See p. 4, 188, K. and A. F.) d. April 26, 1818, and was buried at Huff's church, Berks County, Pa., in ground donated by him for the site of

that church and burial plot, both extant (1900) under that name.

His wife Susanna Keim (then spelled Kime) b. in Oley, Pa., Dec. 25, 1739; d. May 12, 1809. Issue, four sons and five daughters living in 1818.

One of these, George Huff, Sr., b. Aug. 1, 1779, near Huff's Church, was a farmer and tavern keeper until his death, 1845, m. Anna Mull, who lived to be 92 years of age.

Of their issue, George Huff, storekeeper near Huff's Church, Berks Co., Pa., m. Carolyn Kreps Boyer, Sept. 16, 1835, at Boyertown, Pa., named after her ancestor.

Thence they removed 1840 to Norristown, Pa.; Middletown, Pa., and five years later to Altoona, Pa., where he d. Jan. 19, 1858, aged 45 y., 4 mo. and 26 d. She d. there Feb. 3, 1876, aged 58 y., 4 m. and 29 d.

Of their issue were: Hon. George F. Huff and Mrs. Wm. H. Tyson. On the maternal side four generations ancestrally carried them to Jacob Bayer (Boyer), who emigrated from Germany with his wife and three sons, Valentine, Philip and Jacob.

Jacob Bayer had four sons, Philip Jacob, Daniel and

4. Henry Boyer, b. Oct. 19, 1778; d. Mar. 18, 1857. He was member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Berks Co., 1823, 4, 5, 6 and 1831, and one of the founders of Boyertown, now one of the most thriving boroughs in Berks County, laid out in town lots, 1835, incorporated 1851. M. Sarah Kreps, Mar. 3, 1800; she b. Feb. 23, 1784; d. July 7, 1858. Had issue: 11 children, one of whom

Carolyn Kreps Boyer, m. George Huff, a descendant of J. Frederick and Susanna (Keim) Huff, as already shown were the parents of Hon. George



F. Huff, of Westmoreland Co., former State Senator and former Representative in the Congress of the U. S., b. in Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa., July 16, 1842\* and

Caroline Boyer (Huff) (Mrs. William H.) Tyson, of Jacksonwald, Berks Co., Pa., b. Oct. 19, 1844, at Norristown, Pa.; m. William H. Tyson, b. July 30,

1843, at now Lyons Station, Berks Co. Issue:

1. Charlotte Huff Tyson, b. May 30, 1877, in Reading, Pa.

2. Katharine Agnes Tyson, b. Oct. 21, 1881, in Reading, Pa.

3. George H. Tyson, b. Mar. 19, 1881 on the "Tyson Farm," near Jacksonwald, Berks Co., Pa. (See p. 333.)

## STEPHEN, NOT SAMUEL KEIM.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1900.

Mr. Alfred N. Keim, says: My attention has been called, through articles of several contributors to the K. and A. F. magazine, to the fact of the existence of an erroneous statement with respect to the name of the fourth son of John Keim, of Harmonyville, Chester County, contained in some data furnished by me in the April, 1899, number of the magazine, page 139. Whether the error arose from transcribing or otherwise, it is undoubtedly the fact, as the context of my article will further demonstrate, that the name of the fourth son was "Stephen" and not "Samuel."

Mrs. J. S. Davis in a letter, Phila., Mar. 13, 1900, says: "I shall find the names of all the children of Stephen Keim, if I possibly can. I suppose his family Bible is still in existence. Aunt Wells, living near Pottstown, Pa., remembers seeing Stephen Keim when she was a little girl. [Sarah Kime, dau. of John and Catherine (Orner) Kime, wife of Joseph Wells, was b. June 21, 1833.] Jacob Keim, now deceased, told me he had seen him frequently. My grandfather, Jacob Kime, was a very tall man and large in body. I was about a year old when he died. My brother, Levi, in the West, remembers seeing him.

## KOLB—KIME (Keim).

(See p. 559, K. and A. F. Contributed by Mrs. S. T. Davis, of Philadelphia, Pa.)

**L**YDIA KOLB, wife of Davis Kime, son of John and Catherine (Orner) Kime, son of Jacob and Sarah (Dennis) Kime, son of Stephen Keim, of Oley, son of Johannes Keim, of Oley, was a daughter of John Kolb, who was a son of Matthias Kolb, who was a son of Dillman Kolb, who was a son of Martin Kolb (who emigrated from Baden near the Rhine in the Palatinate Germany to Germantown, Pa., in the year 1707, and in 1709 came to Skippack and married Magdalen Van Sintern, May 9, 1709.

Martin Kolb's father's name was also Dillman. He died in 1712 aged 64 years and was buried at Manheim on the Rhine about 25 miles from Heidelberg in Baden, Germany. His wife was a daughter or fifth child of Peter Shumaker, and died in 1705 at the age of 54 years, was buried at Wolfshime in the Palatinate. They had 7 children, Martin, Jacob, Henry, John and Dillman (who came to America); Peter and Anna (who died in Europe.)

Martin came to Germantown, 1707,

\*History of Westmoreland County, Pa. Sketch of George F. Huff, also correspondence William H. Tyson, Jackson-

wald, Berks county, Pa., 1899-1900, with the Editor.



to Skippack, 1709, and married Magdalen Van Sintern on May 9, 1709. Their children were Magdalen, Weltzen, Achnes, Sarah, Dillman, Isaac and Maria. His age was known to be over 80 years.

Dillman Kolb, 5th child of Martin Kolb, was born March 20, 1719. He died October 19, 1799.

He married Wilhelmina Rittenhouse, who was the great-granddaughter of William Rittenhouse, who was the first Mennonite Bishop, and the first paper-maker in America. She died May 5, 1791, aged 69 years, 9 months.

They had eight children, Esther, Magdalena, Wilhelmina, Henry, Daniel, Martin, Isaac and Matthias.

Matthias Kolb was born December 16, 1759; died March 9, 1837. He married Anna Funk, who was born

May 10, 1767; died May 20, 1849.

They had nine children, Elizabeth, Martin, Jacob, John, Anna, Isaac, Mary, Matthias and Hannah Kolb.

John Kolb was born October 30, 1795, and died June 12, 1871. He married (March 27, 1821), Sarah Detwiler, who was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Detwiler.

Sarah Detwiler was born May 31, 1792; died May 5, 1862.

Had six children, Elizabeth, Anna, Jonathan, Lydia, Mary and Sarah.

Jacob Detwiler, father of Sarah Detwiler, who married John Kolb, was born March 22, 1763; died November 6, 1847. Was married to Elizabeth Hunsicker (daughter of Valéntine Hunsicker), who was born September 22, 1767; died May 10, 1862.

Have no record farther back of either the Detwilers or Hunsickers.

## TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES—1865-1866.

### AN ORIENTAL EDEN—A CIRCUMSTANTIAL ADAM WITH TWO WIVES—A PILGRIMAGE IN A PICTURESQUE PARADISE WITH PLenty OF SERVANTS.

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from No. 17, p. 519, K. & A. F.)

THE Hebrew lawgiver and chronicler did not have a corner either on Eden or Adam.

Approaching Ceylon in fine weather, the vision rests upon an elevation which towers heavenward out of the luxuriantly foliaged lesser summits. In our tongue it is Adam's Peak, but locally known as Sri Pada (the Holy Foot), owing to the imprint in the cap rock of its precipitous crest.

Numerous legends are associated with this peak and it has been visited in the centuries long before and ever after Christ by pilgrims, holy men and travellers from all parts of the then and now accessible world.

As we lordly peoples of western culture are egotistic enough as a race to imagine that we know all that is worth

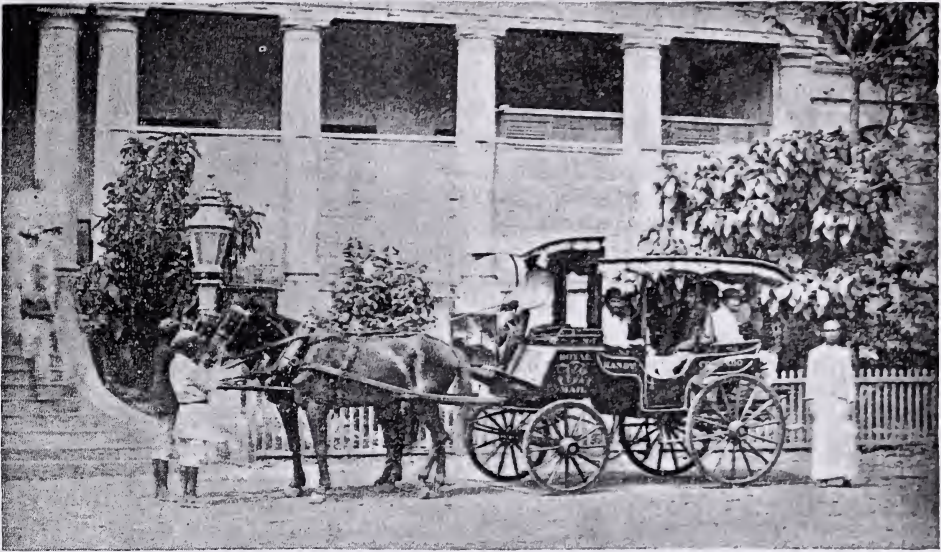
knowing I give a few specimens of information from other sources concerning our putative parent Adam of Eden, which we take no account of in our attempts to penetrate the veil of mystery which overhangs the beginning of all things and of the human kind particularly.

A Coptic MS. of the fourth century, attributed to Valentin, the agnostic, contains an allusion to Christ telling his mother, Mary, that he had summoned an angel as guardian of the footstep impressed by the foot of Ieu (or Adam).

It is claimed that this refers to Adam's Peak, which rises so gloriously out of the bosom of beautiful Ceylon.

The same legend was adopted by the





THE COLOMBO-KANDY (CEYLON) ROYAL MAIL.

Traveled in this conveyance between these points September, 1865. The grooms with the horses trotted their sides to the relay, being succeeded there by other animals and their grooms.

Arabs and then by the Mahommedans and is still recognized by them.

Moses of Chrosene, Patriarch of Alexandria about the fifth century called this same imprint the mark of Satan, who alighted there when he fell from heaven.

The Koran of the seventh century locates paradise in heaven and when Adam was ejected it was he and not Satan who alighted on one foot and thus stood for two centuries to do penance and therefore the foot-print.

Eve at the same time falling out with the angels of innocence took a tumble into Arabia, landing about Yeddeh, near Mecca, and was guided thither by the archangel where Adam joined her and both were buried there.

The Mosaic account followed by the Hebrews and received from them by the Christians has several sites for Eden, where Adam was located and Eve, his mate, born. One is in Armenia, the other in the forks of the Tigris and Euphrates, which unite

in the Shat el Arab. The Mahommedans assign it to Arabia.

Instead of heaping obloquy upon the first recorded pair as we do in the west, great honors are bestowed upon their memory in the east.

The Rabbis assert that Adam was twice married which is the reason the ribs in the male frame are the same on either side.

They have the subject down fine enough to inform us that the name of Mrs. Adam, No. 1, was Lilith or Liles and that she fell without temptation, therefore from natural causes and did not involve Adam. She is classed, however with the fallen angels.

This foot-print is revered by five hundred millions of people, Buddhists, Hindoos and Mahommedans or more than bow to the holy cross-crowned calvary.

It was the resort of pilgrims from the earliest human history. The Singhalese say that twenty-five Buddhas visited Ceylon, four of whom re-



vealed themselves on this very rock known as Dei Wakuta, the Peak of God, 3,000 years before Christ.

The chains used by the pilgrims to this day to make the ascent of the summit were placed there by Alexander the Great, the conqueror of India, 330 years B. C., and are referred to by Ashref, the Persian poet of the fifteenth century.

Then, Batuta, of the fourteenth century, the Moorish traveler who devoted twenty-eight years to visiting Mahomedan shrines, visited the peak in 1347 to do honor to Adam's foot-print. He mentions the name Alexander, the conqueror, applied to a spring and a ridge at the base of the cave.

The "man of Ethiopia," an eunuch of great authority under Candace, Queen of the Ethiopians, who had charge of all her treasures and had come to Jerusalem to worship, who was converted A. D. 30 through the agency of Philip (see Acts of the Apostles, ch. viii., v. 26), is also recorded among the pilgrims to the shrine of the Holy Foot-print.

The Singhalese tradition given me represents Adam in leaving Ceylon where he alighted from heaven as the place next best to Paradise, as taking Eve on his back and crossing the Manaas straits by the series of islets to the mainland known to this day as Adam's Bridge on all large maps of Hindostan showing Ceylon.

This portrays a more gallant pristine individual than we occidental peoples have been taught to look back, if not up, to as our common progenitor.

The present population of this crown colony of Great Britain consists of English officials, military men and planters, Singhalese, Buddhists, Tamils, Brahmins, descendants of the Portugese conquerors, 1517-1658, and Dutch masters in part or in whole, 1638-1796.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1865: Took the Royal stage-line 6 p. m., for Kandy, the native capital of Ceylon, situated on the mountain crests. It contains the tombs of the Kandyan kings. The last of the native rulers conquered was taken in a cave with his four queens and shipped to Madras as a state prisoner. He was the last of 165 kings who had reigned 2,358 years.

The talipot or fan-palm is the mark of royalty and formed the ceremonial canopy like the chaltira or royal parasol of the Mongol Rajahs. It is a monarch of the tropical plant kingdom. A single leaf is 18 feet long folded in plaits like a dress. It has many uses, serving as sunshade, rain cloak or shelter and three or four leaves making a tent.

The women of this region are decidedly attractive and wear more clothes than usually adorn the native feminine anatomy in these regions, probably on account of the altitude.

The weird shadows of the luxurious foliage and the rich moonlight were a constant source of interest during the toilsome journey of the night.

The elephants of Ceylon are regarded as the finest of their kind. The giants have been known to attain 20 feet in height, the average being 10 feet. The females have no tusks. The elephant kraals when the wild animals are captured for domestication are events on the island. A rogue or tramp elephant is a terror to native villages and their inhabitants.

The royal highway entered the Kadamawa pass, which was extremely beautiful in its immense mountain masses on either side. A railroad is under construction between these points.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1865, FRIDAY: The approach to this mountain seat Kandy is indescribably fine. Crossed the Mahavilala-Ganga (Big Sandy river) over a bridge built of rich yellow satin wood



in 1832 without a nail or a bolt within an arch of 205 feet and 75 feet above the stream. This engineering achievement satisfied the mountain kings that the invaders had come to stay. Pulled up at the Royal post office to deliver the mails at 6 a. m. Immediately took another stage for Gambolle. The road passed through a broad ravine filled with "paddy" rice fields. On either side are towering mountains.

Reached Gambolle 12 m. at 9.30 a. m. Breakfasted.

Changed to a lighter stage for mountain climbing. Drove up the winding mountain pass, where changed horses.

I took to pony back with guides leaving my luggage to continue by stage. Very slow progress. Scenery increases in boldness.

A fine view of Adam's Peak about 20 miles distant.

Reached Rambodde, the end of the stage route, at 3.30 p. m. Had tiffin appetite whetted by the mountain air.

Started at 4.30 p. m. on foot with a guide for Newera Ellia, 13 m. at the other end of Rambodde pass. Followed the guide by short cuts and climbing boulders, through jungle and scaling cliffs a saving of 6 m. Monkeys chattering and followed by jackals. Was fiercely tortured by the little brown leeches one-half inch long, which swarm in the grasses and foliage, and fastened themselves to my hands and face, covered with blood, looked as if I was being butchered by inches.

Became dark and raining. The little horses I had sent ahead and around by the road arrived after a long wait on the highway. In these mountain elevations the moonlight often obscured left very profound darkness with jackal's glaring eyes piercing the night and their strange shrieks made the delay anything but pleasant.

Arrived at Newera Ellia, city of light or of the open plain, halting at the government rest 8.30. It is an inland sani-

tarium, 6,222 feet above and 130 m. from the sea at Colombo.

Retired 9 p. m. and enjoyed a refreshing slumber.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1865, SATURDAY: Up at 2 a. m. Tea. Started the ascent of Piduru Talla galla (peak or rock), 8,295 feet above the sea. After a ride of half an hour took to the mountain path, having proceeded but a short distance being in advance turned and saw no guides. After some search in the moonlight, fortunately found them secreted evidently intending to desert. Putting them in front with the threatening rain umbrella in hand they kept down to their task. Their costume of a coating of cocoanut oil on the skin, a piece of cloth about the size of a handkerchief and string properly applied and a white cotton robe were hardly protection for the cool air.

Had a fine view of the plains of Newera Ellia, the lofty summits of Galla Potta and Zotakella, 8,000 feet high and intervening plains (valleys).

Also the Chincona gardens and over the mountain tops the beautiful azure blue waves of the Indian Ocean. The summit, a small space with a huge boulder, is known as the "net or vine-woven rock."

Began descent 6.30, just after sun-rise, a sublime sight, fortunately no mist. Reached the Government rest at 8.30. After a breakfast of chicken, egg and rice curry, mounted my little charger and with my little company afoot moved toward the mountain defile. Began raining as it only does rain in Ceylon. After two hours and a half of drenching and stumbling down the steep windings of the royal highway arrived at the town of Rambodde a fit subject for an American clothes-wringer.

The view of Kotmalie was superb.

Rambodde itself with its numerous falls from dizzy heights and cascades presented many charming bits of mountain landscape.



After hearty luncheon on the everlasting barriers took stage, enjoying the mountain descents immensely and reaching Kandy at 6.30 p. m. After currying appetite with more curries spent several hours with a retinue of Singhalese servants getting washed, dried and

ironed out—body, soul and clothing, for I was wet through and through—preparatory to a sound night's rest, despite heat and the whole train of climatic, insect, reptile and human enemies of sleep.

(To be continued.)

## ACADIA IN NEW JERSEY.

Contributed by John Bodine Thompson, Trenton, N. J.

[In the early days of American colonization a party of Germans, attracted by the beauty of the landscape and fertility of soil, established an important settlement in New Jersey. The intermarriage also of a descendant of an original member of the Fenwick colony with Keim, gives the following story pertinent interest both to Keim and Allied Families.—Ed.]

**D**URING the middle ages Acadia became the name for the earthly elysium imagined by poets and romancers, and in the seventeenth century all that had been said of Acadia was said of parts of the American Continent by those who wished to attract settlers thither.

Acadia was for the first definitely located, November 8, 1603, by the charter which Henry IV. of France granted to Pierre du Gast of the whole country of Acadia, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the latitude of Montreal to the latitude of Philadelphia. It was true that the name was afterward limited to the northeasterly portion of this territory; but there can be little doubt but that it was first given to the whole domain because of the excellency of its southernmost portion between the ocean and the Delaware. The distinction between the southern and the northern portions would hardly be realized by dwellers upon the eastern shore of the Atlantic where the climate of 46 degrees north latitude is as warm as that of 40 degrees on the western shore.

James VI. of Scotland, in his sovereign capacity, as by divine right ruler of that petty kingdom, granted, September 10, 1621, to his "Well-be-

loved companion and philosophical friend," William Alexander, all that tract of country in America bounded on the north by the St. Lawrence river, on the east and south by the ocean, and on the west by the river St. Croix, erecting it into a palatinate to be holden as a fief of the crown of Scotland, the grantee being invested with the quasi-regal power usually held by counts palatine.

James VI. of Scotland was also James I. of England, and when his son, Charles I. ascended the throne a new issue of this grant was made in the year 1625.

Attempts at settlement of the country under this grant failed from a variety of causes, and the net result was only the change of the name Acadia (or New Caledonia, as it was also called), to New Alexandria, with the addition to the numbers of the nobility of 150 new baronets, who purchased lands in the new colony for the sake of the titles which accompanied the purchase, and by neglecting the conditions allowed the property to lapse into the ownership of Sir William. April 30, 1630, he sold the whole grant to a Frenchman; and, March 11, 1632, the King resigned the sovereignty thereof to the French by



whom it had been settled, and the name Acadia was thenceforward restricted to the peninsula now known as Nova Scotia.

Compensation was made to Sir William Alexander, who had now been created Earl of Stirling, by the issue to him of a grant for the southern portion of the Acadia granted by Henry IV. of France in 1603. This grant was the foundation of the claim of the Lord Stirling of Revolutionary fame to the title which he never secured, but which was cheerfully accorded to him by his American co-patriots.

The third Lord Stirling sent out an agent to assert his claim to certain of these lands when they had been many years in the possession of the Dutch, who, finding them uninhabited, had taken possession of them, had built up New Amsterdam, a city of 3,000 inhabitants, and had settled many more thousands of their countrymen in New Netherland, which included the whole of the present States of New York and New Jersey. The Dutch Governor, Stuyvesant, made short work of this land agent by putting him aboard ship for Holland, and when the news reached Lord Stirling he sold out all his right and title—whatever it might be—to the Duke of York, the brother of King Charles II., for £7,000. Probably the Duke had an understanding with his royal brother when he made the purchase. At any rate, March 20, 1664, Charles made a grant to him of the whole of New Netherland, and sent out an expedition to conquer the country. Taken by surprise, the Dutch could only surrender to superior force, August 26, 1664. "Thus, by an act of flagrant injustice and tyrannical usurpation, was overthrown the Dutch dominion in North America, after it had subsisted for more than half a century."

A pretence at justification was made by claiming that the country was English because of its discovery by the Cabots in 1597.

There were Englishmen, however, as well as Dutchmen, who resented the usurpation. Thirty years earlier, June 21, 1634, this same Charles I. had granted a charter for the present State of New Jersey and Long Island to Sir Edmund Plowden, who had been an officer of the Royal Government in Ireland. It was modeled on that given by James to Sir William Alexander, Charles always claiming to be a king by divine right and not a mere constitutional monarch, to which opinion he at last became a martyr.

It is said that this charter "Never passed the great seal;" but it was given and accepted in good faith, and was witnessed and sealed by the Lord Mayor of London, as I am informed by Sir Edmund Plowden's descendants, who have it in their possession.

The prospectus for the settlement of "New Albion," as the region was now named, was printed at Middleburgh in the Netherlands in 1642. Copies may be seen in the Philadelphia Library and in the Lenox Library in New York. It attributes to New Albion all the excellencies which poets and novelists had bestowed upon Acadia. The author is named Beauchamp Plantagenet; and he asserts that he has "Marched, lodged and cabined among the Indians for seven years," in company with Sir Edmund. It describes minutely and with characteristic exaggeration, the region about Salem, N. J., where there were already "seventy English," who readily took the oath of allegiance to the new proprietor. But the settlement was soon after broken up by sickness.

A few Dutch had already settled in this vicinity, where their descendants remain to this day, and are at once recognized by their names.

A large number of Swedes and Fins also settled upon all the land on both sides of the Delaware from Cape May to Philadelphia, and their descendants are numerous in all this region.



Their interesting story has been frequently told.

Three months after receiving the grant from Charles II. and two months before the ships of the British navy reached New Amsterdam, the Duke of York sold the southern portion of his domain to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and named it in the deed "Nova Cesarea or New Jersey" In this deed, dated June 23, 1664, the boundaries of New Jersey are first definitely stated.

Efforts to settle the lands thus purchased were not unsuccessful, but for more than a year in 1673 and 1674 the

country was again in the hands of the Dutch. After its final cession to England by treaty, to prevent any question as to title Charles made a new grant to his brother, and Berkeley and Carteret divided their purchase into the provinces of New East Jersey and New West Jersey, as they were now called.

Lord Berkeley sold his province for a thousand pounds to John Fenwick, in trust for Edward Billings; and Fenwick, enamored of the American Acadia, of which he had read such glowing descriptions, led a colony from the Thames to the Delaware.

## A RANDOLPH REUNION.

### THE ANCESTRAL HALLS OF "TUCKAHOE" QUICKENED.

THE Baltimore American of April 22, 1900, gives the following account of a reunion of the Randolphs of Tuckahoe at the ancestral seat of the family:

During the week there was a family reunion of the Randolphs at Tuckahoe, on the James river. The mansion in which the reunion was held was built by the first Randolph and passed out of the possession of the family, but has been bought back by a descendant.

A famous English nobleman of the past century, who was entertained by Colonel Thomas Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe, wrote an enthusiastic account of the army of black retainers who anticipated the wants of the guests, and of the beautiful pictures and silver that adorned the stately walls and festive boards of that famous old home. "Princely magnificence" was the term he used in describing the sumptuous hospitality he enjoyed there. The favorite cook-book of old Virginia was by "Aunt" Randolph, a scion of this line, who probably wrecked as many fortunes by her exorbitant requirements as did the late unpleasantness between the North and South by its ruthless devastation.

Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, of Boston, bought the old place about a year ago, and his oldest son was host at the fete of Thursday, when there was a gathering of the clans from various sections of the country. Strangely enough, the older line is again in possession of Tuckahoe, but by purchase, not inheritance.

The historic incidents of their dispossession are as follows: Colonel Thomas Mann Randolph, of Tuckahoe, married a second wife when upwards of sixty years of age, after having long been a widower, and the beautiful and accomplished young woman who became his bride, induced him to leave the great part of his estate, together with the family heirlooms, to her son, who received also the same name that his half-brother bore. Oddly enough, the disinherited son became some years later the husband of Martha Jefferson, and it was due to the efforts of her father, Thomas Jefferson, that the law of entail had been abrogated in Virginia. Cordial relations have long obtained between the descendants of the two Thomases, and a great deal of good-natured raillery has been indulged in with regard to the much-prized heirlooms. Among the other historic residences of the Ran-



dolph family, Dungeness, Curles, Wilton and Edgehill may be mentioned.

The present owner of Tuckahoe is a son of Jefferson's favorite granddaughter and is a near relative of Mrs. Alexander B. Randall, of this city. Mrs. Randall has visited the various branches of the Coolidge family and regretted her inability to go to Tuckahoe. She has in her possession a quaint and interesting watch that was presented to Mr. Coolidge's mother by Mr. Jefferson on her seventeenth birthday.

Mrs. Coolidge's education was almost entirely directed by her illustrious grandfather, and a well authenticated story regarding her courtship has been preserved. Mr. Joseph Coolidge, of Boston, whom she married, visited Monticello and was fascinated by the then Ellen Randolph, but was disappointed to find her what was termed a "blue stocking." On further acquaintance, however, Miss Randolph's many charms were found to outbalance the disadvantage of her being an unusually highly-educated woman. When Mr. Coolidge laughingly recounted his first impression, she was his idolized wife and the center of social and literary circles in Boston.

A sister of Mrs. Coolidge studied Spanish, unaided, when upwards of eighty years of age and learned the language sufficiently well in six weeks' time to read "Don Quixote" in the original. These are two of the many noble women of this illustrious family, whose male members include Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, John Randolph and a host of others.

Another account says:

Prof. Harold Randolph, director of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, found

it impossible, on account of his duties, to leave the city to-day to attend the family reunion fete and garden party of the Randolphs at Tuckahoe, on the James river. This old place is a magnificent colonial mansion, built by the first Randolph for one of his sons. It passed out of the family with the changes of years.

Recently the Coolidges, of Boston, who are descendants of the Randolphs, bought the property back. They have improved and restored it to its old beauty and magnificence and to-day are celebrating its reopening by inviting all the Randolphs to come and make merry from 3 to 6 p. m. Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge is the present head of the family which owns Tuckahoe. Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, ex-Minister to France and present member of the Joint High Commission to adjust disputes between Canada and the United States, is of the same family.

The Baltimore members of the Randolph family include Prof. Harold Randolph, his mother, Mrs. Innes Randolph; his sister, Miss Maud Randolph, and an aunt, Miss Susan Randolph. Mrs. Stuart Symington, a sister of Professor Randolph, does not live in Baltimore. Dr. Robert Randolph, of this city, is a son of Bishop Randolph, of Virginia, formerly rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, of Baltimore. Nearly every prominent family in Virginia is in some way allied to the Randolphs. In Baltimore among the Randolph connections are the Blands, represented by the family of Mr. John Randolph Bland, and John M. Robinson.

[Also see pp. 321, 325, 368, 434. etc., K. and A. F.]

#### MYERS ERRATA.

Hon. Leonard Myers (March 5, 1900), writes in addition to brief genealogical notes, &c., by Daniel M. Keim:

"In No. 3, K. and A. F., on p. 84 the names of my children should read:

1. Henry Keim Myers.

2. Leonard G. Myers.

3. John May Keim Myers, b. Dec. 11, 1859.

4. Florette G. deB. Myers, b. May 27, 1861.

5. George deB. Myers, b. in Philadelphia, June 14, 1863.



## THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

### THE KEIMS AND THE LINCOLNS.

**A**MONG the neighbors and contemporaries of Johannes Keim, the Founder, and his elder children was Mordecai Lincoln, the ancestor of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. Their frontier cabins were about six miles apart from the Monocacy to the Manatawny.

The ancestral home of the Lincolns is still standing in Exeter township, Berks county, eight miles south of Reading. It was there that the ancestors of the martyr President lived for a number of years. There Mordecai Lincoln, great-great-grandfather of the President, settled about 1725, and built a stone house, which the rav-

ages of a century and three-quarters have not destroyed. He had a son named Mordecai, and the latter had a son named Abraham, who became prominent in the affairs of Berks county during the Revolutionary War times.

Another son of Mordecai, Jr., John, settled in Virginia. The latter had a son, Abraham, who was the father of Thomas Lincoln, father of President Lincoln.

Numerous Lincolns still reside in this section, and the old home in Exeter, of the progenitor of the American President is an object of universal interest.

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### A GERMAN MIGRATION FROM MAINE TO NORTH CAROLINA.

**T**HE lot of the German colonist in the frigid latitude of Maine was an unhappy one.

Their restive spirit was manifested mainly in a disposition to make a fresh start in North Carolina. This tendency was strengthened by controversies and doubts concerning titles to their lands and apprehensions concerning certain transactions on the part of persons associated with the promotion of the emigratory movement in which they found themselves transferred from the banks of the Rhine to the coasts of Maine.

In 1767 Brother John Ettwein visited Broad Bay, Maine, from the Moravian Conference at Bethlehem, Pa. While there he spoke to a number of members of the missions on the Moravian tract in North Carolina.

The stories of a genial climate and fertile soil, induced large numbers to determine on going there.

Brother Soelle wrote "Our people are determined upon going to North Carolina. The migration will be difficult, as

they have all large families, yet it will be for their good. So poor are they, that the children wear only shirts. Foolishly enough they have published their purpose and now others wish to emigrate."

In 1768 Brother Soelle wrote to Bishop Seidel "The people are still determined to go to North Carolina." Five families went to Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26, 1769. The vessel was wrecked, but the passengers were saved.

Thence they journeyed to the Wachovia tract and were cared for at Salem and Bethabara.

In 1770 another five families sailed, accompanied by Bro. Soelle and in nine weeks were at Salem, having made the voyage to Wilmington in 15 days.

This ended the mission settlement at Broad bay, Maine.

The Broad bay colonists in North Carolina wishing a settlement of their own instead of Salem, located on a tract in the southeastern section of the Wachovia purchase, where nine lots



of 200 a. each were sold to them with 30 a. in the centre for church and school. In 1771 there were nine houses and the settlement received the name of Friendland (Land and Peace). The corner stone of the first church was laid in 1772 and consecrated in 1775.

In 1780 the congregation was admitted as a regular congregation of the Moravian church in North Carolina.

This was the only Moravian mission in Me., and was transferred to North Carolina.

Geo. Soelle, prior to uniting with the Moravian church in Germany, had been ordained to the ministry, 1741, at Rippen in Schlesing. He arrived in New York in 1753 on the Moravian trans-

port, "Irene," with Brother Gottlieb Koenigsdoerfer's colony, and proceeded at once to Bethlehem, Pa., where after serving as teacher in a boys' school and editing several German colonial reprints, assisted Brother Moeller in Moravian pastoral work in Oley. He itinerated through Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster Counties and was much sought after as a brother to preach in English.

He gave most of his services to Penna. between 1753-60, and later resided, as we have seen the Germans at Broad bay, Me., and itinerated to North Carolina, where he died at Salem in 1773, greatly admired.

## KAZNAKOFF TO KEIM.

THIS letter written in the American tongue is an interesting recollection of a most enjoyable acquaintance with the Russian Grand Duke, Alexander Michaelivich, and Admiral Nicholas Kaznakoff, Commander of the Russian Fleet in the United States in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus on the soil of America, Oct. 12, 1492.

(Cronstadt, Russia.) 31 October,  
12 November, 1894.

Dear Sir:

I am much obliged for your letter of 24 October duly received by me with the memorandum and the photo taken by Miss Keim. It is very kind of her to send me this recollection of my agreeable visit to "Edgemount," and I thank her very much. Unfortunately my daughter has only a very small photograph of her and she sends it with great pleasure to Miss Elizabeth Randolph Keim. The name of this daughter is also Elizabeth.

My eldest daughter is married and I

will send her photo later, as I have only a big one with me.

I am much obliged for the memorandum you have sent me and I hope that you will not forget that being a true friend of America taking great interest in everything concerning her Navy, I shall be most happy to have everything about it, the details of trials, the specification of the ships.

The two copies of your work, "Society in Washington," were duly received and I thank you very much for them. It is very interesting for me, as I have been in Washington, four years ago.

My visit to Copenhagen was very interesting, as I like to see the private family life of our beloved Emperor. His Majesty came on board of the Dimitri Donskoy and I have shown him everything brought by me, to begin with the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, and the engravings of Washington and Faragut.

You like to have some particulars about my family as many years back as I can. I shall send it to you a little



later, as I have not time to copy it now. We know that our name is Tartar, and that our ancestor, Kaznak Khan, one of the warriors of the Golden Hord from Middle Asia, came to Russia, settled himself, was christened with the name Basil. His name afterwards was Russified by adding the "off." In the year 1610 the Kasnakoffs received for their service in war the land in the province of the Tver in the middle of Russia, between Petersburg and Moscow, and are living till now in the same province. That is all what I can tell you now.

I am married to Miss Melnikoff. My mother was of Polish origin, as her father was a Pole and her mother a Russian lady.

The Tartar origin of the Kaznakoff can be seen even in their family arms,

where there is a crescent above and a tower below with a warrior in the arch.

The Grand Duke Alexander is not at home. He left Petersburg a few days after paying the ship off, and is now in Caucasus. He will be back in the end of November or December.

My address now is Cronstadt, simply as I received the appointment of the Admiral of the port of Cronstadt and military governor of the town. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you when you visit Russia.

My respects to Mrs. Randolph Keim and your daughters.

Believe me yours truly,

N. KAZNAKOFF.

Addressed:

Randolph Keim, Esq.,

Washington, D. C.,

United States of America.

## COL. JOHN MACOMB WETHERILL.

**P**OTTSVILLE, May 1894, (Special)—Colonel John Macomb Wetherill, president of the Eighty-second Regimental Association, died here to-day of paralysis. He was ill only ten days.

Lieutenant Colonel John Macomb Wetherill was born in Philadelphia on February 11, 1828, and was a son of Dr. William Wetherill, grandson of Samuel Wetherill, the first manufacturer of white lead in this country, and great-grandson of the Samuel Wetherill who founded the sect of Free or Fighting Quakers. Colonel Wetherill received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the age of 18 removed to Pottsville, where he engaged in the business of managing coal lands in mines belonging to his family in Schuylkill County. Always a consistent Democrat in politics, in 1857 he was a candidate for State Senator in his district, but he was defeated by Robert M. Palmer.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he

volunteered upon the first call made by the President for volunteers. On April 19, 1861, he was mustered into the service as aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, and was attached to Keim's division of Patterson's command. This was a three month's service, at the expiration of which he entered the Eighty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, as major, serving with them for three years and one month.

He served in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsport, Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight before Richmond, Malvern, Chantilly, Antietam, Williamsport, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens and in the campaign of the Shenandoah under Sheridan. He was mustered out of service on September 16, 1864. Colonel Wetherill was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held in this city in 1872 and 1873.



## GEORGE DeBENNEVILLE.

## FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSALIST FAITH IN AMERICA

**A**BOUT eight miles southeast of Reading, Pa., a short distance east of the Oley turnpike, on the road leading from that highway to the "Yellow House," stands a cluster of limestone structures, the principal one of which is famous in the history of Universalism in America, as the home of George de Benneville, and the first building in which that faith was taught in America, twenty-nine years before John Murray, then just arrived, preached similar doctrines at Good Luck, New Jersey.

George de Benneville, the conceded founder of the doctrine of Universal Redemption in America, and a physician of distinction, was born in London, England, July 26, 1703, and died at Milestown, near Philadelphia, March 19, 1793. He was the youngest son of George and Marie [Granville] de Benneville, married in 1697. Both were of noble lineage. His father, born in Rouen, Normandy, France, belonged to the family of de Benneville recorded in "La Dictionnaire de la Noblesse de France, 1771." Tome ii, p 318, as "Seigneurs des Granges et de Precaire en Normandie Generalite de Rouen," Pierre of the name being included in the order of the court of Aids of December 24, 1495. Jacques de Benneville, "Seigneur des Granges et de Precaire," was Councillor of the Parliament of Rouen in 1606; and Jacqueline de Benneville married in 1653, Jean Harcourt Baron de Longey. (See No. 16, p. 483, K. and A. F.)

The Huguenot branch of the family of de Benneville, of Rouen, in Normandy, was represented by George de Benneville, the elder, in 1688. Owing to religious persecution the elder de Benneville, upon the invitation of King William III of England, Stadtholder of Holland, removed with his family

and kinsmen of Protestant faith into England, and was given employment at court.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is in possession of the original deBennevillefamily Bible, manuscripts, original and compiled, prints, ancient and modern, and commemorative sermons and historical addresses preserved in manuscript and newspaper clippings by Revs. Abel C. Thomas, a native of Oley, Pa.; Elhanan Winchester, Theophilus Fisk and James Shrigley, historian of the Universalist Society of Pennsylvania. Also a letter of September 25, 1829, by Dr. George de Benneville, the youngest child of the founder. Also a manuscript history of Oley by Dr. Peter G. Bertolet, beautifully illustrated by pencil etchings by Devlin, the celebrated Reading artist in the fifties. Also a transcribed copy of "The Remarkable Life—Singular Conversion and Trance of the deceased Dr. George de Benneville, for a long time a resident of Germantown, Pa., translated from his own handwriting in French into English with a preface by Elhanan Winchester, but now carefully translated into the German language.—Lebanon, Pa.—Printed and for sale by T. Snow, 1809. Translated into English by Alma G. Watson with an introduction by Rev. James Shrigley, 1883." Also an autobiography of George de Benneville, MSS. 4to. no date.

The transcribed MSS. of the Lebanon print, 1809, as well as an original in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, begins: "I, George de Benneville, was born in London the 26th of July, 1703. My father, George de Benneville, was a French refugee, persecuted on account of his religion. He came to England by the invitation of King William with his family and



kinsmen, where he was kindly received and given employment. My mother was from the Granville family. In five years she became the mother of nine children. For four successive years she bore twins. I was her last child. She died as my eyes opened to the light of this world." \* \* \* "After the death of my mother Queen Anne herself procured for me a nurse who watched over my early years." [The MSS. continues at length.]

His father also having died soon after his birth, his early education was taken charge of by an uncle. He studied navigation and was sent to sea in a vessel of war in a fleet to the Barbary States, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, &c., to renew the English Treaty of Peace and Trade. While in harbor he was impressed with the humanity manifested by a party of Moors toward a wounded companion. Returning to London he again plunged into the gay life of the metropolis, but suddenly, self-condemned, after fifteen months of struggle became conscious of a new light within him, which became a conviction that universal restitution was the ultimate plan of redemption through Jesus Christ. Although but a mere lad he enlisted much attention. Being summoned before the "French Protestant Ministers" in London to give a confession of faith, they rejected him and his doctrines.

In 1720, feeling an inward impulse to preach the gospel of universal forgiveness in the land of his forefathers he sailed from Dover and landed in Calais. Although then but 17 years of age he boldly proclaimed his doctrines in the market place of that city. He declared that "eternal salvation was given to us through Jesus Christ; that each one of us by grace only would be redeemed: that each one who recognized the burden of his unrighteousness and sought for refuge in Jesus Christ, giving himself wholly to him without reserve, laying upon him all

his sins, although worthy of all condemnations, should receive pardon and redemption.

Taken before the justices for offending against the laws of the King, he was thrown into prison. A few days later, unable to produce to the judges before whom he was arraigned, his authority to preach, he was condemned to prison for eight days as the first offense, and a caution that his life might be the forfeit for the second.

Leaving Calais, he journeyed into upper Normandy, the country of his ancestry, where he continued his preaching for two years, having associated with him Durant, Chevolette, Damoulin, L'Archar and other preachers. He was often betrayed and imprisoned but released through the prestige of his family name. His followers, however, were hanged, scourged, branded, sent to the galleys or deprived of their estates. At Dieppe, but thirty-eight miles distant from the city of his fathers, he was seized with his companion and thrown into prison while his hearers, 300 in number, were dispersed. He and his faithful associate, Durant, were tried and condemned to death, Durant, "a common man," by the halter, and de Benneville, "of noble lineage," by the guillotine. Durant, who was but 24 years of age, went to his death singing from the scaffold ladder, the 116th Psalm. De Benneville, who witnessed this heart-rending scene, kneeling before the terrible engine of his own death, asked forgiveness of the Lord for his persecutors. While the executioner was in the act of bandaging his knees a message of reprieve was received from King Louis XV. After a brief imprisonment in Paris he was released through the intercession of the Queen and powerful family influence.

He went from France into Germany, that stirring field of religious thought, and activity. Having acquired the language, he preached in Berlin, Magde-



burg, Brandenburg, the Palatinate, Hamburg, Altona, Bremen, Hanover, Flanders, Brabant and the "German" Netherlands. He met many "brothers and sisters in the Lord," always preaching to them in their native tongue. Also French refugees.

At Stand, in the Palatinate, he met a party of Mystics, among them Count de Marsay, a French refugee. Through him he met John Henry Haug, a professor at Strasburg; Ernest Christopher Hochman, John Conrad Dippel, and others, who, with de Marsay, were preparing a new translation and commentary of the Scriptures, in which they taught and defended universalism from the mystical standpoint and known as the "Berleberger Bibel."

While residing in the imperial jurisdiction of Mons, in Hannegau, near the French border, he fell ill. While in this state he saw visions. He was in a trance for seventeen hours, after which he was placed in a coffin, where he remained twenty-four hours, watched by his friends, who were not satisfied that he was dead. After forty-one hours he revived.

The account of what transpired while in this trance was subsequently reduced to writing and printed. It is a remarkable narration of a separation from the body and a visit from earth to heaven and hell, and what was seen during this psychological wandering in the future state of the soul. Very soon after reviving from his trance he visited "the brethren," preaching to them, for which he again suffered imprisonment. He now took leave of them, for he had received a call from

God to go to America to carry the good news there.

George de Benneville arrived at Philadelphia in 1741 and was met by Christopher Sower, the German printer, of Germantown, who took him to his residence, which was his first place of sojourn in America. [Autobiography Rev. Abel C. Thomas, Boston, 1852, p. 89.] He resided in Germantown two years and found favorable opportunity to promulgate his doctrine among the descendants of many of the original German settlers of the Mystic belief.

In 1743 Jean Bertolet, also a religious refugee from France, residing among other Huguenots at Oley, in Philadelphia, later Berks County, Pennsylvania, meeting de Benneville, persuaded him to return with him, to Oley as instructor to his children, and physician. At that time there was no church in Oley. About ten miles distant stood a Moravian school-house, and a mission three miles off. At the latter point, de Benneville was allowed to preach, but in describing the mysterious scenes he witnessed in his trance—visit to heaven, where he heard a "shouting of eternal deliverance," the orthodox Moravian brethren became restive. In support of his restorationist doctrines he quoted from Ephesians i. 10, and Acts of the Apostles, iii. 21, which were among the cornerstones of his interpretations of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The Moravian Brethren, falling into disputes among themselves, closed their doors against him.

(To be continued.)

#### PORTRAITS OF FAMILY FACES.

Mrs. Sarah Benade, whose husband was famous with the brush, speaking of family portraits and their artist, said:

The painting of Sarah Hottenstein, mother of Mary (High) Keim, was by Schoener, a local celebrity in art in oil. A copy will be found in K. and A. F. p. 131.

That of Matilda (Keim) Ludwig, copy in No. 16, K. and A. F., was painted in Phila., it is said by Sully.

That of Hetty Keim, dau. of Benneville Keim, was by Schoener and was in possession of deBenneville Keim.

A childhood portrait in oil of the Editor was painted by a German artist, of repute named Bebe.



## WERNERSVILLE AND YOUTHFUL MEMORIES.

**H**ENRY B. WERNER is engaged in collecting material for a genealogical record and history of the Werners in the lineage of Henry Werner and Margaret Meyer, his wife, who lived in Philadelphia county, Pa., in 1769.

The postoffice established in 1853 and the post village of Wernersville which followed two years after on the old Berks and Dauphin Turnpike and Lebanon Valley Railroad, 9 miles west of Reading, Pa., were named after William Werner of this family.

The village is associated with Keim, as the nearest "store" to "Annadale," the summer residence and farm in Lower Heidelberg township, one mile north, of John High Keim, of Reading, until 1855.

In order to make the distance quickly, as Mr. Keim was a very busy man both in the extent and variety of his business interests, a beautiful pair of "Morgan" bays of the purest stock, "Lady Jane" and "Leonette," were purchased in Vermont and brought to Reading.

They covered the distance, 10 miles, in 45 minutes with ease, and gave the dust to a famous \$1,500 horse, "Joe Jewell, owned by my departed friend and admirer, as a youth, William L. deBourbon, proprietor of one of the most famous hostleries in eastern Pennsylvania, which then meant the State, if not the earth.

The village of Wernersville was "laid out" in 1855, by Aaron Albright, surveyor, on the land of William Werner.

There were originally 130 lots stretching along the turnpike.

The only buildings then on the ground were the residence of Reuben Keim and a tenement house, occupied by a local celebrity as the progenitor of 19 children.

As to whether this "starter" suggested to William Werner, to "start" his village, or whether the village grew up around this "starter" the archives of the place sayeth naught. Suffice it to say, however, that the village at the dawn of the twentieth century has 8 railroad trains stopping from Reading west, and 7 from Harrisburg east, daily except Sunday, and then four each way, and an electric trolley line to Reading.

The old land mark of my boyhood, Lerches Tavern, kept by Daniel Lerch, an old fashioned stone structure built in 1800 and facing the road to the right from the pike to "Annadale" has within late years given way to a modern brick structure on the opposite side of the pike—I should say "street" or "avenue."

I was always struck with the heavy straw thatching, fully 18 inches thick, which capped the climax of the spacious "switzer" or hillside barn. The whole structure was in the style of the Fatherland and much revered in my youthful thinkings.

It was part of "turnpike" etiquette in those days for a personage of John High Keim's wealth and importance to "water his horses on the way."

This involved three stops, first at Sinking Springs, 5 miles; second, at ex-Sheriff Binckley's; the first chance, and Lerches' (pronounced Larichs' in the local dialect), the last chance at Wernersville before leaving the "pike."

The Binckley family still (1900) own and "run" this relic of antiquity, but everywhere about it is seen decay and neglect. Even the old oval sign swinging in an iron orbit at the apex of a stalwart post by the "pike" side has been denuded of its ancient dash of lively colors depicting a ferocious red bull's head, with a black mane, white horns, blue eyes and brown muzzle.



This display of signboard art haunts me still.

Philip Ludwig's store, a conglomeration of produce, groceries, general hardware, textiles, paints, drugs, &c., an ancient blue limestone structure erected in 1849 by William Werner, made a stiff fight against modern methods in the "store" line, but finally succumbed to the inroads of time and quick transportation into the city and back.

On the north side of the mountain,


overlooking the village and the fertile valley around it are a number of fine springs and summer resorts and sanitariums appended thereto.

The State Asylum for the Chronic Insane is about one mile beyond. The buildings are a revival of Independence Hall, but on an enlarged scale, as the inmates of the institution are not far from a thousand.

I shall have occasion to refer to Wernersville again.

## A PIONEER RAILROAD JUNKET.

WITH KEIM ON BOARD.

 ON Wednesday morning, December 6, 1837, the first train was run on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, between Reading and Pottstown. The train was not propelled by a mighty engine, but by horses. In these days of improvements and progress such a train would seem decidedly ludicrous, but not so to our forefathers, for to them it was an innovation; a wonderful step in the march of invention. It signalized the doom of the stage and canal boat lines as a means of travel.

An account of the opening of the road, from the Berks and Schuylkill "Journal," of December 9, 1837, will be of interest. The account is as follows:

"The railroad is completed to Pottstown, one track of it at least, and finished in the most substantial and excellent manner. Through the politeness of Wirt Robinson, Esq.,\* the engineer and his assistants, about a hundred of our citizens were enabled to enjoy a delightful ride on it as far as Pottstown on Wednesday last. The company started from the depot about 9 o'clock in the porarily fitted with seats for the occa-

morning, in five burthen cars; temsion, and drawn by as many horses. and the distance to Pottstown was accomplished with great ease, including all stoppages in about two hours and three quarters.

"The road pursues the margin of the river as intimately as practicable for about thirteen miles and brings into view many fine farms on the river bottom, and a populous country on the western side of the stream. For some miles below Reading it is notched into the sides of the Schuylkill, and gives character and sublimity to our picturesque country, and the passenger at first startled by finding himself upon a narrow ledge of rock on the edge of a precipice, which sets him to thinking on the probable consequences of a slight deviation only of his carriage from the track, which the artificers have assigned to it. The substantial appearance of the road, however, and the equable motion of the cars soon restore confidence to the most apprehensive, and the eye is rewarded with a thousand magnificent prospects varied every instant by the rapid passage of the observer along the winding course of the river.

\* On December 12, 1839, but seven days after the Reading Road was formally opened for transportation to Philadelphia, he married Rebecca Price Keim,

daughter of Gen. George M. Keim, son of George deB. Keim, one of the first incorporators of the road. Possibly their bridal trip was over the new road.



"The company found refreshments prepared for them, at the taverns of Messrs. Boyer and Richards, in Pottstown, and the respective divisions having partaken of excellent dinners were mustered for return at about 2 o'clock, nothing the less hilarious for the good cheer they had tasted, but still not disposed to exceed the limits of becoming mirth. A couple of cars were added to the train on the return trip, containing engineers from the lower sections of the road, and such of the good citizens of Pottstown as were desirous to view the route by which all their future journeyings in this direction are to be performed.

"The cars reached Reading about 5 o'clock, without the occurrence of an accident to mar the pleasure of the day. The company were in high good humor and duly felt and appreciated the polite attention of Mr. Robinson and his assistant engineers and the vigilant regard with which the safety of all the passengers was cared for.

"On the approach to Reading a full view of the town is presented for about a mile, and nothing can be finer than its gradual opening upon the sight as the cars wind around the Neversink, at the point heretofore known as the "Lover's Leap." The weather was as fine as possible. The good humored sun did his best to be agreeable on this occasion, and his cheerfulness was fully reflected on the hearts and countenances of the whole party. The road is laid with iron rails upon substantial oaken sills three feet apart, each of which is embedded upon broken stones of the depth of about sixteen inches, and the cars press over it with an even and agreeable motion without jarring or jolting.

---

†The ancient reportorial scribe does not trouble about the next most important part of his story, the guests. Journalism of to-day (yellow) would chronicle as on board not only who were, but who were not and call it enterprise.

I have it from one of the party that George deB. Keim, one of the original

"The excavations and embankments have been finished at great expense. Substantial culverts and bridges built of hewn stone occur frequently on the route, and in several instances so far beneath the apex of the embankment as to escape the observation of the passenger unless specially pointed out to his attention.

"The depots at the respective terminations of this section of the road are highly worthy of attention, being constructed upon a scale which attests the liberal and enlarged views of the company—and finished in a manner very creditable to the judgment and skill of the engineer and artisans by whom they were erected.

"We were shown an elegant passenger car at Pottstown, No. 1, of the line of cars upon the road, finished with great taste and furnished with a stove, among other articles designed for the comfort of those who travel.

"We cannot conclude our notice without expressing our regrets that although it is finished, it is not to be used at present. We are doomed to the turnpike for another quarter of a year. Arrangements have not yet been made to secure to us the advantage which all are prepared to hope for as soon as the rails should be laid. It is the hope still of a large portion of our citizens that the company will alter their designs and rescind their resolutions if resolutions have been adopted upon this point.

"After a ride upon this road a turnpike is regarded as a perfect horror and the warmest opponents of the improvements will be disposed to take it by storm should the company prove inexorable on this subject of opening the road for travel before spring."

---

incorporators; John M. Keim, his son, husband of the venerable Harriet deB. Keim, of Logan, Pa., now living at 97 years of age, and their daughter, Ellen deB. Keim, later Mrs. John B. Wickersham, and her girl friend, Sarah Moers, afterward Mrs. James A. Benade, were among the party.





A specimen of newspaper art inflicted on the Editor of K. and A. F.

## The Family Circle

### STAPLETON PEDIGREE.

**I** AM glad to welcome you in our family, which is one of the most distinguished of England." Letter from Rev. A. Stapleton.

They were Saxon Lords under Harold, and stood by him at Hastings.

In 1309 the family was ennobled. Baronial name Beaumont. Main seat Carlton Towers, Yorkshire. \* \* \* Authorities, Burk's "British Peerage," "Landed Gentry" and "County Families," besides many works given entirely to the history of the family. I have the latest and best by Sir Chettwynd Stapleton, of London. It is illustrated and has many photograveurs and cuts of old castles, &c. My correspondent there has been Hon. Bryan Stapleton, of Oxford College, an uncle to Lord Beaumont (W. H. Stapleton, who was accidentally killed while hunting a year or so ago.)

There are several ancient branches, with several heads. The original or most conspicuous branch is the Carlton (Beaumont). In their vein flows the blood of the Plantagenets and King Balioil, of Scotland.

From this branch we both descend. Among our people was one of the commanders of "Flodden Field." The first viscount of England, Royal Matchmakers and highest of all, the pedigree is easily traced to John de Brienne, the last titular king of Jerusalem and leader of the 5th Crusade.

Descent from the recognized Founder to Sir Miles Stapleton. See "K. and A. F.," p. 367.

(a) Benedict de Stapleton, 1181 A. D.

I. Geoffrey (Galfriders) de Stapleton, 1176 A. D.

II. Sir Nicholas fil Galferidi, Lord of Stapleton and Governor of Middleham Castle, 1216 A. D.

III. Sir Nicholas (second).

IV. Sir Nicholas (Third). The Judge, 1272-1289.

V. Sir Miles Stapleton, First Baron, Lord of Stapleton, Carlton, Kentmere, &c., killed at Bannockburn, A. D. 1314.

VI. Sir Gilbert Stapleton. The King's Escheator (1320), of Bedale and of Morton; d. 1321.

VII. Sir Miles Stapleton, of Bedale;



Catherson N. Morton and Ingham; d. 1364.

VIII. Sir Miles Stapleton, of Bedale, &c., &c., died 1419.

IX. Sir Brian Stapleton, of Bedale, &c.; died 1438.

X. Sir Miles, of Ingham, Qc.; d. 1466; m. Katharine, dau. of Sir Thos. de la Pole. She died 1494.

### OLEY HOMESTEADS.

Rev. A. Stapleton, during a jaunt through Oley, as it was in original area, snapped kodackically at many objects of ancestral and colonial interest, among them—

1. The original Stapleton Homestead near Spangville.

2. The home of the original Yeager (Hunter) or Griesemer, at Griesemer-ville, built long before the Revolution.

3. The Moravian Indian School Building, put up about 1760. The Indian graveyard nearby contains many graves.

4. The oldest deTurck house, erected 1767, it is said, for the widow of John, only son of the emigrant, Isaac de Turck.

### A MISSING LINK IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY, VA.

Rev. A. Stapleton, of Carlisle, Pa., who is one of us by parallel from contemporaneous ancestral personality and near neighborhood, thus writes, February 21, 1900:

Frater Historia:

Benjamin Franklin Brown, of Hagerstown, Md., over 80 years of age, memory not very good, was once a prominent business man. His father was John Brown and his mother Susanna Kreisher. He was b. in Shenandoah Valley and thinks his father emigrated thither from Berks county. Says his father's mother was a Keim. Now there was a Kreisher family in Central Berks county in colonial days. He could give me no more. His daughters promised to look into it.

Have you "Johannes Keim," of Rockland township, who was a charter member of the "Mertz Church" 1801?

The reminder is eloquently appreciated. Rockland is nearby the ancestral Oley seat.

### CLEVELAND'S EFFICIENT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Thirty-first Annual Report of the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library Board for the year ending August 31, 1899, with accompanying documents, is a most satisfying review of a year's work by an up-to-date institution.

The official paper of William H. Brett, librarian, furnishes interesting and valuable reading for all persons connected with the promotion of libraries for the convenience and good of the people.

The editor trusts that "Keim and Allied Families" will prove a valuable accession to the library's collection of works on genealogy.

The "Fayette County (Pa.) Republican," of Connellsville, March 10, 1900, says:

Mr. J. O. Keim of Philadelphia, recently came to see about the disposition of a certain tract of 2,000 acres of land in this vicinity—the coal, and possible gas and oil down below surface, the timber and the realty—to be disposed of in parts to suit. As it may take a year or two, more or less, to dispose of this valuable tract in a satisfactory manner, Mr. Keim brought his family hither, consisting of wife and two sons, and has leased the W. C. Reynolds property on Murphy avenue. Mr. Keim is also manager of the Jacobs Creek Oil Co. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He is one of the kind of men who are an honor and aid to any town, and in a business sense, politically, religiously, socially, it will be a gain to this community to have Mr. Keim even temporarily living here, and the family are most cordially welcomed.



## Members of the "Keim and Allied Families" Fund.

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Names will be added in each issue as responses are received.

## To all Persons of the Keim or Allied Names.

I would be pleased to have from you the following information for publication in The Keim and Allied Families. Insert all the names and dates you can. If any are missing state what you have heard through tradition, but mention that fact. Also please send copies of entries in family Bibles.

### General Outline of Information Wanted.

Full name.

Where and when born. Where and when married.

Full maiden name of wife.

Names of both her parents and their ancestors as far back as you can.

Names, date of birth, marriage, death (if deceased), of each of your children.

Name of your father, where and when born, marriage, death (if deceased).

Name (maiden) of your mother, where and when born, death (if deceased).

Name of your grandfather, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name (maiden) of your grandmother, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandfather, when and where born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandmother, where and when born, death.

Continue the same line until you have reached your remotest known ancestor, being particular to give the names of both, and where and when born in Europe, if so, and when they came to America.

If you have any family genealogical or other information in Europe send a transcript, if you will, with authority. It can be returned.

Also photographs, if you have them, which can be returned, of homesteads or persons in your line.

The magazine, The Keim and Allied Families, will give you all information as we proceed.

Address,

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,  
Reading, Pa.



JUNE

1900

NUMBER 19



# The Keim

## And Allied Families

*IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.*

1698

A  
Bi-Centennial  
Commemo-  
ration

1898

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore, illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries.

DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member  
Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

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# THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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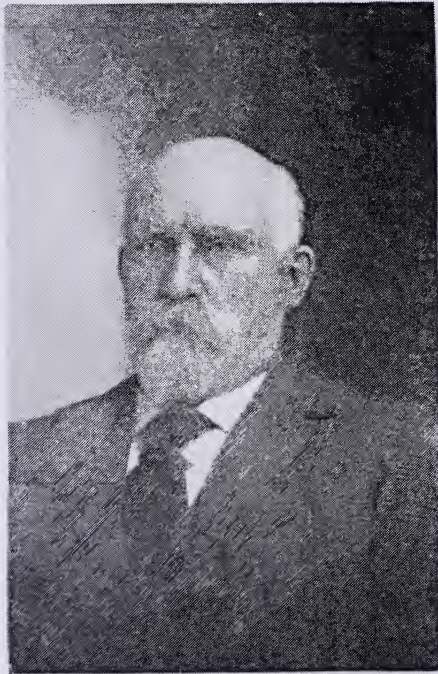
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LEVI KIME.

Unadilla, Nebraska.

*Pioneer, Farmer, Commissioner, Merchant.*



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IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,  
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the  
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from  
the 17th Century to the present time.

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Vol. 1, 2.

READING, PA.

JUNE, 1900.

HARRISBURG, PA. No. 19.

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## LEVI KIME (KEIM).

Of Unadilla, Nebraska.

PIONEER—FARMER—COMMISSIONER—MERCHANT.

**W**HILE the middle of the Sixteenth Century English and French navigators were aimlessly nosing into the estuaries along the Atlantic shores of North America, the Spanish adventurers had not only taken possession of the islands of the Antilles and the coast of Florida, but had ravaged the entire southern and western main of the Gulf of Mexico and established the dominion of their sovereign over the lands of the Aztecs and the Incas.

It sounds like romancing to say that Grijalva discovered California one half century before Raleigh made his luckless attempt at English colonization in Virginia.

There reached the City of Mexico in the year 1536, in a pitiable plight, Cabeza de Vaca and three companions, among them one Estevanico or Stephen (the Moor), who were the remnant of four hundred Spanish adventurers who had landed on the coast of Florida eight years before (or more than three-quarters of a century before the settlement at Jamestown), which period they had passed in wan-

dering over the vast region westward, crossing the Mississippi and the Missouri, being their first discoverers, and beyond into Colorado and New Mexico.

Notwithstanding their fruitless sufferings, the weird tales of opulent cities told by the Moor led to the fitting out of an expedition under Morcos de Niza, a Franciscan monk, with Estevanico to point the way.

After more hardships, the Moor losing his life in the zeal of his pursuit and ferocity of his intercourse with the natives, the monk and those who had survived the perils of the march made the best of their way back to the Spanish colonial capital in the distant south.

The greater the homeward distance grew between themselves and the sought for golden cities—in the air, the firmer became their belief in their real existence and correspondingly extravagant their tales of untold wealth.

Amid the general excitement inspired by credulous expectations of unlimited loot and the extension of religion as an indulgence to the fierce



barbarities always committed by the Spanish explorers, a new expedition was forthwith collected. For its commander the Castilian viceroy of Mexico nominated the proud cavalier, Francisco Vasques de Coronado, of Salamanca, then governor of New Gallia.

In the spring of 1540 in grand array 800 Spaniards and 300 natives led by Coronado marched forth from the valley of Mexico in search of the seven cities of Cibola, or the Buffalo and the land of Quivera.

Across the sandy plains of New Mexico and the arid wastes of the American desert they toiled day after day in their infatuous search, entering 1541, the fertile valley of the Platte over which in this dawn of the twentieth century spreads the geographical



limits and state sovereignty of the twenty-fourth commonwealth admitted to the American union.

The fatality which overtook its predecessors overcame the venture of Coronado.

Its leader returned a maniac, in his ravings still pursuing the *ignis fatuus* of cupidity and hope toward the air castles of Cibola, while most of his followers left their bones and their implements of war which have been

accidentally exhumed within very recent years, a silent testimony to their presence in that region in the course of their eager search for the intangible.

The cession in 1803 by France of Louisiana, which then included the now State of Nebraska, to the United States instituted a more rational spirit of exploration and ultimate settlement.

Under the new sovereignty of the American Republic the following year Lewis and Clark penetrated that mysterious region which had been the graveyard of the Spanish discoverers, bearing the Stars and Stripes in place of the "Lilies of France" or the earlier symbol of the Houses of Aragon and Castile.

In 1842 the experiences and successes of John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder, in this same region carried him into the field of national politics as the first candidate of the Republican party for President.

The close of the Mexican war and the acquisition of California set in motion a westward expansion, lured onward by the discovery of gold.

The wand of Empire as if by magic transformed the wild watersheds of the Platte and the Niobrara into seats of pioneer settlements and civilization.

On the 30th day of May, 1854, out of these conditions the territory of Nebraska, by act of Congress, reached the first step toward statehood.

In the westward rush which took its start from the cry of "Gold! Gold!!" resounding across the continent from the Sierras of California the sons of Pennsylvania were not the least in numbers.

In the exploitation and development of the constantly advancing frontiers of American institutions, civilization and industry Pacificward the name of Keim was prominent.

The Chester county branch of the





DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI BY DE SOTO, MAY, 1541.

By W. H. Powell, in the Rotunda of the U. S. Capitol.

Characters represented: 1 De Soto; 2 Moorish servant; 3 Confessor; 4 Young Spanish cavalier; 5 Cannon; 6 Planting the cross; 7 Priest bearing a censer; 8 An aged priest blessing the cross; 9 A soldier dressing his wounded leg; 10 Camp chest, arms, etc.; 11 A group of standard bearers; 12 Two Indian maidens looking on; 13 Indian chiefs bearing pipes of peace.

original Oley stock has been the source of two distinctively notable western migrations.

The first was led by Peter Keim, accompanied by his family, his eldest son Nicholas having been born in Oley, Berks county, Pa., Feb. 2, 1768, and his eldest son John was born January 9, 1792 (p. 54, K. and A. F.). The family settled at Elk Lick in now Somerset county, Pa., about the close of the eighteenth century, and its descendants extended as pioneers into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and later into Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and other States of the West.

The other fifty odd years later from the same family joined the vanguard of empire westward beyond the Missouri and struck out bravely into the heart of the savage Indian-haunted plains.

We have given the narrative of the thrilling experiences of James Kime (Keim). (See p. 513, K. and A. F.)

It is now interesting to tell the story of Levi Kime (Keim) an elder brother.

Born under the same roof, these

brothers bore in the vanguard of civilization the standard of the family name and characteristics. Amid the most exciting experiences and trying hardships and sacrifices both rose to stations of importance among their fellow citizens and neighbors.

Levi Kime (Keim), the second child of John and Catherine (Orner or Urner) Kime (Keim), was born Oct. 17, 1830, in Pikeland township, Chester county, Pa. (See p. 549, K. and A. F., for spelling of the name.) He is a descendant of Stephen Keim, b. March 28, 1717, son of Johannes the Founder, through Jacob Keim, son of said Stephen, b. 1779. (See p. 548, K. and A. F.)

Levi Kime passed through the usual summer work and winter schooling experienced by boys on a farm.

Being a lad of Keim spirit he availed himself of the simple facilities afforded by the country school and then attended the village academy, which laid the foundations of the noblest characters in American history.

To better fit himself for the higher



duties of life, at the age of 19 years he set out for the borough of West Chester, where he embarked in the study of law.

In 1852 having been admitted to practice he established himself in his profession in Phoenixville, about fifteen miles from the place of his birth.

The west was then the field for men who wished to "grow up with the country." After three or four years of law, Levi Kime fell in with "the procession," starting on his new venture without any fixed destination or determined purpose.

At Rock Island, in Illinois, having met two brothers, old friends from the neighboring county of Montgomery in Pennsylvania, after a consultation the three decided to continue westward.

Crossing the Mississippi into Iowa and proceeding to Iowa City they pursued the rest of their journey by stage. After a few days spent in Council Bluffs they crossed the Missouri and entered the then paper city of Omaha, now the capital of a populous American commonwealth.

He recalls the motley group of plainsmen, gold seekers, settlers and desperate characters generally fitting out for the long and dangerous journey across the plains.

The purchases and sales of lots were made from the surveyors' plots and the people were living in shanties, huts and tents. At that time Nebraska had been a territory but two years.

After tarrying a few months Levi Kime proceeded to Fort Calhoun, about 14 miles higher up the river, where he remained during the winter, which was one of extreme severity. Deer ran in the streets of Nebraska City to escape from the ravenous wolves.

In the spring of 1857 he was joined by his younger brother, James, from Chester county (p. 513, K. and A. F.).

They jointly purchased land. This year is prominent in Nebraskan history as witnessing the first attempt at agriculture and Levi and James Kime were among the first to turn the soil.

Owing to the panic of 1857, which seriously crippled the farming industry, James Kime, in the fall of 1858, with a party "outfitted" for the Pike's Peak gold diggings, then newly discovered.

They wintered at Denver and assisted in building the first cabin in that now great city of the Rockies and capital of the State of Colorado. In the spring of 1859, the year of the great drought, Levi Kime followed his brother into the mining country, remaining there until 1867, when he returned to Nebraska, preferring a more settled life. On July 17th of that year he married Mary M. Davis, in Nebraska City, and settled on a farm four miles south of Unadilla, in Otoe county.

This political subdivision, created May 2, 1855, is situated in southeastern Nebraska, and extends 18 miles along the Missouri river and 56 miles inland. It lies in the latitude of New York. The Indian tribes which roamed over the soil at the time of the white man's appearance and until its cession by them to the United States in 1854 were the Otoes, Omahas and Pawnees. Some of its area at an elevation of 1100 feet above the Missouri river is the highest land in that region. Hunters and Indian traders settled in the vicinity as early as 1844.

The county seat, Nebraska City on the Missouri river, 6 miles below Omaha, was the first settlement in Otoe county. In 1844 the United States Government as a military camp established Fort Kearney. In 1846 a block house was built for the greater comfort of the troops and permanent security of that part of the country.

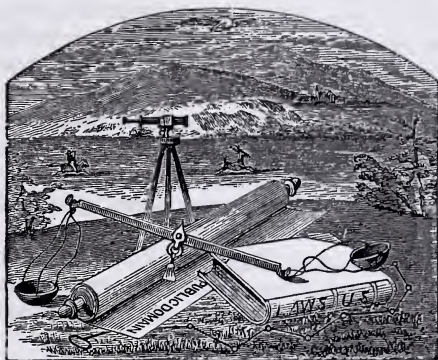
Unadilla, the home of Levi Kime, is on the Missouri Railroad, 29 miles



west of Nebraska City, on the Little Nemaha river. The town was founded in 1872 and business commenced in a box car. The erection of houses, a blacksmith shop and establishment of a stock yard followed. It also became an important center of grain shipments. The first service of the United Brethren was held in 1873. In 1882 that church erected a chapel.

During the first twenty years of his life in Otoe county, Mr. Kime resided on his farm.

He also gave attention to politics and was considered one of the strong men of the Democratic party. He was



nominated for delegate to the first State Constitutional Convention of Nebraska in 1869, and later was a candidate for the State Senate in opposition to General Van Wyck, afterwards elected to the Senate of the United States. From 1871 to 1886, with the exception of one term of three years, Mr. Kime was elected member of the Board of County Commissioners, having been chosen three times. In 1887, having retired from public office, he purchased the only lumber yard in Unadilla, the nearest village and trading point.

Under the firm name of Levi Kime & Son, a large lumber, grain and general merchandise trade is still carried on. The family removed to town and have resided there ever since.

The following children of Levi and Mary M. (Davis) Kime were born in Otoe county:

1. Addie Catherine Kime, b. March 20, 1868; d. Jan. 28, 1884.
2. Effie Eliza Kime, b. Oct. 6, 1869; d. Jan. 28, 1884.
3. James Russell Kime, b. April 7, 1872; m. Alice M. McIntyre Dec. 20, 1893. She b. July 18, 1875, in Marion, Iowa. Issue:
  1. James Vancil Kime, b. Oct. 22, 1895, in Waterloo, Neb.
  2. Walter Hosmer Kime, b. July 25, 1897, in Waterloo, Neb.
  3. Ruth Kime, b. April 13, 1899, in Unadilla, Neb.
4. Anne Elizabeth Kime, b. Feb. 14, 1874.
5. Laurie Martin Kime, b. Feb. 3, 1877; m. Edward L. Uptegrove, of Iowa, June 1, 1899.
6. Alma Caroline Kime, b. March 18, 1884.

We have seen in the useful life of Levi Kime another example of the constructive instincts of the Keim family.

Johannes Keim the Founder was among the petitioners for the formation of Oley township in 1720. Over a century and a quarter later we find his descendant, Levi Kime, nearly 2,000 miles west of the birth place of the family on American soil, prominent in the development of the territory of Nebraska, a member of its first State Constitutional Convention, a candidate for the highest legislative office in the new commonwealth and for a series of years county commissioner.

During this period of public service the subject of our sketch interested himself in the agricultural development of the State, in the spread of the religion of his forefathers, in raising an interesting family, and in otherwise making his life and citizenship useful in his home, among his neighbors and to his country.



## THE FOUNDING OF READING, PA.

NICHOLAS KEIM PATENTEE OF LOT No. 173 AND PURCHASER OF OTHERS.

THE first disposition of lots in the proposed town of Reading, Pa., under the agents of the Penn proprietaries took place June 15, 1749.

A lot was 60 feet front, subject to a ground rent of 7 shillings, payable to the proprietaries, to begin March, 1750. Lots on the great square (Penn) were to be built of brick or stone and within one year from March 1, 1750. Other terms of sale were announced.

There were originally 512 lots.

Among the original patentees were:

1751 (seven lots), Conrad Weiser, (justice), Lot 2, second from northeast corner of Market, now Penn Square, and North Callowhill now Fifth streets. Purchased with the trading post erected by Weiser by Nicholas Keim, 1769.

1752, 133 lots, Peter Weidner, of Cumru (yeoman); Isaac Weidner, of Alsace (yeoman); Peter Weidner, Alsace (yeoman); John Schneider (yeoman); Peter Schneider, Exeter (blacksmith); William Hottenstein (potter); Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg (minister); George Douglas, saddler.

1753, 84 lots, George Douglass; Isaac Weidner, Alsace (yeoman); Valentine

Stichter, Isaac Weidner, Henry Schneider.

1754, 17 lots, No. 173, Nicholas Keim (yeoman), Oley, second lot from southwest corner of East Penn and Clemen, now Ninth street. Nicholas Seitsinger (inn-keeper).

In the four years named 241 lots were patented, which under the terms of the sale would have made as many houses and probably five times as many inhabitants. Nicholas Keim, with his only son John, removed from Oley to Reading in 1755 and established himself in the general hardware business, being the founder of that line of trade, lumber, grain, etc. He was the purchaser of other lots from the patentees.

He was very successful and his descendants continued in the hardware business in Reading for nearly a century and are still engaged in it in Philadelphia.

The list of Taxables, 1759, included 269 names; assessed value of properties, 994 pounds; tax, £90 3s. Single men paid 20s.

The highest tax payers in pounds were Conrad Weiser, 26, and Adam Witman, 23; Nicholas Keim was fourteenth in the list at 10 pounds.

Valentine Messersmath paid 1 pound.

## DE BENNEVILLE AND BERTOLET.

IT appears as if the time might have arrived after a lapse of over two centuries and fully a half century of literature on the subject as regards their emigration to America, when the story of the Huguenots who assisted in the colonization of the new world might be more fully exploited from sources in the United States.

There are some excellent works on the subject, but their able compilers are so much preoccupied in flailing the old straw of French, Swiss, Holland and English records that the field as a whole at home is neglected.

It is the experience over again of the "old families" of the United States twenty-five or thirty years ago. Each "latest" volume repeated the same



monotonous phrasings about the same array of names which like the story of Adam and the human family was concluded to represent all that there was of respectability among the colonial ancestors and progenitors of the American people. This old time conceit has been thoroughly exploded.

It has been demonstrated that there was quite as blue blood among the humbler colonists, despoiled of homes and property and scourged by church inhumanities as was acquired by the prestige of incorporate or official rank.

In Oley, now in Berks county, Pa., there was a little group of families whose progenitors of noble blood fled into Switzerland and Germany during the persecution of the French Protestants in the sixteenth century, and who themselves or their descendants made their way to America to escape the turmoil of wars and persecutions.

Charles W. Baird, in his excellent "History of Huguenot Emigration to America," makes the following reference to two names of Huguenot origin which were identified with the pioneer days of the region referred to.

"George deBonneville (Benneville), a nobleman of Normandy, born in the city of Rouen, sought refuge with his family in England, where his son, George, 'a protege' of Queen Anne, and in later years a leading propagator of the Restorationist doctrine in Pennsylvania, was born.

A foot note, after quoting from his autobiography (See K. and A. F.), continues:

He was remanded to prison [after the King's reprieve, as he was about to be executed for his preaching.—Ed], but eventually, at the instance of the English Government, he was released. He went to Germany, and having learned the language with great difficulty, he preached in German as well as in French, but passed much of his time among the French refugees in Berlin,

Magdeburg, Brunswick, the Palatinate and in Holland and the valleys of Piedmont.

Having thus spent 18 years, he became convinced that he was called of God to go to America and preach the gospel there. He came to this country in the year 1741, about the same time with Count Zinzendorf.

He was induced to establish himself in Oley, Berks (then Philadelphia county, Pa.), where he spent the greater portion of his remaining life engaged in teaching, preaching and visiting the neighboring Indians as well, as in the practice of medicine. [He removed to Milestown, near Philadelphia, in 1755, and practiced medicine and preached until his death.—Ed.]

In 1745 he married Esther, daughter of Jean Bertolet, by whom he had two sons, the elder of whom, Daniel, served as surgeon during the Revolution. [The younger, George, succeeded to his medical profession.—Ed.], and five daughters.

DeBonneville (Benneville) died in the year 1793.

He was not formally connected with any ecclesiastical body. In religious belief he was a "Witterbringer," or restorationist. He is said to have been a man of piety and zeal and his influence and teaching must have been advantageous especially at that period of the settlement of the country. He was subject to frequent and very remarkable trances (Bertolet MS. in the possession of Dr. R. M. Bertolet, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Mr. Baird adds: Jean Bertolet, of whom mention has been made above, was a native of Chateau d'Oex, in the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, whither his Huguenot ancestors had fled from persecution in France. From that place he removed to Gutenberg in Germany, and in the year 1726 he came to America with his brother, his wife, Susanna, and their five children: Abraham, b. Dec. 11, 1712; Maria, b. July 12, 1715; John, b.



September 28, 1717; Esther, b. 1720; Susan, b. Nov. 17, 1724. Another son, Frederick, was b. in America (Bertolet MS.)

Mr. Baird says, further: "The Garrigues family, of Pennsylvania, are descended, it is believed, from a brother of David Garric, who fled like him from Montpelier at the time of the Revoca-

tion and came to this country, where he joined the Society of Friends."

A foot note says: "Another brother, it is said, fled to Germany, where the name still exists slightly modified as Garrigue. This family is represented in Philadelphia."

There is also a family of this name long resident in Reading, Pa.

## KEIM ACCOUNT.

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 18, p. 547.]

### DISTINGUISHED IN WAR, RELIGION AND TRADE.

THE story of the European representatives of the surname Keim is continued from the interesting chronicles of our name-cousin of Walldürn Baden.

It becomes more and more evident as we proceed that the possessors of the name in the Fatherland came from the same parent stock as the founder of the name and family in America two centuries ago, if we may judge from locality of birth and residence.

They also portray in their often brilliant and always useful careers the same characteristics of individual worth in all the activities of life as their kinsmen and women in the new world. Herr Keim resumes his biographical narrative.

WILLIAM KEIM I., of Pirmasens, Rheinbayern. (Rhenish Bavaria.)

Born on the 3rd of May, 1773, at Pirmasens, William Keim I., entered the military of Hesse Darmstadt at an early age. In the year 1803 as Premier Lieutenant of the Second Grenadier Battalion, he was transferred to the brigade "Gross und Erbprinz"

(Grand and Crown Prince), which then held and occupied the old-time electorate of Cologne, Grand Duchy Westphalen, that in 1802 was given over to Hesse Darmstadt as indemnity for the loss to the French of the left Rhenish possessions.

In November, 1805, followed the occupancy of Hesse by the French, and in the year 1806 the joining of the same in the Rhenish Confederation was a sad remembrance. The Hessian contingent was now obliged by the mandates of the Rhenish Confederation to participate in the war against Prussia. After a campaign of fifteen months the brigade "Gross und Erbprinz" (Grand and Crown Prince), in December, 1807, returned to Hesse to be sent six months later to take part in the Spanish war of 1803-1812.

To this end the Hessian Contingent was transformed by the French Government into the regiment "Gross und Erbprinz." At the departure of the same (August, 1808), William Keim was Premier Lieutenant of the "Third Fusileer Co." of the "Second Battalion," and in the year 1810, as Cap-



tain of the "Fourth Fusileer Co.," of the "First Battalion." After the regiment "Gross und Erbprinz" had, at Tajo, during the years 1808-1811, come out victoriously from different engagements, it was sent to Badajoz in December, 1811, to form a part of the garrison at this fortress. Here, too, the Hessians showed great courage and bravery.

An imputation to the contrary which the French raised, actuated by jealousy, for the sake of imputing the loss of Badajoz (April 7, 1812), to a German regiment is fully disproved by A. Keim in his "History of the Hessian Infanterie Regiment (Prince Karl), No. 118." Of the 32 officers and 910 privates which formed the regiment "Gross und Erbprinz" on the day of the blockading of the fortress (March 16), until its surrender (April 7), it lost no less than 17 officers and those doing official duty, and 460 men, not including the wounded; among which number were 8 officers.

The Hessian officers and men taken captive at Badajoz by the British were transferred to England, from whence they only returned to Germany in the spring of 1814. Among the officers who, in recognition of their services during the Spanish campaign were decorated with the "Hessian Badge of Honor" was also Captain William Keim.

At the reorganization of the regiment "Gross und Erbprinz" (May, 1814), Captain Keim was assigned to the Fourth Co. of the First Battalion.

In the year 1815 he participated in the campaign against France, where he particularly distinguished himself in an engagement by Strasburg (June 28th), and where at the same time he was wounded. On the 1st of March, 1817, as Major he resigned his commission. He died on the 16th of June, 1837.

["Familien Nachrichten" and History of the 4th Hessian Infanterie

Regt. (Prince Karl), No. 118, by A. Keim.]

KARL KEIM I., of Pirmasens, Rhenish Bavaria. (1784-1850.)

Born on the 1st of April, 1784, at Pirmasens, Karl Keim, in time, entered the military of Hesse Darmstadt. Being appointed Second Lieutenant in October, 1806, he soon participated in the war against Prussia.

He was in the 4th Co. of the 2d Battalion of the brigade "Gross und Erbprinz" (Grand and Crown Prince), which formed a principal part of the blockade corps of the fortress Grandenz, and which, through repeated captures of the city of Grandenz (Jan. 22 and Feb. 11, 1807), as also in the battles of Mackevan (Jan. 22), Neudorf (March 16), and the Ossa engagements (April 24), won great distinction.

The news that a truce was consummated at Tilsit on the 21st of June, had the effect of also ending the hostilities at Grandenz. This armistice, however, had excluded one of the belligerents, namely, the King of Sweden. His determination to continue the war, singly, against Napoleon, brought the Hessian troops into a new field of operations, in fact, a campaign in Swedish Pomerania, where they took a principal part in the siege of Stralsund.

Soon after the fall of this fortress the Hessian troops returned to their country, arriving there toward the end of December, 1807, after an absence of 15 months.

The Hessian Contingent was, in July of the year 1808, by demand of the French Government transformed into the regiment "Gross und Erbprinz" (Grand and Crown Prince), and in August sent to Spain to take part in the war of 1808-1812. Second Lieutenant Keim remained at home with the reserve force and only left



later with the troops sent for reinforcement, after he had, in the meantime, on July 8, 1810, in Toledo, been promoted to Premier Lieutenant of his regiment, the 1st Fusileer Co. of the 1st Battalion.

The most notable of the engagements in which he participated was that of April 13, 1811, at Menasalbes, in which the five Fusileer Cos., under the command of Major Weber, stormed Menasalbes at the front and defeated a superior number of brigands, taking from them 4 artillery guns, several ammunition wagons, a large amount of baggage, and also the chest containing the military funds.

On October 28, 1811, the regiment received orders to march to Andalusia, coming from there to Badajoz in December to form part of the garrison at this fortress. Three hundred sick, among them Premier Lieutenant Keim, remained in the hospitals at Toledo, and over one hundred at Talavera. At the downfall of Badajoz (April 7, 1812), the regiment "Gross und Erbprinz" (Grand and Crown Prince), which had at the blockading of this fortress (March 16), numbered 910 men, was reduced to 450. The officers and men here captured by the British were only allowed to return to Germany in the spring of 1814.

Those who escaped the catastrophe of April 7, 1812 (either through sickness or discharge), both officers and men were gathered together by Premier Lieutenant Keim and with great difficulty taken through Madrid, Burgos and by way of France, arriving safely in Germany in October, 1812.

On his arrival Keim received the distinction of being (during the parade), personally decorated with the "Hessian Badge of Honor" by the Grand Duke.

In February, 1813, Keim was made Captain of "The Body Guard." He died September 10, 1850, as Colonel.

[Familien Nachrichten, and Vgl.

A. Keim's "History of the 4th Hessian Infanterie Regiment (Prince Karl), No. 118.]

FRIEDRICH KEIM II., OF REGENSBURG (RATISBON), BAVARIA. (1784-1863.)

Frderich Keim was born on the 4th of November, 1784, at Regensburg (Ratisbon). After leaving school he studied commercial business, was many years book-keeper at Munchen; he showed a singular predilection for and was a great student of languages, through which he received employment as correspondent for large commercial houses; later he became teacher and gave instruction in the French and Italian languages, and also obtained a position as instructor at the Royal Technological Institute at Ratisbon. Among his publications we find:

1. A small "Key to the correct Pronunciation of the French language."

2. A "Fund or Dictionary of French Homonymy."

3. A "Guide for the Rules of French Grammar."

4. A "Criticism on Sanguin's French Grammar."

Keim died on the 4th of December, 1863, at the age of 79 years. He was married twice, and had five children with his first wife and four with the second, of which four were still living in 1880, and among whom the second eldest was Gymnasial Professor, Frederick Keim, of Aschaffenburg, on the Main.

MICHAEL KEIM, of Walladurn, Baden.

Michael Keim, born on the 31st of May, 1777, in Walldurn, Baden, was the son of Michael Keim. He was in 1801 student of theology at Landshut; minister at Altheim in 1827 and later at Hundsheim, where he died.

(To be Continued.)



## TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES—1865-1866.

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

## A DENTAL RELIC OF AN ANCIENT CREED.

(Continued from No. 18, p. 558, K. &amp; A. F.)

ON the Sabbath which fell on the 10th day of September in the year of Grace 1865, I strode forth accompanied by my Singalese "man Friday" on an errand of curiosity concerning a strange religion in a pagan land.

The occasion was a visit to the Hindu Temple of Dalada Maligawa (The Sacred Tooth), the principal object of interest at Kandy, the ancient capital of the former rulers of the mountain tribes of Ceylon.

This religiously guarded dental fragment of the anatomy of the man-god and object of worship of the peoples of Asia, counted in millions by the hundreds is one of the two eye teeth and two incisors, tradition says, of Buddha, rescued from his funeral pyre 543 B. C. at Kusinaga, 100 miles north of Benares, India. One was translated, so the story was told to me, to the Heaven of Indra (India). The second was secured by the King of Kalinga, and the other two by the Kings Gandhara and Naga.

The second is the one so beautifully templated and cared for by the Bonzes of the Dalada Maligawa, of Kandy.

A tooth, even without the aid of the skill and delicate mechanics of modern dentistry, which had been cut and ached in even holy Buddha's jaw-bone might with care be conceded to have survived the lapse of about 24 centuries with better physical reasons than some of the so-called sacred relics of perishable materials, including the Holy Trousers of Joseph, said to be carefully packed away against moth and rust in the church of Mariazelle in Styria.

The Holy Tooth of Kandy is a money-getter of no ordinary reputa-

tion for temple repairs. A sight was worth the several rupees parted with.

The important information percolated through the medium of my guide was conveyed to me by a yellow silk-robed, shaven-pated Bonze (Temple Priest), that the fee carried with it a special indulgence, whereupon passing over a handful of pice as for such occasions which had been ballasting my pantaloons much to the elongation of my suspenders, I was additionally favored with a rude certificate of right and title to the benefits which might, could, would or should accrue from so generous an act.

The temple is situated on the margin of a beautiful lake and in the midst of charming groves, perfumed by the fragrance of spices and embowered amid foliage unrivaled possibly by Eden itself in its day, taking the physical characteristics of the two regions in mind.

The temple jewels, numerous and valuable, were kept in a separate building, decorated on the outside with selections from the sacred books.

Whatever may be said about the scenes of the initial movements of the world's great religions, Ceylon seems to have been from the infancy of recorded time a sort of focus of mundane religious exploitation and sacerdotalism, judging from the heavenward shrine on the summit of the Sri Pada (The Holy Foot), and the multitudinous shrines at lesser altitudes, holy places and temples, whether of pretentious architecture or fashioned out of the prodigious leaves of the Talipot palm, and the priests who loitre about them.

At the Gal-Vihara or Rock Temple,



at Pollonarra, for instance, may be seen three figures of Buddha in wood, one in sitting posture, rising 15 feet above the pedestal; one erect, 23 feet in height, and another recumbent, 46 feet in length.

This is the principal religion of Asia, particularly in India, China, Japan and Ceylon. It originated with Guatama Siddhartha, the Sakya Muni usually termed Buddha, or "the Enlightened." He was of the warrior caste, a prince of Kapilivastu, son of King Maghada, in Central India, the chief city having been near modern Bahar, and was born 623, and died 543 B. C. The movement was the reform of the religion of the Brahmin's, which was very successful and predominated in India until the 10th century, A. D.

It inculcates strict morality in everything and declares charity and love to be the sources of all virtues. It includes transmigration of souls and the absorption of good souls into God himself, from whom they have emanated.

The religion of Fo, or Buddhism, introduced in China A. D. 68-81, besides the systems of Confucious and Laot-se (Taoism), from the Chinese philosopher of that name, 500 years B. C., are the three great religions of the "Celestial" Empire.

In the Sanscrit Budh, "to know," means "wisdom." Also the Saga is a term applied to individuals in India and Ceylon. It teaches that through countless ages of the past there have appeared sages who by innumerable transmigrations have attained unlimited intelligence. The Singhalese are of the purest type. They believe in glorified men becoming Buddhas and being deified. Some claim Buddhists to be atheists.

[The relative strength of members of the world's great religions is:

Christianity, Europe and the Americas, ..... 477,000,000

Confuscanism, confined to China, .....	256,000,000
Hindooism, a form of Buddhism, confined chiefly to India, .....	190,000,000
Mohammedanism, general throughout Asia, but chiefly in Arabia, Turkey and Asia Minor, .....	177,000,000
Buddhism, chiefly in India ..and Ceylon, but common throughout Asia, .....	147,000,000
Taoism, China, .....	43,000,000
Shintoism, Japan and China, .....	14,000,000
Judaism, not common to any country, .....	7,000,000
Polytheism, Africa and savage races generally, .....	118,000,000
	<hr/>
	1,429,000,000

In round numbers, Mother Earth's human family foots up 1,500,000,000, of which Christianity represents about one-third.—Ed.]

In such a presence, idolatrous as were all the surroundings, the feeling was at least awe-inspiring in contemplation of the hold the teachings in their original purity must have had upon the Asiatic branch of the human family and even more impressively on the visible worship which survives so many centuries after in the most abject forms of idolatry.

On my return took in the Moormans mosque, native temple and Christian chapels; sauntered through the bazar, thronged with Coolies from the coffee plantations nearby, purchasing curry stuffs, cotton cloth for breech clouts, getting beffuddled or dangerous on cocoanut toddy or arrack, and not infrequently running amuck to the imminent peril of life and limb to anyone happening in the way.

After supper, 1 p. m., and an attempt to nap in defiance of the sultriness, rode to the Botanical Gardens at Peridinia.

They contain 120 acres, and every



variety of plant life indigenous to Ceylon.

I was deeply interested in a Peepal or Sacred Bo tree, which is held in great reverence by Hindus of all sects. Also a beautiful specimen of the Areca Palm, from which are obtained the nuts so much used by the natives for chewing. Also a specimen of the trailing plant (Beetel), whose ivy-like leaf the natives smear with lime of burned shells and in which they wrap pieces of the areca nut preparatory to chewing. The tree produces as many as 800 nuts in a single year.

I had never tried the masticant, if I may use the term, and can't say that I ever enjoyed it. The sensation was pungent and the saliva was changed to a reddish hue.

Took the Royal Mail coach at 6 p. m. for Colombo. Enjoyed a survey of the natives, spectre-like, as they gathered around in the darkness and foliage at the relay stations.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1865, MONDAY. Rattled into Colombo at 5.30 a. m., just as the first rays of the golden sun were dawning upon the horizon out of blue waters of the Indian Ocean.

The journey had been wearisome notwithstanding the fantastic shadows of the majestic tropical vegetation to interest and the occasional shrieks of the savage animals of the jungle to keep one awake and ready for emergencies.

During the day took in the capital of this Crown dependency more thoroughly.

Colombo, so named by the Portuguese, 1517, has a fine harbor. Enjoyed a row in a native dug-out with out rigger, propelled by Tamil boatmen singing their songs to the waves.

Galle Face, between the lake and the ocean, is an esplanade where the officials and Europeans and natives of prominence take their fashionable airing from 5 to 7 o'clock in the evening, there being no twilight. Sunset, 5 h. 19 m. 28 s.

The Pettah or native town presents the same motley scene of dirt, discomfort and degradation. The people are better looking than in India, being usually tall and slender. The women are black-eyed, with fine, long, glossy-black hair, with tortoise shell combs. They are incessantly chatting. They marry at 12 and are grandmothers at 30 years of age.

The native huts are built of bamboo and cocoa nut leaves. The palm leaf mats to sleep upon are spread on platforms surfaced with a mixture of cow manure and clay, a protection against vermin.

Their food consists of compounds of pepper, tumeric, green ginger, chillies, etc., with cocoa nuts, prawns, cucumbers, curries and rice, bananas, plantains and fruits without end. Chewing betel and expectorating red saliva is common to all, women and children.

The old Portuguese fort on one side is protected by a lake inhabited by man-eating crocodiles. I observed, at short intervals, ferociously venerable specimens of this amphibian, presumably 18 feet long, poking their elongated and hideous jaws above the placid surface of the slimy waters. It is unnecessary to say that when the Dutch waited on their Portuguese rivals with blunderbusses charged for a fight they made it convenient to proceed to business from the other side. These crocodiles are swift runners on land and are the particular terror of men, women and children in the vicinity of the lake.

The wonderful productiveness of Ceylon is due largely to the excessive rainfall, which has been known to reach from 70 to 200 inches in 100 to 200 days. The fungus growth on clothes and especially shoes as a consequence is one of the discomforts of the place, which I learn by experience.

The plantains grow 20 feet, throw out leaves 8 feet long and bear 300 fruit, weighing 70 pounds, in a single year. It repeats this velocity of growth from



the root the next year. Its stems also furnish fibrous material which is converted into manila hemp.

The beri beri, a species of leprosy, is quite common, caused, it is said, by bad water.

The natives have a way of their own for purifying water which is ahead of our disease collecting if not distributing patent filters.

The Shinghalese simply rub the inside of their earthen-water vessels with a nut or seeds known to them, which attract all impurities which in five minutes sink leaving the water clear.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1865, TUESDAY. After a hurried breakfast, started at 6 a. m. for Galle. The tropical sun was broiling hot, and the atmosphere was stifling, but with the dense cocoanut forests on the larboard, the waves of the Indian Ocean rolling up the beautiful shell-strewn beach on the starboard and the over-hanging foliage aloft I passed the day much absorbed in thought and observation.

The return journey of 70 miles was more absorbing than in the gloomy shades of the night outward.

Bounced up to the hotel veranda at 3.30 in the afternoon. Took an East Indian bath standing in a tub brought into my room. The tub resembling one end of a hogshead sawed off about six inches from the rim, and had in it about three inches of water.

The method of using such a bathing contrivance was to assume a standing posture in the center of the tub in the costume of the earlier lives of the primitive pair, a well cocoanut-oil-polished servant arrayed in a piece of cotton stuff about the size of a pocket handkerchief and a piece of twine for its fashionable application and support, stood by with an earthen ewer of generous capacity which he dexterously flourished with the combined effect of a shower and a dash. This was followed by a vigorous application of a native fabric, which gave the effect when

finished of the body having been well sandpapered.

Having turned into my bamboo woven bed with the luxury of a servant manipulating a huge palm fan, I slept away the fatigues of the journey and awoke with a keen sense of hunger for even a curry.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1865, THURSDAY. In this climate woman, especially of the common castes, is a chattel. They are very faithful servants, and quite a number of them are employed in various occupations. They have fine features and dress in their way with much taste and no small amount of skill.

The U. S. S. Wyoming, 6 guns, entered the harbor about noon. Met several of the officers at Galle Face during an evening drive. Passed an enjoyable occasion.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1865, FRIDAY. Met the captain of the merchant ship "Nevada." Talked American commerce and how the Confederate privateers wiped out an American trade in India and China, which was before the war very important and increasing.

Visited by invitation the U. S. S. "Wyoming." Hospitably received on board. Taken through the ship. Dined and wrote all about it to the "Herald." A U. S. warship in these waters, sorry to say, is a novelty. Taken ashore in the captain's (Bankhead) gig at 5 p. m. The officers ashore. Had a reunion on a foreign shore at the hotel, they dining with me.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1865, SATURDAY. The U. S. S. "Wyoming" sailed for Batavia, Island of Java, at noon.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1865, SUNDAY. Took a drive to the cinnamon gardens. Was shown about by the proprietor. Saw some fine specimens of cinnamon plants. They manufacture oil of camphor and obtain cloves and cinnamon out of it. Also fine specimens of screw pine, aloe, croton oil plant, shoe plant, almond tree, cardamon, whip tree, licorice, cup plant, margoz for rheumatism,



coral and sensitive plant, milk laurel for cuts and an endless variety of the most beautiful and economically valuable of the "precious" varieties, as we might say, of plant life.

SEPTEMBER 18-20, 1865, MONDAY-WEDNESDAY. Writing, reading and riding, and passing my time at the bungalow of Mr. Thompson, agent of the American Ice Company. The only event worth chronicling was indulging in a

native "shampoo" of lime juice artistically applied by a very pretty Singhaese expert of the feminine gender.

The Australian steamer is due from Suez to-morrow and likely to sail the same day. I intend to pass the spring months of October and November and possibly the summer, Christmas and New Year holidays in the southern hemisphere, returning here.

(To be continued.)

## A SEEDY SUBJECT.

THE "HUB" CLAIMS HER OTIS, ADAMS, APPLE SEED JOHNNY, ET AL.

**H**OT long since a volume of pretentious size and binding, arrested my attention. It bore upon its decorated cloth this trademark:

"The Cyclopedia of American Horticulture. Mr. L. H. Bailey, 1900.

Page 78 had this to say:

"APPLE SEED JOHNNY, an interesting and eccentric character, who sowed apple seeds in the wilds of Ohio and Indiana between 1801 and 1847. His real name was Jonathan Chapman. He was born in Boston, 1775, and died in 1847 in Allen county, Indiana. For 46 years he walked barefoot through the wilderness and was never harmed by snakes, wild animals or Indians. He was often clad in a coffee sack, in which he made holes for the arms and legs. He would never kill any creature and considered pruning and grafting wicked.

Swedenbourg and the New Testament he read aloud in many frontier log cabins. In the War of 1812 he saved many lives by warning the settlers of Hull's surrender and the approach of the Indians. He lived to see trees bearing fruit over 100,000 square miles."

This ancient biographical effort doubtless emanated from Harper's Magazine, Vol. 43, June, 1871, pp. 830-6, an illustrated article by W. H. Haley, which says the first reliable trace of Johnny Appleseed, by which

name Jonathan Chapman was known, was in the Territory of Ohio in 1801, with a horseload of appleseeds, which he planted on Licking Creek, now the county of that name.

In 1806 he was a pioneer settler in Jefferson county, Ohio.

His birth is believed occurred in Boston, 1775. He gathered his seeds from the cider presses of Western Pennsylvania. When exhausted he would return to Pennsylvania for more, which he carried in a leathern sack. The article is made up almost wholly of speculation and phrasing.

From the context of the story it is doubtful whether the character mentioned ever reached the opulence of a horse and wagon.

It is not improbable that Haley, being at his tethers end, followed the accepted faith of our early scribes that all unidentified localized freaks naturally came from Boston. Mr. Haley, the biographer of Johnny Appleseed, simply "believed" that his hero had "been" born in the land of "beans."

But we have definite information of a character answering as far as his "fad" was in evidence, the essential facts mentioned by Johnny Appleseed's biographers, Bailey and Haley. Hail Haley and Bail Baley for a revision of their history. [For facts see p. 535, K. and A. F.]



## THE HOTTENSTEIN—KEIM—WETHERILL FARM.

**C**OL. J. Macomb Wetherill, under date of Pottsville, July 19, 1893, has this to say of the farm of William Hottenstein, father of Sarah (Hottenstein) High, mother of Mary (High) Keim.

The farm (about 1½ m. from Reading, Pa., on the Lancaster Turnpike, North side) of which you speak, now owned by me, was as you state, anciently owned by the Hottenstein family, and I have seen the grave stones of some of that name thereon. The vandalism of their removal and obliteration of locality of burial, must not be charged either to myself or tenant, for they were in that condition when I first took charge of the place with the present tenant, now over twenty-one years.

I regret that I cannot give you an exact brief of title, as I have constantly put off making it, although always intending to do so. Your statement of names of ownership is substantially correct. I think the land passed from Beidler to Seitzinger by sale to John

M. Keim, who conveyed to Jacob W. Seitzinger and from whom by various proceedings the property comes to me.

The best starting point I can give you to trace the title back, would be the deed from John M. Keim and Harriet DeB., his wife, to Jacob W. Seitzinger, Recorded in Berks Co., in Deed Book A, Vol 47, page 79.

This deed conveys also other real esate, but that described as of one hundred and sixty acres is the Hottenstein property.

I recollect the present dwelling house about forty-six or seven years ago, when I first visited the property. It was then exactly as it is now. All of the out buildings, however, have been rebuilt since that time. I cannot tell, I apprehend now, no one else can say when the dwelling house was built.

Regretting that I cannot give you all the information you desire, and with much pleasure in the receipt of your letter, I am very truly yours, J. M. Wetherell. DeB. Randolph Keim, Esq., Washington, D. C.

## INTRODUCING MR. BARTHOLOMEW MAYER.

**T**HE Calvert Papers, No. 2, Selections from Correspondence, Baltimore, 1894, p. 147, Secretary Calvert to Benjamin Tasker (Fund-Publication, No. 34). Hon. Caecilius Calvert, Esqr., his Lordship's Secretary of Maryland, to Benjamin Tasker, Esqr., first of the Council of State and Agent and Receiver General in the Province of Maryland, London, July the 9th, 1752, p. 157, says: "I have given a Recommendatory letter for Mr. Bartholomew Myer [Mayer], a German who intends a visit to the Province of Maryland, whose occasion is

and may be the introduction of a number of Palatines into the Province, as his credit is great with them. Therefore, as the increase of population is welcome to my Lord Proprietary's dominion, I hope you will show him such civility as my letter to you imports to him and desire the same from all others as Friends to the Proprietary and the Province."

The rest of this lengthy communication indicated that the Proprietor of Maryland was anxious to secure German colonization.





A STUDY IN DELSARTE.

The fashionable cult for young misses in Washington, a few years ago, approaching the coming-out age, was the cultivation of grace by means of the Delsarte system. At twelve years, having discovered the method of musical notation, which attracted the attention of the celebrated Bambini, Françoise Alexander Nicholas Cheri Delsarte was placed by his patron in training in the Conservatory of Paris. His voice having failed him on the lyric stage, Delsarte attained high repute as an instructor of dramatists and declamatory singers. He taught the philosophy of expression and illustrated it by facial and pantomimic series, on the principle "that every outward manifestation is the expression of an inner state consisting of relaxing, energizing and aesthetic movements, producing health, harmonious development and natural expression." In the United States "this system has been popularized and developed into a broad culture, artistic and utilitarian. It has been made practical by the application of its fundamental principles of grace and health."



## DR. GEORGE DeBENNEVILLE.

## FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSALIST FAITH IN AMERICA

(Continued from p. 569, No. 18, K. and A. F.)

On February 24, 1745, de Benneville married Esther Bertolet, a daughter of Jean Bertolet, his patron, born August 12, 1720.

Excluded from preaching at the Moravian mission, in 1745, de Benneville secured a tract of 132 acres in Oley township, then in Philadelphia County. On this tract he erected a stone mansion, originally thirty-six feet on the public highway, thirty feet deep, with three rooms on the first floor and four on the second. The window arches were of English brick and the windows had twenty panes, each 7x9 inches. On the second floor he arranged one large room or hall as a place of worship and for a school room. It would seat fifty persons, and taking in the entrance hall could accommodate one hundred persons within hearing of his voice. The hall was entered from the outside by a stairway and double door with hinges twenty inches long over the main entrance below. Beneath this room, in the cellar of the mansion, was a fine crystal spring, used for baptismal purposes. In the hall above de Benneville held regular services, expounding his doctrine until he removed to Green Lane, Germantown, Pa., in 1755, on account of the depredations of the savage Indians in Berks. (See No. 6, p. 181, K. and A. F., the home of Dr. George de Benneville in Oley, Pa.)

In the Christian Leader, Boston, Mass., October 4, 1883, Rev. J. Shrigley, historian of the Universalist Church in Pennsylvania, says: "The meeting-house erected by Thomas Potter, at Good Luck, N. J., and occupied in 1770 by Rev. John Murray the first Sunday after his arrival in America, was the first building wholly set apart for the Universalist worship in Ameri-

ca, but the hall of worship and teaching in the mansion of Dr. George de Benneville in Oley, Pa., used in 1745, was the first place of Universalist worship in America.

Dr. de Benneville, although not an ordained preacher, taught the faith not only in France, Germany and Holland, but in Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, and semi-annually in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, all denominations opening their houses to him. He always refused remuneration for his preaching, saying that he had all he needed in this world's goods. Nor would he encourage any trace of sectionalism to characterize his teachings.

Although the idea of universal restoration was entertained in 1703 by John Kelpius, chaplain to the Prince of Denmark, who landed in America in 1694, a Mystic of Germantown, Pa., also by Rev. Conrad Biessel, who expounded it as part of his doctrine to the brethren only at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, about 1735, till his death, in 1768. Dr. George de Benneville taught the doctrine publicly and widely more than twenty-five years before Rev. John Murray began his teachings.

Dr. Richard Eddy, in "Universalism in America," vol. i, ch. 1, p. 13, an authorized work, says: "Universalism came to America through at least five channels independent of the teachings of Rev. John Murray, who is commonly called the 'Father of Universalism in the New World.'" Four of these were of an incidental nature rather than aggressive. On page 24 the same authority says: "But by far the most eminent among the Mystics as an avowed believer in and preacher of Universalism was Dr. George de Benneville, who came to America and set-



tled in Pennsylvania in 1741." \* \*

\* Rev. James Shrigley, pastor in Reading for many years and then resident in Philadelphia, in a historical address, delivered to the pilgrims of 1890 to the shrine of their faith in Oley, said: "I place his (George de Benneville) name at the head of all our church fathers in this country. True, he was not an organizer because there was nothing to organize but himself, and he was very well organized. Murray learned his doctrine from a book entitled 'Reily's Union.' Winchester received his from 'Seigvolks Everlasting Gospel' and Conrad Biessel, though half a score years earlier than de Benneville, accepted the faith of his forefathers in the land of his birth. But George de Benneville was a discoverer and therefore greater than either Murray, Winchester or Biessel, who received their faith from others. De Benneville was the peer of them all. No man taught him—no man even intimated to him that God would have mercy on all men—he received his message directly from heaven. It was not his mission to formulate creeds and confessions of faith. He wasted no time on non-essentials. His great object was to induce men and women to become truly religious." \* \* \*

During one of his preaching tours in Western Pennsylvania while among the Indians he found many of their number ill. He brought the great chiefs together, and taking them into the forest, pointed out to them many medical herbs, the uses of which he taught them. They deeply revered him, and in their visits to Philadelphia always sought out the great "medicine man."

In 1768 his health showing signs of decline, he removed to Milestown, Philadelphia county, Pa.

He often, during his last years, visited Oley and preached to his former fellow-worshippers. His most faithful

friend and pastoral associate, Rev. Elhanan Winchester, was with him much toward the end. He was from Massachusetts, originally a Baptist, a convert in 1780 to Universalism, and a man of eloquence.

During the War of the Revolution, at the time of the operations of the British in the vicinity and occupation of Philadelphia, Dr. de Benneville sent his family to Reading, where his son-in-law, John Keim, resided. In 1790, but three years before his death, de Benneville wrote to his daughter: "In my old age, since I am 88 years old, my mind is still set to preach the gospel."

He also continued in active practice of medicine until within a few years of his death. He was widely known as the "French Doctor." He had a very extensive practice, and was consulted in Philadelphia and for miles around. He surrendered his practice to his youngest son and name-sake.

Connected with his practice he had an "apothecary shop," in which he raised his son and successor in a knowledge of the drugs and herbs known to the pharmacy of those days.

A few years before his decease Dr. de Benneville laid out a graveyard of one acre in Milestown, now in Philadelphia, on North Broad street, providing that it should never be sold, but be used by his family and others for burial. The grave of the founder within is covered by a marble slab 3x5 feet, with the inscription "In memory of George de Benneville, who departed this life March 19, 1793, in the 90th year of his life."

His wife, Esther Bertolet, who died March 7th, 1795, aged 75 years, is buried by his side.

George de Benneville, emigrant and founder of the Universalist faith in America, had seven children: (See pp. 115, 150, 180, 223, 250.

(iv. Daniel de Benneville, b. in



Oley, Nov. 12, 1753, was surgeon in the Virginia Regiment, Continental Line; granted 4,000 acres of land on the Ohio.)

(vi. Charlotte de Benneville, b. at Branchtown, Oct. 13, 1758; d. Pottstown, April 21, 1826; m. first, Dr. Jonathan Bertolet, nephew of Jean; d. Aug. 14, 1789; m. secondly, Joseph Neiss or Nyce.)

(vii. Dr. George de Benneville, Jr., b. in Bristol township, Nov. 10, 1760; d. Dec. 17, 1850, aged 90; m. Eleanor Roberts, dau. John Roberts, May 10, 1781; she b. July 1, 1758; d. on the farm in Bristol township, May 10, 1851.) (See No. 6, pp. 182-185, K. and A. F., for issue and intermarriages.)

In his domestic routine Dr. de Benneville exemplified the goodness of his life. He held family prayers morning and evening, and on his knees implored for those about him and all humanity the bestowment of that universal love and redemption which he had taught publicly in persecution and toil on two continents.

He dressed in black silk velvet, with knee-breeches, silver buckles and the "cocked hat" of the times.

Among the many papers of George de Benneville, the emigrant and founder of Universal Restoration, held by his granddaughter, Mrs. Harriet de Benneville Keim, is an original manuscript entitled "A Rule of Life."

Also a most valuable manuscript work with parchment back, size 8x12½ inches, 300 pages, written in English on one side and German on the other.

Title page:

Medicina Pennsylvania

or

The Pennsylvania Physician,  
Containing

I

The Theory and Practice of Pharmacy.

## II.

A distribution of medicinal simples according to their virtues and sensible qualities. The description, use and dose of each article.

## III.

Directions for extemporaneous prescriptions with a select number of elegant forms with the Astralis and other diseases in general.

## IV.

With an instruction how to judge the diseases by the urine and the knowledge of the pulse beating.

For the use of mankind by a French author, George de Benneville, Sr.

This is one of the most comprehensive and valuable works on the medical treatment and pharmacy of that day in America.

1. MSS. Autobiography of Dr. George de Benneville, 4to n. d.

2. Der Merkwürdige Lebens-Laup die Sonderbarre Bekehrung und Entzuckungen des ohnlangst bey Gt. wohnenden und verstorbenen Dr. G. de B., mit einer rede von E. Winchester, Baltimore, S. Saur, 1798, 16mo., 54pp.

3. Life and Trance of Dr. George de Benneville. Prepared by Rev. E. Winchester, Philadelphia, 1805. 12mo.,

4. Some remarkable passages in the life of Dr. George de Benneville. Translated and prefaced by Elhanan Winchester, Germantown, 1809. 12mo., 55pp.

5. Reprint of the 1800 edition, revised and with notes.

6. Life and Trance of Dr. George de Benneville, of Germantown, Pa. Schwenksville, 1882. 12mo., 45pp.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society holds the original de Benneville family Bible, and also the manuscripts and printed works on de Benneville.

Also copies of sermons and scraps of manuscripts in possession of Mrs. de Benneville Keim, of Germantown, Pa.

There is also extant a transcribed



manuscript autobiography of Dr. George de Benneville taken from the original by his granddaughter Anne de Benneville Mears, of Germantown, Pa.

In 1753, when still preaching at Oley, at the suggestion and with the co-operation of de Benneville, Klein-Nicolais, "Everlasting Gospel," attributed to Siegvolek, the first book published in America in defense of Universalism, was translated into English and issued from the German press of Germantown, Pa.

The first teaching of the doctrine of Universal Restitution (Acts iii. 21), in Reading, Pa., the shiretown of the birthplace of that faith in America was by Rev. Theophilus Fiske, in June, 1829, on the invitation of the elder members of the Keim family of that borough, as a memorial to their mother, Susan de Benneville, daughter of the founder.

The society which grew out of this teaching was regularly organized in 1831 and a church edifice, then the third of the faith in Pennsylvania, was erected with funds largely contributed by George de B. and Benneville Keim, two of his grandsons.

In 1890, during the dedication of a beautiful sandstone structure on the site of the old one, a large memorial stained-glass window was placed by the founder's granddaughter, Harriet de Benneville Keim, of Philadelphia, still living in 1900 at the age of 97, having been born in the old homestead near Philadelphia, just one hundred years after her distinguished grandfather. The window contains the inscription, "One Father, One Destiny. Christ Will Conquer. To the Glory of God and in Honor of Dr. George de Benneville, 1703-1793."

On June 12th, 1890, during the session of that great convention of Universalists the assemblage, in a body, made a pilgrimage to the Founders'

homestead and the parent place of worship in America in Oley. Services were held in the ancient hall on the second-story, according to the accepted Universalist faith.

At a banquet, 160 Universalist pilgrims sat down under the very roof and within the very walls in which the first doctrine of Universal Redemption in America was taught by Dr. George de Benneville, of Oley.

They also assembled around the crystal spring under the sacred apartment above, where so many had been baptized in the faith and sent up a prayer of remembrance and reverence to the memory of the founder of the doctrine, which they held for the redemption of the human soul. The same fountain of health-giving water bursting through the limestone rock not over fifty feet away sent forth the same as of yore a stream sufficient to turn a mill.

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NOTE.—By indenture 21 Sept., 1899, this ancient estate, together with the historic deBenneville mansion was sold by George D. Raudenbush and Margaret Raudenbush, his wife and Sallie E. Raudenbush, of Reading, Pa., to Isaac Eckert, of the same place, for \$2,471.93, subject to mortgage and dower. It is described as situate in Oley township, Berks county, Pa., and containing 135 a, 56 p. See register's office, said county, Will Book, No. 12, p. 379. Previously it was known as the "Daniel Knabb farm." The abstract in Mr. Eckert's possession reads: "John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn to Maximilian Schifert, June 12, 1734." It was therefore a warranted, surveyed and patented tract of land when it passed into the possession of Dr. George de Benneville in 1745, Mr. Eckert having materially modernized the structure, nothing remains but the original exterior walls." (See p. 181, K. and A. F.)



## THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

### U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.

1800—A CENTENNIAL RETROSPECT—1900.

[1808-12, Thomas Beverley Randolph, of Virginia. 1889-93, Charles Willauer Kutz, of Pa.]

**A**N interesting resume of a century of history at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., will be valuable on account of two of its graduates, at least, and both distinguished in their spheres of activity, being allied by marriage to Keim.

If any others the editor would like to know of them. Cadet Randolph became his grandfather, and Cadet Kutz his son-in-law.

The following interesting story was written by Wm. Hugh Roberts and printed in the Washington (D. C.) Post, April 29, 1900.

The United States Military Academy attains its hundredth birthday May 1, 1900. \* \* \* The centennial celebration will be held, and be given all the character and interest that the celebrants can endow it with. \* \* \*

In our wars the value of the Military Academy has been so fully proven that all carping and talk about soldiers being born and not made has long since passed away. \* \* \*

When the Revolutionary War was fairly begun one of the greatest needs of the army was an effective corps of engineers and competent officers of artillery. Infantry, and even cavalry, we had, but in the purely scientific branches of military service we were sadly deficient. Kosciuszko, the Pole, was one of the ablest of the foreign engineers who came to us, and Frederick the Great loaned us Baron Steuben, one of the first drill officers of his army, which meant at that time one of the best in Europe.

It is probably due to General Steuben that General Washington determined to establish a military school for the training of officers for the United States. In

this he was ably supported by Alexander Hamilton. Steuben sowed the seed and Hamilton cultivated the young germinating idea, until, in 1799, the matter was finally settled.

Jefferson, who usually opposed Washington in any public scheme, at first fought this plan of a military school with his accustomed ability and bitterness. It was a scheme of Washington and Hamilton, he said, to create an aristocratic class. But the Virginia delegation in Congress, headed by Light Horse Harry Lee, did not agree with Mr. Jefferson for once. They saw that this country must have an army. Even then it was evident that we might again be obliged to try conclusions with Great Britain.

There was Spain on our southern frontier, none too friendly. The cession of that magnificent domain, which now makes Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and part of Iowa and Michigan by Virginia to the United States made a military establishment for its protection an absolute necessity, and it was established. Jefferson saw its value and was of great service to the new school while he was President, at a time when the infant institution really needed friends.

So, in 1800, the final plans were made. It was determined that the school should be at West Point. It was not until the first week in May, 1800, that it was opened for cadets. There were but two. The first was Joseph G. Swift, of Massachusetts; the second, Simon M. Levy, of South Carolina. These two were put through the course of engineering and artillery tactics that was the curriculum then, and having completed it by October, 1802, were graduated and given the rank of second lieu-



tenants of engineers. Swift was first, and made for himself a great name, and did much to promote the growth and success of the United States Military Academy. Levy only remained in the service a few years, and then resigned and was lost in private life.

The third cadet and the first Virginian to enter West Point was Walter Keith Armistead, of Upperville, who was graduated in 1804. He became a famous engineer officer and colonel of artillery, and it is stated that no place either he or General Swift fortified was ever taken by the English in 1812-15. In 1804 there were two cadets entered; in 1805, three. Among them was Gen. Joseph G. Totten, chief engineer United States Army in 1861. In 1812 there were eighteen cadets, all of whom were graduated hurriedly and sent to the front.

[Among these was Cadet Thomas Beverley Randolph, of Virginia, who was appointed by his kinsman, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, in 1808, the last year of his term of office. Young Randolph was the 79th graduate. See pp. 321, 322, 368, K. and A. F.—Ed.]

In the war of 1812-15 we had but sixty-five graduates of the United States Military Academy. They were about all in the field. One-sixth were killed in battle, one-fourth wounded, and of the survivors one-fifth were brevetted for distinguished gallantry in action—a great record.

[Lieut. Thomas B. Randolph was shot in the hand in the battle of Queens-town Heights, Canada. He also had an epaulette shot off. He was promoted for gallantry to captain 20th Infantry.—Ed.]

This war first called the attention of the Nation to the value of West Point, and to the superiority of the man educated in some degree to the business of war over the one appointed into the army hit or miss.

Upon the declaration of peace in 1815, in Europe and here, General Swift, the

head of the corps of engineers and first graduate of the Military Academy, began a system which changed the entire condition of things at West Point. He directed Lieut. Col. Sylvanus Thayer, of the engineers, to visit Europe and examine the systems of military schools that were most successful there. Colonel Thayer brought with him new methods of military instruction, derived mainly from the military school at St. Cyr, in France. Colonel Thayer also adapted to the use of West Point such features of the Austrian and Prussian military schools as he considered desirable.

Up to this time West Point had been only a school of instruction in engineering and artillery tactics, and the course was two years. Colonel Thayer soon remodeled the Military Academy. Infantry tactics were made a part of the course; also theoretical instruction in cavalry and its uses. A commandant of cadets was added to the staff, who should be second in command, and be particularly charged with the discipline of cadets and their tactical instruction. Lieut. George W. Gardiner, who had been adjutant, was appointed commandant of cadets in September, 1817, and Lieut. William G. Belknap, of the Fifth Infantry (father of the Secretary of War of that name), was his assistant. Colonel Thayer was given a free hand, and most judiciously did he exercise the power with which he was endowed. The course of study was enlarged, and changed from two to four years. From this time the renaissance of the United States Military Academy dates. Colonel Thayer created the methods that exist at West Point, as well as the curriculum, and established the system which still remains in force to a great degree at the Military Academy to-day. Colonel Thayer remained at the head of affairs at West Point from 1817 until 1833, when he was relieved.

In 1833 the First Dragoons Regiment was created in the United States Army, and with this addition instruction in



cavalry tactics became a recognized feature of the tactical course. Up to that time the cavalry training of the academy had been theoretical. In 1836 the Second Regiment of Dragoons was added to our military establishment. The mounted service at once became the coveted place, the most eagerly sought for of all the commissioned strength of the army, and early in 1837 the first instructor in cavalry tactics was named.

But it was in Mexico that the superiority of a military training received its most brilliant demonstration. From early in 1846 to late in 1847, or a year and a half, though opposed by four times their numbers and an enemy fighting in its own country and operating on interior lines, our little armies, under Scott and Taylor, fought thirty engagements, not losing a single one; captured over 40,000 prisoners and a thousand pieces of artillery; carried by storm ten great fortified positions, including the Mexican capital, and all without the loss of even a skirmish. In 1860 General Scott wrote: "I give as my fixed opinion that but for our graduated cadets the war with Mexico would have lasted four years instead of one and a half, and we would have lost the greater part of the first two years' engagements. Instead of this, we did not lose one."

[Gen. Thomas B. Randolph, formerly U. S. A., was Lieut. Col. of the Virginia Volunteers in this war. See p. 321, K. and A. F.—Ed.]

It was in Mexico that the men who afterward became famous in our later and greater war began to show the mettle that was in them. McClellan, who was only graduated in 1846 and relinquished his three months' graduating leave to hurry on to Mexico—a second lieutenant of engineers—received the brevets of first lieutenant and captain for distinguished services at Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec. Beauregard, a first lieutenant of engineers, was brevetted up to major for distinguished gallantry at the storming of Churu-

busco and Chapultepec, and the battle of Contreras. R. E. Lee, an engineer captain, was given the three brevets of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel for distinguished services in four battles—Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco [Colonel Randolph had a son Peyton Randolph killed in this battle.—Ed.] and Chapultepec—where he got the only bullet wound he ever had.

U. S. Grant, a second lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, received the brevets of first lieutenant and captain "for highly meritorious services" at Malino del Rey and Chapultepec. Hancock, the distinguished commander of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, then a second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, was given a brevet for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, a first lieutenant of the Second Artillery, was brevetted captain and major for his distinguished services and gallantry. \* \* \*

The Corps of Engineers furnished a majority of the corps commanders who were distinguished for their ability in the Union army in the late war, such as Humphreys, Franklin, Warren, Parke, Wright, Meade, J. H. Wilson, Foster, McPherson, Rosecrans, and McClellan, three of them commanders of armies, and last, but not least by any means, Mackenzie. So it was in the Confederacy—R. E. Lee, J. E. Johnston, Beauregard. All came originally from the engineers, and therefore graduated from No. 1 to 5 in class standing. \* \* \*

West Point has long since become a permanent institution. It has passed its danger line, and justly has taken rank with the great military schools of the world. To get through it now takes exceptional industry and ability. "I doubt if I could pass the prelim" (pre-officer who had graduated in the '40's, "they have put the admission standard so high at West Point.")

[See Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, No. 18, p. 545, K. and A. F.]



AN INDIAN RENDEZVOUS NEAR THE KEIM CABIN  
AND COUNCIL AT WHITE MARSH.

**F**ROM contemporary accounts, we know that the Manatawny (Oley) was a favorite rendezvous for the Delaware Indians, whether for the chase or council.

The pioneer cabin of Johannes Keim, Founder, on the Manatawny, was in the very midst of the haunts of these wild sons of the forest, one of their villages being in his immediate vicinity.

The lasting bond of friendship established by William Penn, the great proprietary, at the Treaty of Shackamaxon, was manifested by the savages themselves repeatedly in their "big talks" in councils for nearly three-quarters of a century.

The following is an account given in the records of the time of a council of these Indians preparatory to their departure for the country of the Iroquois to give tribute to their conquerors:

On May 13, 1712, Lieutenant Governor Gookin laid before the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania a letter from Maurice Jones, of Manatawny, dated May 4th, informing him that four Indian Kings were there and desired a conference.

The letter mentioned that they were going "with their belts to the Five Nations."

As the Provincial Assembly was then in session and the Governor's presence was therefore required in Philadelphia, it was ordered that the Sheriff or some other suitable person be immediately dispatched to inquire after the Indians' business, to acquaint them of the time the Governor received their letters, and to "engage" them to take Philadelphia on their way, if convenient, or appoint some nearer place to meet him.

On May 16th William Wivall, the Governor's courier to these Indians,

reported the delivery of the Governor's message to the Indians at Manatawny, and "the reply that the Indians desired that the Governor would meet them at Edward Farmer's the following Monday."

On September 7, 1704, Edward Farmer was appointed one of a new commission of Justices of the Peace for the County Court of Philadelphia.

On May 19, 1712, a council was held at White Marsh, after which the Lieutenant Governor, Charles Gookin, and eight members of the council, Thomas Masters, John Budd, Sheriff, Richard Walker Coroner, and Edward Farmer, interpreter to the Indians, "rode out to Edward Farmer's house" to meet the "Delaware Indians" according to appointment before they set out on their journey to the Five Nations.

Their Chief and twelve other Indians were present. Their speaker, Scollitichy, addressing the Governor through the interpreter, declared that many years before, having been made tributary to the Mingoes or Five Nations, and being about to visit them, thought it fit to confer with the Governor and Council "to lay before them the collection they had made of the tribute they had to offer."

They "thereupon laid on the floor thirty-two belts of wampum of various figures, a long Indian pipe, called the calumet, with a stone head, a wooden or cane shaft and feathers fixed to it likewise with other ornaments."

This pipe, they informed the Governor, upon making their submissions to the Five Nations, who had subdued them, and obliged them to be their tributaries, those nations had given them to be kept by them, so that at all times thereafter upon smoking that pipe wherever they were they might be known as friends and subjects of the



Five Nations, and be received by them when they came amongst them.

The Indians then opened their belts and declared "for what purpose each of them particularly was sent."

Then followed an inventory of the intention of each belt. A sample of a few may suffice for all.

The first belt was sent by one who at the time of their submission was an infant and orphan, the son of a considerable man amongst them.

The sixth belt was sent by one wishing to be regarded as a child of the Five Nations.

The seventh was sent by "a woman who desired to be considered according to her sex, that she might eat and drink in quiet and was willing always to pay tribute."

The ninth belt was by a woman that she might plant and reap in quiet.

They produced two belts, one presented by Governor Penn and the other by Colonel Evans at Conestoga, which they also carried with them. The belt

presented by Governor Penn was given eleven years before and both were taken to show the Five Nations as a token of lasting friendship.

They presented the Governor with a bundle of dressed deer skins as an expression of thanks for his presence and a second bundle as an apology for not making a more suitable present, but promising one on their return.

The presents were accepted by filling the calumet, lighting it and presenting it "so lighted" to the Governor and each of the Council "to smoke a few blasts of it" as the token of the greatest friendship that could be shown."

It was ordered that a "fine laced stroudwater match coat and a fine white shirt" should be provided for each King or Chief of the Five Nations and sent by the deputation, which service they "gladly" tendered.

Presents were also ordered to be given to the Delawares in return.

## THE GERMAN PIONEER IN MARYLAND.

THE Province of Maryland received within her borders a large share of the German fugitives from the valleys of the Rhine and historic tributaries which were so mercilessly devastated by the religious warfare of the thirty years and the invading armies of Louis XIV.

It is estimated that not less than three thousand of these unhappy people sailed from Rotterdam and settled in Maryland almost entirely in Frederick and Carroll counties.

The religious toleration contemplated in the fundamental instruments of the Province of Maryland was soon arrested by conflicts between the Roman Catholics, who were of the faith of the proprietor, and the people

generally, who represented the Methodist, Presbyterian, German Lutheran Reformed, Baptist, Quakers and other Protestant denominations.\*

These troubles, beginning as early as 1720, were continued with more or less acrimony down to the period of the American Revolution.

The historian of Maryland, Thomas Scharf, in a general way refers to these people as "industrious, frugal, temperate, tilling farms." \* \* \* Their history is conspicuous in the annals of Maryland.

The pioneer German settlers became early involved in the border troubles between Maryland and Pennsylvania, which had their origin in the conflicting lines of demarkation be-

\*History of Maryland by J Thomas Scharf, vols. I and II, 1879. Also History

of Western Maryland, by the same author.



tween the patents of Baltimore and Penn, the founders.

These misunderstandings, protracted over a series of years, caused much bitterness and no little bloodshed. Thomas Cresap, who had a "plantation" of 500 acres from Maryland, fixed his residence at Wright's Ferry, opposite Columbia, both localities within the present bounds of Penna.

It appears that a body of armed men from Pennsylvania captured Cresap and carried him to Philadelphia, where he tauntingly proclaimed "this is the finest city in the Province of Maryland."\*

It was alleged that many of the German "Palatines" who had settled west of the Susquehanna, now York county, under Penn titles, in order to avoid the payment of taxes to that Province, had accepted titles under Maryland, but dissatisfied with Lord Baltimore's administration they renounced him and claimed Pennsylvania.

The issue now assumed such dimensions that the sheriff of Baltimore, with 300 men, made an effort to eject the Germans. The sheriff of Lancaster, with a posse of Germans, finally induced the Marylanders to withdraw with the understanding that the Germans would consult and give Lord Baltimore an answer.

This apparently did not suit the purpose of Cresap and his adherents. Their plan was to drive the Germans off their improvements and divide the lands among themselves, each of the fifty associators to receive 200 acres.

In his attempt to carry out this high handed proceeding a conflict took place with the Germans, in which Cresap was wounded and jailed in Philadelphia and his companions scattered.

The governor of Maryland, Ogle by

name, at once demanded his release, which was refused. In reprisal four German settlers were seized and carried to Baltimore. One Higginbotham, a notorious border character, took up the conflict and with a band of associators proceeded to expel the Germans, but was also driven off.

All negotiations were now ineffectual. In October, 1737, a party of Maryland raiders entered Lancaster and released a number of their friends who were confined there.

By way of retaliation a party of Pennsylvanians made an attack on Cresap's house, which they burned.

As a last resort an appeal was made to the proprietor and the King, which soon brought the controversy into the British Court of Chancery, where it remained for many years until finally settled between the Provincial proprietors in 1760.

During this contest the fact was elicited that in 1740 there were 94,000 inhabitants in the Province of Maryland, of which 36,000 were negroes and two thousand Germans, who had been imported.

In commenting comprehensively upon the Germans as an element in the fundamental Caucasian races which occupied the regions embraced within the Maryland patent, Mr. Scharf pays this tribute to the German settler:

"In Frederick and Carroll counties the Germans raised flax, they hackled it and the women spun and weaved it at home into stout linen. They made thread of different colors." While "in other parts of the State (province) the stock ran at large, in the thrifty German settlements land and stock were nursed and cared for. \* \* \* Everything was housed. \* \* \* a varied husbandry directed to the stimulating of a diversified industry \* \* \* Each had his or her own work."

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\*Col. Brantz Mayers, Logan and Cresap.



"The result was that these Frederick county Germans were rich before the planters in St. Mary's, Calvert and Ann Arundel."

In speaking of the architecture of the Germans of Frederick county and western Maryland, Mr. Scharf continues:

"The house is one story with large garret and a deep cellar, generally well filled. An immense chimney stood in the middle of the building to accommodate the kitchen and living room. \* \* \* There was a great fireplace furnished with pot hooks and cranes of massive construction. \* \* \* Sometimes there was a stove room on the opposite side of the chimney. This was then the living room. \* \* \* It was equipped with a long pine table and permanent benches on either side. \* \* \* The bedrooms were plainly furnished with a high painted bedstead, straw beds and feather decks for covering. \* \* \* Everything was a model of cleanliness.

"The Dutch house wife wore a clean short apron and petticoat and concealed her flaxen locks behind a calico cap. \* \* \* She milked her own cows and worked in the fields in the busy season. \* \* \* Made the best bread, saur kraut, applebutter, schmer kas, and brewed drinks." They had fine orchards and highly cultivated fields.

In Mr. Scharf's picture we find nothing overdrawn, as the descendants of this same sturdy and thrifty stock adhere tenaciously to all the habits of industry, thoroughness, comfort and good cheer, which was brought over from the beloved Fatherland.

These Germans and some Swiss

emigrated from the Palatinate of the Rhine, later incorporated in Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt and Nassau.

The faiths practiced by these settlers were Lutheran, German Reformed, Moravian, Mennonites, Calvinists, Amish Brethren (rigid Mennonites), German Seven Day Baptists and Labodists. The Society of the Woman in the Wilderness also had some adherents, and the Separatists and Quietests as well.

The Mennonites, who had suffered severely in the loss of their homes and possessions in the ravages of war were often reduced to such dire straits that they sold the services of themselves and children for a term of years in order to reimburse the payment of their passage money to the New World.

These "redemptionists," as they were called, were eagerly sought for being a sober and industrious class, and having cancelled this obligation became prosperous and influential citizens.

In Carroll county, particularly the early settlers, were also largely recruited from the Germans of York and Lancaster counties in Pennsylvania. Their descendants retained the language of their fathers until within recent years. The patronymics of the Fatherland, Leahman, Derr, Erb, Meyer, Krous, Yingling, Flickinger, Koontz, Frock, Bixler, Bachman, Hahn, Kesselring, Gerhart, Schriver, Schulz, among the pioneers have been transmitted to the present generation.

## ALLEGIANCE TO THE REPUBLIC—KEIM.

**A**N ancient manuscript volume belonging to the office of the County Commissioners of Berks County, Pa., and examined by the Editor, Book D, Vol. 1, p. 4, gives a most

valuable record of persons who took the oath of allegiance to the Government of the Confederation, which fought the War for Independence of Great Britain.



The following gives the names of Keim, Schneider and High, as they appear in

"A true list of the persons' names who had taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance bef. Henry Christ, Esq."

P. 6, No. 203, Sept. 6, 1777, Nicko-  
His  
los 0 Kiehm.

Mark.

P. 16, No. 226, May 16, 1778, Nicholas  
Keimes.

P. 18, No. 488, May 20, 1778, John Keim,  
affirmed.

P. 21, No. 767, June 21, 1778, John  
Kiehm.

P. 40, No. —, Aug. 1, 1777, George  
Keim, before Dan'l Rothermel.

P. 40, No. —, Aug. 18, 1777, Nicko-  
las Kime, before Danl Rothermel.

P. 46, No. 835, May 30, 1778, Nicholas  
Keim, before Jacob Shoemaker.

P. 47, No. 896, June 1, 1778, Johannes  
Kiehm, Sr., before Jacob Shoemaker.

P. 49, No. 1002, June 20, 1778, John  
Schneider, before Jacob Shoemaker.

P. —, No. 1031, June 25, 1778, Saml  
High, before Jacob Shoemaker.

P. 51, No. 941, Oct. 25, 1778, Danl Hei,  
before Hy Christ.

P. 58, No. —, June 3, 1777, Jac Kime,  
before Jacob Weaver.

P. —, No. 74, Oct. 9, 1787, Geo Kime, be-  
fore John Otto.

About 4,000 took oath allegiance in  
Berks county.

## CAPT. DANIEL DeB. KEIM.

### SERVICES IN THE NORTHAMPTON (PA.) INSURRECTION, 1799.

**A** MARTIAL spirit has prevailed for centuries among the generations of the Keim race and name in Germany and America. We have had notable instances recorded in "Keim account" and under other captions in "Keim and Allied Families." Although Johannes Keim, the Founder, of Oley, Pa., was a Pietistic Mennonite, and his son Nicholas Keim and his son John Keim were both German-American Quakers, yet one was an Associator and the other a Captain in the struggle for American Independence.

The Daniel deB. Keim mentioned in the following newspaper record, was a son of John Keim, the Quaker soldier above alluded to.

From the Reading "Weekly Advertiser," Saturday morning, April 27, 1799:

"Last Saturday about noon arrived at this place the army under the command of Brigadier General McPherson from the expedition against the insurgents of Northampton, &c., &c., in the best health and spirits after a short but very

fatiguing campaign. The army consisted of ten companies of Light Infantry, Captain Keim's company of Reading Infantry Blues, all volunteers, and five companies of Regular troops from the Army of the United States, with two field pieces.

\* \* \* \* \*

On Monday morning headquarters broke up and General McPherson, the celebrated Robert Goodloe Harper, one of his aides, and suit sat off for Philadelphia, escorted by the Montgomery Troop of Horse commanded by Captain Kennedy.

The Reading Blues were paraded early on that morning before headquarters and marched a few squares up that street where the General passed and bid them a very flattering and satisfactory farewell.

The following short but very expressive letter of General McPherson was received by Captain Keim just before headquarters broke up:

Sir: While I congratulate you and the company you command on their re-



turn home, I take an additional pleasure in expressing my complete satisfaction with every part of their steady and soldierly conduct during a very fatiguing tho' short expedition.

It is much to be regretted that in a country blessed as this is, by an excellent constitution, faithfully administered, there should be found any portion of its inhabitants so ignorant or so wicked as to oppose laws peculiarly adapted to the care of the mass of the people, since the burden falls immediately upon the opulent.

But it is a great consolation to see, Gentlemen, such as compose your company, come forward and brave fatigue and danger in support of the honour and happiness of their country.

Accept Sir, my sincere thanks for this

instance of your patriotism and be pleased to convey to every individual my particular acknowledgements, best wishes and an affectionate farewell.

I am, with sentiments of esteem and regard, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. McPHERSON,

Brigadier General.

Headquarters, Reading April 22, 1799.

Captain D. deB. Keim.

George deB. Keim was a member of his brother, Captain Daniel deB. Keim's company of volunteers that marched to aid in quelling the insurrection in western Pennsylvania. He was detailed as a member of the "President's Body Guard" and at Carlisle stood guard before the President's tent.

## RANDOLPH IRISH DUCAL INTERMARRIAGE.

THE Peerage of Ireland, &c., by John Lodge, revised, &c., by Mervyn Archdale, Vol. I., Dublin, 1789, is devoted to the blood royal dukes and earls. Among them William—Robert Fitz-Gerald, Duke of Leinster.

The family of Fitz-Gerald derives its origin from Otho, a rich and powerful lord in the time of King Alfred, descended from the dukes of Tuscany, who from Florence (or Norway), passed to Hetruria, in Norway and thence to England; where and in Wales they flourished, until Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, their kinsman, engaged them to partake in his expedition to Ireland, in which Maurice Fitzgerald embarked and was one of the especial conquerors of the kingdom. (p. 55.)

Gerald, the 15th Earl, then born, December 26, 1611, died at Maynooth, November 11, 1620. \* \* \* So that we return to his uncle, Thomas, who married Frances, daughter of Thomas

Randolph, Postmaster General to Queen Elizabeth; they lie buried in the church of Walton upon Thames (Leicestershire), under a blue marble on the south side of the chancel, with an inscription in Latin and another against the south wall over the grave stone.

In farther memory of the same Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Esq., and Frances, the eldest daughter of Thomas Randolph, Esq., Postmaster of England.

Sir Thomas Randolph was born in Kent, England, 1525. He was an adept in political intrigues, performing many diplomatic missions for Queen Elizabeth in Scotland, France and Russia. He married a sister of Walsingham, and died, 1590. His writings, preserved in the British Museum, are esteemed of the highest historical importance. [See pp. 407 and 435, Sir Thomas Randolph, K. and A. F.]



## The Family Circle

### KEIM GUESTS.

#### A DELIGHTFUL JAUNT FROM WASHINGTON OVER THE PENNA. AND PHILA. AND READING RAILROADS.

THE "Daily Miner's Journal," Wednesday, July 18, 1877, had this to say of a delightful jaunt:

A crowd of about 500 people assembled at the depot of the Reading railroad at Ninth and Green streets, Philadelphia, yesterday morning, and tendered an impromptu ovation to Secretary Evarts and Attorney General Devens as they arrived at the depot to begin their excursion over the Reading and its branches. The little party, which consisted of Secretary Evarts, Attorney General Devens, Colonel Forney and DeB. Randolph Keim, Esq., under whose auspices the excursion was organized. Chief Engineer Lorenz arrived from Chestnut Hill, with the "Ariel," in which the party was to embark. The party was increased by the addition of J. E. Wooten, Esq., superintendent of the road, and Mr. Conant, managing editor of "Harper's Weekly." About half-past 8 the start was made, and after a pleasant run of 2 hours and a half the excursionists arrived at Reading, where they visited the machine shops of the Reading Company, under the guidance of Mr. Paxson, Engineer of Machinery.

A large crowd greeted the travelers when they arrived at the Reading depot, and saw them start again, via the East Penn branch, for Bethlehem, where they visited the steel works and witnessed the Bessemer process of making rails. Returning again to Reading, they resumed their journey up the main line and reached Mt. Carbon at 6 o'clock, after nearly 10 hours of traveling and sight-seeing—which they declared was so interesting that they quite forgot to be tired.

Dinner was in waiting at the Mansion House, and after dinner and a short rest the excursionists took carriages and rode to the "Miner's Journal" building, where a reception had been arranged. Howell Fisher, Esq., on behalf of the citizens of Pottsville, welcomed the visitors with a short but eloquent and appropriate speech. Secretary Evarts replied, expressing his thanks for the compliment of a public reception, and afterwards alluding briefly to President Hayes's policy of uniting the whole country.

Attorney-General Devens followed with a short speech in which he expressed the pleasure he had derived from his trip through the beautiful farming counties of Pennsylvania and spoke feelingly of Pennsylvania's record, both in war and in peace.

For nearly an hour and a half the citizens of Pottsville passed into and through the rooms in which the reception was held, and had the pleasure of taking by the hand two of the leading men of the nation. About 9 o'clock Jones' Band stationed itself in front of the building and played a number of pieces in its well-known splendid style. In the meantime, a large crowd filled the street, and in response to repeated calls, Colonel Forney stepped out on the balcony and addressed them.

Loud and repeated calls were also made for the Secretary of State but Mr. Evarts escaped to the editorial sanctum, and his eloquent voice was heard no more except to those who clustered about him, eager to engage him in conversation.

This morning the party will leave



the Mansion House at 8 o'clock and run out the western end of the county, to experience the sensation of climbing a mountain in a locomotive and enjoy the magnificent view from Brookside. Somewhere in the course of their trip, we understand, they intend to visit and enter a coal mine.

They will reach Reading at 4 this afternoon, and will have a reception this evening at Mr. Keim's residence, "Edge Mount."

To-morrow they will visit the Cornwall ore-banks, as the guests of Hon. G. D. Coleman, and afterwards return to Washington.

### KEIM TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

The George M. Keim lot, Charles Evans Cemetery, contains the following inscriptions:

George deB. Keim, d. Aug. 18, 1852, aged 73 years. (b. 1779).

Mary May Keim, relict of George deB. Keim, d. Dec. 16, 1854, aged 74 years. (b. 1780).

Anna M. Orrick, dau. George deB. and Mary (May) Keim, d. Aug. 1, 1851, aged 50 years.

John B. Mayer, d. July 4, 1831, aged 29 years.

Susan deB. (Keim), relict of John B. Mayer and wife of Samuel Reeve, d. Oct., 1838, aged 30 years.

Frank Hewson, Civil Engineer, d. Oct. 20, 1859, aged 38 years.

George May Keim, b. March 23, 1805, m. May 1, 1826, Julia C. Mayer, youngest child of Christopher Mayer, of Lancaster, and Susan, his wife, and died June 10, 1861 aged 56. He was member of the Convention 1837 to amend the Constitution, of Pennsylvania, and represented Berks county in the second and third sessions of the 25th and in the 26th and 27th Congresses.

Julia C. Mayer, wife of George M. Keim, d. May 12, 1857, aged 57 years.

### KIME AND KEIM.

Another fact bearing upon the different forms of spelling the surname Keim even in America, we quote from a letter of James Kime, of Miner's

Delight, Wyoming, April 8, 1900.

\* \* \* "I find the books (K. and A. F.), very interesting indeed, although I must say that I am surprised to find that we belonged to the Keims of Berks county, Pa. I never supposed we were in any way connected.

"It is a mystery to me how we got the name Kimes, that is the way my father always spelled it.

"My brother (Levi, of Unadilla, Nebraska), and myself, when we came west dropped the S and spelled it Kime."

The Founder of the family always signed it "Keim." Also the ancestor of the above, Stephen Keim, so signed it. [See Stephen Keim, first of the name, pp. 210-12, K and A. F.]

### PROVINCIAL TAXATION—KEIM.

In the "Register of the 18th, 18d (penny) Provincial tax and the County tax, assessed and laid on the inhabitants of Berks Co., 1772," which the Editor found in the hands of Morton L. Montgomery, appear the following names:

	£	£	s	d	£	£	s	d
John Keim, ....	23	1	14	6	15	—	3	9
George Keim, ..	22	1	13	-	21	—	5	3

Another ancient record in the hands of M. L. M.

Effective supplies 1783, Berks Co.

Tax. Fine.

P. 97, Oley, Keim, George, £10. ———

P. 107, Reading, Keim, Nicholas, £3 5s 10d.

P. 107, Reading, Keim, John, £21 14s 9d.



## Members of the "Keim and Allied Families" Fund.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Abbott, Mrs. Mary K., 1-12, '99,	Bristol, Pa.	Keim, Jonathan, 1-12, '99,	Pottstown, Pa.
Baer, George F., 1-12, '99,	Reading, Pa.	Keim, Joseph B., . . . . .	Jersey City, N. J.
Beachy, R., 13-24, '00, . . .	Burr Oak, Kan.	Keim, Karl (c), Konstanz am Baden, Ger'y.	
Behne, Mrs. Julia M., 13-24, '00,	Reading, Pa.	Keim, Lillie T., 1-12, '99,	Edge Water P., N. J.
Bell, Mrs. John C., 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, L. M., 13-24, '00, . . .	Smedley, Pa.
Bertolet, A. B., 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Lloyd C., 1-12-99 . . .	Pottstown, Pa.
Bertolet, Benjamin, 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Ludwig (c), Waldürn, Baden, Ger'y.	
Bertolet, Daniel H., 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Mahlon W., 13-24, '00,	Johnstown, Pa.
Bertolet, Ezra, 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Milton, M. D., 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.
Bertolet, Ira D., 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Moritz, 13-24, '00, . . .	Wash., D. C.
Bertolet, Israel M., 13-24, '00,	Oley, Pa.	Keim, Newton (2), 13-24, '00, . .	Phila., Pa.
Bertolet, Joel B., 1-12, '99,	Leaf River, Ill.	Keim, N. G., 1-12, '99, . . .	Elkins, West Va.
Bertolette, Dr. J. M., 13-24, '00,	Reading, Pa.	Keim, Othniel A., 13-24, '00,	Leesport, Pa.
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I would be pleased to have from you the following information for publication in The Keim and Allied Families. Insert all the names and dates you can. If any are missing state what you have heard through tradition, but mention that fact. Also please send copies of entries in family Bibles.

### General Outline of Information Wanted.

Full name.

Where and when born. Where and when married.

Full maiden name of wife.

Names of both her parents and their ancestors as far back as you can.

Names, date of birth, marriage, death (if deceased), of each of your children.

Name of your father, where and when born, marriage, death (if deceased).

Name (maiden) of your mother, where and when born, death (if deceased).

Name of your grandfather, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name (maiden) of your grandmother, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandfather, when and where born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandmother, where and when born, death.

Continue the same line until you have reached your remotest known ancestor, being particular to give the names of both, and where and when born in Europe, if so, and when they came to America.

If you have any family genealogical or other information in Europe send a transcript, if you will, with authority. It can be returned.

Also photographs, if you have them, which can be returned, of homesteads or persons in your line.

The magazine, The Keim and Allied Families, will give you all information as we proceed.

Address,

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,

Reading, Pa.



JULY

1900

NUMBER 20



# The Keim

## And Allied Families

*IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.*



1698

A  
Bi-Centennial  
Commemo-  
ration

1898

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and  
Folklore, illustrating the causes, circumstances and  
consequences of the German, French and Swiss  
Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th  
Centuries.

DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member  
Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

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# THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

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A VIEW OF WALDURN BADEN

The Home of Ludwig Josef Keim

*Author of Keim-Kunde (Keim Account), from a painting by Court Artist Eckhart  
presented to Christian W. Keim, his brother.*



# The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,  
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the  
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from  
the 17th Century to the present time.

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Vol. 1, 2.      READING, PA.      JULY, 1900.      HARRISBURG, PA.      No. 20.

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## KEIM ACCOUNT.

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families No. 19, p. 584.]

[The following too brief but interesting narrative will be read with attention as it gives a few facts in the career of the distinguished name cousin who has contributed to the histories of families in his Keim Kunde, one of the most comprehensive works of the kind I have met with in a very extensive range of careful research and casual survey. What has appeared in these pages has been simply selections from the manuscript for the convenience of translation which is going on. When this shall have been completed it is intended to carefully edit the entire work and print a limited number as a tribute to our cousin Ludwig Joseph Keim and as a commemoration of a family name which has been distinguished in every branch of human effort from the earliest period of recorded time. It is to be regretted that our name cousin has been so diffident in giving his full story.—ED.]

**L**UDWIG JOSEPH KEIM was born in Walldurn, Baden, in the year 1826. He is the son of Karl Thadden Keim, for many years postmaster of the town, and Mona Theresa, born Blau. The early aptitude shown by the son for a career above the ordinary scope led to his father giving him every opportunity for a superior education. Having passed through the elementary stages of school life he took a full course at the gymnasium and in the Technical High school, from which he passed the theoretical examination for the postal service—with “nota” “perfectly competent.”

In April, 1848, he was called to Heidelberg, and in 1852 was promoted to Comptroller of the Postal

Service, allowing him time to attend the lectures at the university.

In 1857 he was called to Karlsruhe as Secretary of the Direction of Government Railways. In 1862 he was sent as Postal and Railway Cashier to Basel, and the following spring obtained leave of absence for three months, visiting Paris and London to perfectly acquire the French and English languages.

In 1866 he was Director of Transportation, and during the French and German War was entrusted with commissions to France. In 1870 he was appointed General Manager at Basel, but at his own request returned as superintendent of Railroad and Telegraph Offices to the Grand Duchy of Baden.



A long illness forced him to retire from active service in 1874. For his scrupulous care and integrity of character he received the following marks of appreciation.

1. Ritter Cross, 1st class, of the Zähringer Lion.
2. Crown Order, 4th class, Prussian.
3. Ritter Cross, of Wurtemberg-Friedrich Order.
4. The German Medal of 1870-1871, for non-combatants.
5. The Souvenir Medal of Emperor William the First, 1877.

In 1875 he accompanied two of his sister's children (named Glockner), to Pittsburg, Pa. The extraordinary hospitality of the Americans, especially those connected with the railroads, and of the same family name, enabled him to travel with complimentary tickets over North America.

Later he devoted himself to science and art. He discovered, in an old convent, two valuable oil paintings, by Rembrandt, the earliest work of that celebrated artist. He described them in a pamphlet, with two illustrations.

His book of "Keim Kunde" he wishes his name-cousin, Randolph Keim, to finish, as advanced age prevents him from completing it.

Ludwig Keim started "The Keim Stiftung" (endearment), in his native town Walldurn, Baden. The object was the erection of a school for Latin Classics. His late brother, Christian W. Keim, donated 10,000 marks for this purpose. Joseph Schachleiter, his cousin, also gave a liberal donation. He further donated 3,000 marks towards an Academy for Music, in Walldurn.

#### CHRISTIAN WILHELM KEIM.

The aforesaid Christian Wilhelm Keim was born 1828, died 1892. He passed a creditable examination at the gymnasium, but in 1849 was

obliged to flee with his father, Karl Thaddeus Keim, to the United States, going to Pittsburg, Pa., on account of political opinions or remarks. There he was employed in the large establishment of K. H. Palmer. He was soon entrusted, with the financial affairs of the firm, in which station he continued ten years. He was recalled to Walldurn in 1859 on account of the death of his mother. An amnesty having been granted him, he succeeded his father as post Director. His was a noble, generous nature, tempered by frugality, economy, and love of order. His friends were many. Honor to his memory.

#### KARL SEBASTIAN KEIM.

A younger brother, Karl Sebastian Keim, born 1841, was employed in the State railroads of Baden, being stationed at Karlsruhe.

After passing through all the preliminary studies of this career he was called to Heidelberg. He next became General Superintendent at Bretten, and again at Karlsruhe. In 1886 he was promoted to Director of Steam Navigation on Lake Constance with the title General Inspector of Transportation. His skilful and wise management brought him a good income, appreciation and the following orders.

1. Ritter Cross, Zähringer Lion.
2. The Prussian Order of the Crown.
3. Ritter Cross of the Swedish Order, Wasa.
4. Ritter Cross of the Star of Roumania.

His residence is at Constance, in Baden, on the borders of Switzerland.

KARL THEODORE KEIM was born, 1827 in Neudenau, Baden. He was the son of Simon and Agnes Keim. He devoted himself to scientific pursuits, studying in Heidelberg, Freiburg and in France. In 1868 he was appointed comptroller of the treasury in Baden. His industry and punctuality were remarkable, scarcely allow-



ing himself recreation of any kind. He died in 1880, beloved and respected by all who knew him. Modest and retiring in manner, he loved peace and quiet, avoiding the thanks of many to whom he had been a benefactor.

KARL KEIM, architect in Frankfort on the Main, makes known in the "Allgemeine Zeitung," 1871, his improvements in reproducing artistic and technical drawings, also for buildings, mural decoration and ornamental works.

## OLEY AND VICINITY.

By P. G. Bertolet, 1860.

From the original MS. in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.\*

To my friends and kindred, these pages are respectfully dedicated:

**I**N introducing his valuable contribution to the local history of the garden spot where the pioneer, Bertolet, Keim, and allied families originally settled and whence they expanded, the author says explanatorily:

In presenting the following pages of "Fragments of the Past" the author would say that he feels in many instances their incompleteness, yet when it is recollected the many obstacles that are often in the way and the delicate relations one is often obliged to assume in making such collections, it will suffice as an apology for its short comings.

"Besides, it becomes apparent at a glance that we are no practical writer and can give the assurance that these pages were not brought together for mere effect, but simply to preserve the information they contain.

"Much that is here recorded was obtained in our intercourse with the people of this vicinity during a long and extensive practice of the healing art and had thus opportunities afforded for collecting these facts in which many must ever feel a direct interest, and which we thought it a pity to throw away.

"Portions of the work may appear rather disconnected. The result could not be otherwise since it was written by piece-meal during such leisure moments as could be spared from my professional duties, and the long rides of a country physician. \* \* \*

"It is hoped that its perusal may prove interesting to all and offensive to none. \* \* \*

Unfortunately we had but few authors at our command to consult. Therefore what is collected here con-

\*The following letter accompanies the manuscript:

Crown Point, N. Y., March 5, 1883.

My Dear Sir: I am glad to know that the "History of Oley" was placed by my brother where it now is. I decided after his death to present it to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.  
\* \* \* \* \*

I am anxious to have the entire work deposited with the Society where I be-

lieve it will be preserved. Considering how nearly parts of the paper became lost I do not wish to neglect this duty longer. \* \* \* \* \*

I therefore avail myself of your kindness to aid me.

Yours very truly,

Alfred S. Bertolet,

Chemist.

Mr. George deB. Keim,  
Philadelphia, Penna.



sists mainly of recollections as related to us by others.

\* \* \* \* \*

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) P. G. BERTOLET.

Oley, Berks Co., Pa., July 23, 1860.

#### CHAPTER I.—A FEW GENERAL REMARKS ON THE VALLEY OF OLEY.

The Valley of Oley comprises an area of about thirty square miles, and is situated in the eastern portion of the county of Berks, five miles east of Reading. It is almost entirely surrounded by hills, shut out as it were from the rest of the world.

The Indians thought it resembled a kettle and called it "Oleka" (kettle), hence the name Oley.

The Germans construed it Oleich, signifying oil, considering that an appropriate appellation from the superior fertility of the soil.

The name Oley has been applied to the township comprising the greater portion of this valley.

The surface is beautifully undulated and the numerous streamlets which spring from the surrounding hills irrigated it from all sides.

It was here that the favorite game of the Indians was found in abundance. It constituted a hunting and fishing ground to which they were specially partial, and the sovereignty over which was oft disputed among themselves.

The valley is watered by tributaries of the river Schuylkill, the Monocacy creek, a small stream winding through the western border, and the Maxatawny, much the larger of the two. The latter is formed by numerous streamlets rising in the range of hills to the east and north, running through the whole length of the valley on its eastern border and leaving it in a southeasterly direction.

Near the place of exit of this stream are visible remains which in-

duced some to believe that this was once a lake. The spot is known as Stony Creek. It has a fine descent and furnishes many excellent water powers.

There are indeed few sections of country of the same extent so richly supplied with water clear from the crystal fountains like this.

#### CHAPTER II.—FIRST SETTLERS OF OLEY.

When the first white man or European came to this place they found it inhabited by Indians. It was one of the favorite hunting grounds in which abounded the game of their choice, and the cornfields afforded more abundant yields than some of the adjacent neighborhoods. The first settlements were made towards the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries.

There are papers of land titles in possession of some of the inhabitants, dated May 7, 1682 (O. S.), which was the time that William Penn took possession of the Province of Pennsylvania.

If this shows nothing more, it proves at least that this spot attracted attention thus early, while it is highly probable that actual settlements had been made even prior to this.

We must also infer from this that the valley was thoroughly prospected and surveyed and claims of tracts located.

Many of the first settlers of Oley were French Huguenots, refugees who fled from their native country under the persecution which prevailed in the reign of Louis XIV., and which became so unendurable, after the death of the 9,000.

Somewhat later Queen Anne, upon her accession to the throne of England in 1702, induced many of these oppressed Protestants, French, Ger-



man and English, to emigrate to America.

These were some of the principal pioneers of the place. They came to this wilderness in search of homes and an asylum for religious freedom. Many of these were undoubtedly pioneers and good men, regarding their duty to each imperative above all else. They were the fathers of thrifty descendants. \* \* \* Such is the lineage of many families now residing in Oley, bearing the names of their fathers and some of the original estates are yet in possession of their descendants.

The names of the Huguenots who settled here were De Turck, De La Nau, De La Plancke, Bertolet, Berdos, De Long, Sheradin, Lorah, &c.

Few, if any, of these names have become extinct, but on the contrary most have multiplied and so extensively that members of their families are now settled all over the wide Union.

Members of the Society of Friends, called Quakers, also made some early settlements in Oley.

These, like the Huguenots were refugees, but came mainly from England; some German Quakers from Germany also found their way hither.

These also fled their native land on account of oppression and persecution.

These people were especially annoyed toward the close of the reign of the arbitrary James II., backed by the malicious Jeffreys, of whose doings the history of the dismal dungeons of Old Bailey and Newgate will show us awful testimony.

These also came hither in search of homes where they might breathe the air of religious liberty, and to their honor be it spoken they not only sought to secure this boon unto themselves, but they maintained and extended the same privilege to others who came to settle with them.

Among these were Anthony Lee, from whom has descended a numerous family. Also George Boone, Sr., the grandfather of the Kentucky pioneer, and of several others whose names have become prominent.

But most of their descendants have removed to other sections and comparatively few of these are remaining in this neighborhood.

As some of these were not actual followers of William Penn in his second visit to this country, they must have arrived very shortly after.\*

Johannes Keim was for some time his nearest neighbor. He had settled in the northeast of the valley, now a portion of Pike township.

From him have descended the families of that name.

The Yoders, a family of Swiss, made a settlement near "Crooked Dam" on the Maxatawny.

The precise date of their arrival is unknown, but they figure conspicuously in the early history of this place.

It is thus seen that others were added to the Huguenots and Quakers, and later still an accession of French and Germans, who made no particular religious profession. Herbeins came from France, so did Reiff. It is said Griesemer was from Germany.

Much of the land of the valley is now under cultivation, that not under the plough is heavily wooded.

Such was not the case upon the arrival of the first inhabitant.

Timber was only found along the water courses in the northeast portion, while the greater portion had none.

It was in consequence of this that the first settlements were made along these wooded districts in preference to the west, which they at that time considered far less in value.

(To be continued.)

---

\*George Boone, Jr., and sister Mary came before George Boone, Sr.



## TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES—1865-1866.

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

## VOYAGING UNDER THE "SOUTHERN CROSS."

(Continued from No. 19, p. 587, K. &amp; A. F.)

**A**S a matter of recent mundane star-gazing we have witnessed the star of American Empire shifted westward half-way round the world, in Asia and the star of British Empire ascendant southward half-way round the world in Australasia, the former as the outcome of the unexpected in war and the latter as a consummation of peace in the federation of the colonies of an antipodal continent.

The anti-imperialist might take a new bend on his notions concerning the ambition of the American and Anglo-Saxon races.

The antis must ante up that progress is the order of the age. That nations are consolidating their availments, for the twentieth century competition is industry, trade and civilization.

So much for the stars of empires on this terrestrial sphere.

On the 21st day of September the year being Anno Domini, 1865, and the division of the week, Thursday, a signal was sent across the waters of the harbor of Point de Galle in announcement of the arrival of the isthmus (Suez), steamer.

Although the yellow sun had just risen out of its morning bath, apparently, in the blue waters of the Indian ocean, the whole foreign settlement seemed to be hustling toward the harbor's edge, men in their tropical pajamas and women in their tropical unmentionables, to get a sight of the great black hulk riding at anchor. To an Englishman it had a suggestion of home and to an American at least a touch of "God's country" in the arts, as Ceylon is in many respects nature's

own, including Sin Pada and Adam's two centuries penance on one foot on its rocky coast.

The passengers and mails were promptly landed.

The Australian steamer being scheduled to sail at 5.30 p. m., I spent the day in parting with friends made during my sojourn, and starting my luggage early aboard the steamer. Bullock cart transportation and coolie methods consume time in a country where that commodity, coupled with existence, has no value.

At four o'clock I followed and was soon at home with the Captain and the Purser, which meant a seat at the captain's table in the main cabin and an accommodating friend on deck.

At 5.30 p. m. the hoarse clanking of chains, the grating of the capstan and the weird songs of the Lascars told us that the anchors were weighing. A few turns ahead, the anchor being clear, the staunch ship steamed toward the channel just as nature passed from light into darkness, there being no period of twilight in this latitude.

At 9 p. m. the pilot left the ship safe outside of the reefs and started on a voyage of 3,300 miles in the direction of the Southern Pole.

There being a heavy swell the ship rolled severely, but as the sixteen passengers, including two buxom unprotected females on their way to join their prospective husbands, and rather frisky over the prospect, had already on their sea legs and salt water appetite. There was no sickness.

At 10 p. m. there was a full attendance at "grog," which means whatever you wish bibulously from India Pale



ale and XXX. Bass to brandy and soda, an Englander's favorite tippie in the east, accompanied with biscuits with a strong flavor of sea air, bilge and damp hatches and Welsh rarebit.

At 11 p. m. lights were extinguished except one dingy sperm lantern in the stern and another in the companion way.

The weather being delightful in comparison with the tropical humidity of the land, spent the night on deck with a bench for a couch and a skylight for a head rest. Forgot about the northern stars of empire and "Rocked in the cradle of the deep" fell into the arms—not of Neptune, but more pleasantly of Morpheus.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1865, FRIDAY. The sailors were getting the hose and pumps ready for scrubbing the deck when I awoke. Beat a retreat below until the deluge was over. Had toast and tea in the cabin and reappeared on deck to begin first day at sea.

Breakfast at 9, tiffin at 1, dinner at 6, and "grog" at 10 punctuates the day as far as the inner man is concerned. The outer man must look out for himself. The night being exceptionally clear the planet Jupiter and its four little moons were distinctly visible by reflection in a mirror. The equatorial skies are indescribably beautiful and the new moon incomparably bright. By Jupiter, the universe is marvelous. That planet, from where we are now plowing the Indian Ocean, can be seen through space 480,000,000 miles from the sun. According to an authority in the ship's library, with the latest annotations that planet is 86,000 miles, or over ten times the diameter of the earth. Its year is twelve years of our time and days ten hours of our day. Its belts are a mystery and its moons whirl in that remote quarter of the celestial arc in their own orbits around the great planet, the first in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  days and four in less than 17 days of Jupiter's time.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1865, SATURDAY. Made

a good run, 278 miles in twenty-four hours, or 419 miles on our voyage. Sailing on southern seas affords an excellent opportunity for celestial observation and meditation. The twinkling stars which bedeck the azure vault and revolve around the northern hemisphere have become familiar objects in the nocturnal wonderings of childhood, the starlight perambulations of wooing youth and adolescent manhood when star gazing is at its height, sentiment most fervid and emotion absorbing a contrasting condition, indeed, to the aging period when the stars have less to do with life's economy. From the deck of the Bombay the man in the moon being in profile looked down from his crescent with the same old quizzical smile as upon the people of the United States of America or upon the subjects of the divided nationalities of Europe north of the equatorial waist of Mother Earth. Ursa Minor or the Little Dipper, with the pole star is low down on the horizon and will disappear ere the good ship unreels many more knots on her southward way.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1865, SUNDAY. The captain read the Episcopal service. Sat on deck admiring the heavenly constellation and realizing that at 11.30 p. m. we cross the equator of the earth. This experience for the first time is usually celebrated by a sort of sailors' initiation of a rude and boisterous character, with considerable soaping, not soft by any means, lathering and mimic shaving, sometimes a douse in a tub of water and even casting "the innocent" overboard, fastened at one end of a cable, followed by hauling on board with weird songs of the sea, accompanied by ghostly antics. Like college hazing, this old time ceremony of a sailor's experience has disappeared before the innovating progress of steam instead of sail navigation.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1865, MONDAY. At 7 a. m. the position of the ship was latitude 1 degree 44 minutes south, longitude 86



degrees 31 minutes east of Greenwich; weather fine. Run, meridian 243 miles; total run, 930 miles.

The astral exhibit so familiar to an inhabitant of the northern hemisphere is fast disappearing below the equator and I feel myself taking new lessons in astronomy.

In this part of the globe we have more stars in the heavens and the greatest amount of water on the earth.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1865, TUESDAY. Entered the zone of the southeast trades, making a head wind for us. The effect was shown in our run of 198 miles. Sea very rough but the sky beautiful. Passed a ship under full sail. Spoke her. The barnacled skipper bellowing nautical lingo through an immense salt rusty tin trumpet was even melodious amid the vast solitudes of the Indian Ocean.

At sea one soon grows tired not only of his own voice, but of his own presence, not to speak of the monotony of the presence of those about him.

I find more genuine enjoyment in the limited facilities of the ship's library and an occasional invitation to the chart room, than in the smokers' cabin or shuffle board and other sea games on deck. The trade winds of which land lubbers hear so much and know so little are the atmospheric currents which blow in regular trades or courses in the equatorial zone of the earth from 30 degrees north to 30 degrees south in each hemisphere, blowing toward the thermal equator. These winds are also deflected toward the northeast and southeast, respectively, by the influence of the earth's rotation.

(To be continued.)

## PEDIGREE—ROLFE.

### ALLIED FAMILIES AND DESCENT:

Rolfe—Pocahontas.

Rolfe—Poytress.

Rolfe—Bolling.

Bolling—Kennon.

Bolling—Randolph.

Randolph—Mayer.

Randolph—Keim.

THE name Rolfe is Danish. It became Rollo in Normandy.

Its first mention is Rolf Krake King, of Denmark, 600 A. D. chronicled as a man of enormous stature and great strength.

It was brought to England in the person of Rolfe or Rollo, who accompanied the first Vikings who overran England. The Rolfes from the remotest period of their history in England have resided in Co. Suffolk and have descended from that county and stock.

Philipott, p. 140, says the name Rolfe as Mr. Thinne conjectures in a pedigree which he collected of this family, was contracted from the

ancient German name Rodolphus, and Mr. Lambarde in his *Perambulation* mentions one Rolph, a Saxon who added much to the castle of Rochester, from whom it was not improbable this family might first extract their origin. [*Hasted Hist. Kent, Eng., 1773, p. 339, Note J.*]

John Rolfe, the husband of Pocahontas, emigrated to Virginia.

Mrs. Raymond Brathwayte, of England, quoted by Robertson, says the family is first mentioned in *Domesday Book* (1100). Of this branch as owners of Heacham, in Norfolk, there is record to 1560, the first entry on the parish registry of that time being





THE BAPTISM OF POCAHONTAS. 1613.

From the painting by John Chapman in the Rotunda of the U. S. Capitol.

Scene, Jamestown, Virginia, the first permanent settlement on the American Continent.

The persons represented : 1 Pocahontas ; 2 John Rolfe ; 3 Rev. Alexander Whitaker, the first clergyman in the Colony ; 4 Sir Thomas Dale, Governor ; 5 Sister of Pocahontas ; 6 Nantequas, brother of Pocahontas ; 7 Opechancanough, an Algonquin warrior ; 8 Opachisco, uncle of Pocahontas ; 9 Richard Wyffman ; 10 Standard-bearer ; 11 Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, the first woman who arrived in the Colony ; 12 Henry Spillman ; 13 John and Ann Laydon, first persons married in the country ; 14 Page.

1560. Married Eustacius Rolfe and Joanna Jener 27 May.

1562. Baptized John filius Eustacius Rolfe 17 October.

1582. Married Johannes Rolfe and Dorothea Mason 24 Sept.

1585. Baptized Eustacius and John fille Johannes Rolfe 6 May.

1585. Buried Eustacius filius Jo-hannes Rolfe 2 June.

John Rolfe, it thus appears, was a twin, b. May 6, 1585, son of John and Dorothea (Mason) Rolfe.

1614, April 5. Married JOHN ROLFE, first Secretary and Recorder General of Virginia and member of the Council (April 1, 1614), and the

PRINCESS POCAHONTAS, b. about 1595, dau. of the Indian King Powhatan, the mighty Werowance who ruled over all the Indian tribes of Altanoughkomouck, als. Virginia from the seaboard to the falls of its rivers.

1615. Born. Thomas Rolfe, at Jamestown, Va., son of John Rolfe and Pocahontas (Matoaks) (Rebecca), his wife. He accompanied his parents to England. Another account says:

1561. Born. Thomas Rolfe, in England, son of John Rolfe and Pocahontas (Mataoks) Rebecca, his wife.

1616. Died at Gravesend, Co. Kent, England, Pocahontas (Rebecca), wife of John Rolfe. They were about to embark for America.

In one of the parish registers appears this entry:

1616, Mar. 21. Rebecca Wrolfe, wyffe of Thomas Wrolfe, gent. A Virginia lady borne was buried in this chancel.

Pocahontas was about 12 years of age when she saved the life of Capt. John Smith, at Werowocomico. Attended by a wild train of savages from their chief's stronghold to Jamestown, she was the ambassadress between her father and the authorities at the settlement on the James. She was constantly engaged in errands of mercy, twice saving the colony and repeatedly the colonists and their homes from the tomahawk. Her life is replete with the completeness of her heroic womanly character. Having been betrayed into Argall's hands April, 1613, she



was held captive at Jamestown in the care of Sir Thomas Dale and Rev. Alexander Whitaker. She was instructed and baptized by him in the Christian faith. She married John Rolfe with the sanction of her father, which was taken as a pledge of peace between Gov. Dale and the Algonquin King. She was the guest of the Virginia Company on her long voyage to London, and while there was received with the highest attention by the King, James I., and his Queen, Anne of Denmark, and the Royal family and court. She was also entertained with "state, festival and pomp by the Lord Bishop of London" as described by the celebrated Purchas, who was present. The ship in which she was to return belonged to the Virginia Company and had been fitted up especially for her comfort. A painting of Pocahontas was executed by the court artist by order of King James I., for the gallery at Windsor. See Frontispiece and p. 385 and 448 K. and A. F.

"It is conceded," says Robertson, "that history civilized or savage does not offer nor fiction portray a lovelier character." [Pocahontas, alias Matoaka, and her descendants through her marriage at Jamestown, in April, 1614, with John Rolfe, gent., by Wyndham Robertson. This is a faithful and supported narrative and a complete refutation of the yelpings of the sleuth hounds of the stub pen in attempts to disparage this guardian angel of the lives of every soul England had upon American soil at that time, and the mother of an empire of the people as we have it to-day.—Ed.]

It is an interesting coincidence that the family of Randolph, of which William Randolph, the emigrant to Virginia, was a son, were living in Co. Kent, England, but a few miles away from Gravesend, where Pocahontas died. The son of this emigrant, Richard Randolph, of "Curles" (1691-1749), became allied to the blood of John and Pocahontas (Matoak, Re-

becca) Rolfe by intermarriage with their great-great-grand-daughter, Jane Bolling.

1622. Died. John Rolfe, husband of Pocahontas.

John Rolfe, of James City, in Virginia, Esquire 10 March, 1621, Will proved 21 May, 1630, by William Pyers. His father-in-law (3d), Lieut. William Pyers, gentleman, to have charge of the two small children, of very tender age. A parcel of land in the County of Toppahannah, between the two creeks over against James City, in the continent or county of Virginia, to son Thomas Rolfe and his heirs; failing issue to my daughter, Elizabeth, next to my right heirs. Land near Mulberry Island, Virginia, to Jane, my wife, during her natural life, then to daughter, Elizabeth. To my servant, Robert Davies, £20.

It appears from this that John Rolfe was three times married.

He had 1609 a son, d. on the island of Bermuda. His second wife was Pocahontas, who had a son John Rolfe. His third wife was Jane Payers, Pyers or Pierce, a daughter of Lieut. Wm. Payers, Pyers or Pierce, of Jamestown, Va., and the mother of Elizabeth referred to.

After his mother's death, Thomas Rolfe, then an infant, was taken in charge by an uncle, Henry Rolfe, of London.

In 1640 he returned to Virginia and settled on his father's estate, now "Varina," 16 miles below Richmond, near Henricopolis. He married Jane Poythress, probably daughter of Francis Poythress, member of the House of Burgesses, 1644, for Charles City, he d. — had

Jane Rolfe, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Poythress) Rolfe, and granddaughter of John Rolfe and the Princess Pocahontas, his wife, m., 1675, Col. Robert Bolling, b. 1646; d. 1709.

Robert Bolling, first of the name in Va., was the son of John and Mary Bolling, of All Hallow's Baskin Parish, Tower street, London. John was of the



Bollings of Bolling Hall, near Bradford, England, who trace their descent to Robert Bolling, Esq., in the reign of Edward IV., owned that seat and d. 1485. Bur. in the family vault, Bradford church. His coat of arms is on his tomb. Col. Robert Bolling came to Va. 1660, at 15 years of age, and at 29, prosperous and prominent, m. the said Jane Rolfe. He lived at "Kippax," a fine seat on the James River below Petersburg. They had

John Bolling, of "Cobbs," on the Appomattox, below Petersburg, Colonel, b. 1676; d. 1729. [Member Ho. Burgesses] m. Mary Kennon, dau. Dr. Kennon, of "Conjuror's Neck," member Ho. of Burgesses. Had 1 son and 3 daus. Their dau.

JANE BOLLING, b. 1703; d. 1766; m. Col. Richard Randolph, of "Curles," b. 1690; d. 1748; mem. Ho. of Burgesses and Treasurer of Va., and had 5 S. 4 D. of these [See 4 Richard Randolph, p. 368, K. and A. F.]

The visitation of Kent taken in 1619-21 has arms and crest and

RIC'DU\* ROLFE de Milton, Harmese Co., Bedford, m. Juliana Wilbes de Kembleton, in Comit. Hunting't., 1 Iona filia Will'mi Edwards de Lond VX '3, m.

Edmundus Rolfe, Nup de London civis, et Aurifaber iam sup'stes apud Detford in Co. Cantij.; m. (2) Eliza; felia Joh'is mothe civis Lond' had

Joh'es Rolfe, fil. vricus et haer aet 14 An 1620.

## TRANSPORTATION IN PIONEER DAYS.

**L**ITTLE do we realize in these days of steam and electricity, well constructed roads and bridged streams, the hardships and dangers encountered by the farmers of former days in getting their crops to market.

In the pioneer times of Somerset county in the Elk Lick region they hauled their wheat and corn, their staple crops, to Cumberland, Maryland, 28 miles east of southeast or Johnstown, 44 miles north. Both places were traffic centers, the former on the main wagon way to tide water at Baltimore and the latter at Philadelphia.

John J. Keim, of Elk Lick, gives an interesting account of his father's experiences nearly three-quarters of a century ago:

"One morning," he writes, "in mid-winter he left his home with a load of wheat for Cumberland, a distance of 28 miles. That was the nearest market at that time.

"The first stream he met was Cas-selmans River. There was no bridge. The river was frozen, but there was a

narrow channel through the ice yet not wide enough for the wagon.

"In those days, on the frontiers, a farmer never left home without his rifle and axe. With the latter he undertook to widen the opening so that he could drive across. While working, the ice giving way, he not only fell into the water, but lost his axe.

"The thermometer was far below the freezing point. A neighbor driving the same way informed him of a clearer ford higher up, which he took.

"At another time while loaded for Cumberland, coming to a heavy hill, which was covered with ice, and his team being smooth shod, he was obliged to unhook one of his horses and pack the sacks to the top of the hill, draw up the empty wagon, reload and go on his journey.

"John Keim, my father, was a stout man and of great strength. He could stand in a half bushel and shoulder three bushels of wheat.

"He never was sick and died of old age, being nearly 96 years."

His ancestors of Oley and Chester



nearly a century before, then the frontiers, at first packed their wheat on horses by the Indian trail and later

by wagon over the King's Highway or by canoe on the Schuylkill to Philadelphia.

## THE FIRST PRAYER-MEETING HELD IN AMERICA.

HELD IN THE TULPEHOCKEN SETTLEMENT, BERKS COUNTY, PA., 1758.

**A**LTHOUGH the Church of the United Brethren in Christ was founded over a century ago, and has long since grown to be an extensive religious organization, it is only within the last two decades that it has been established in the National Capital. It was the history of this organization that formed the theme for a scholarly sermon on Sunday evening, February 28, 1897, by Rev. Julius E. Fout, pastor of the beautiful little chapel in which this congregation worships in Washington City.

This church had its beginning among the Germans of Lancaster and Berks counties, Pa.

Rev. Fout, among other facts, said:

"Philip William Otterbein, the founder of this church, came from Dillenburg, Germany, to America as a missionary in 1752. He was a young man of excellent educational equipment, a fine thinker, an able preacher, and a zealous, devoted missionary.  
\* \* \*

"It is vain to deny the historic fact that Mr. Otterbein, who preceded Mr. Wesley to America, found Christianity at a very low ebb. \* \* \* But during his first pastorate in the new world, at Lancaster, Pa., an incident occurred in his religious life that so revolutionized his personal experience and ministerial life as to make him, under the leadings of providence, the founder of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. \* \* \* This experience came to him while pastor at Lancaster, Pa., in 1754.

"In 1758 he resigned his pastorate there and took charge of a church at

Tulpehocken, Pa., where he introduced the prayer-meeting, the first of the kind in America.

"In 1760 he accepted a call from the church at Frederick, Md., which he served until 1765, when he transferred his labors to York, Pa. During these years this great tidal wave of spirituality had swept possibly through all the colonies, and hearts from all denominations were touched by its influence.

"In the year 1766, at a great meeting held in a barn belonging to Isaac Long, near Lancaster, Pa., the name was given to this great movement which has ever since characterized the denomination. Mr. Martin Boehm, a Mennonite, who had received a like experience, was the preacher. Mr. Otterbein had not before met Mr. Boehm, and as he preached that Whitsuntide day of a risen, living Christ, the power of the Holy Ghost fell upon all, and when he concluded his sermon, before he could sit down, Mr. Otterbein, moved by an overpowering conviction of new-found fellowship in the truth, clasped Boehm in his arms and exclaimed: 'We are brethren.' Unable to repress their emotions, some in the congregation praised the Lord aloud; but the greater part were bathed in tears, and all hearts seemed melted into one.

"To those present the occasion was, more than merely in name, a true Whitsuntide—a present Pentecost. And here in this Pentecost of spiritual power was not only the name, but truly the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. \* \* \*



"In 1774 Mr. Otterbein accepted a call from the church in Baltimore, from which time the organization took definite form, and the denomination received recognition.

"In 1784 Mr. Otterbein assisted in the ordination of Bishop Asbury. In

1800 the denomination assumed the name United Brethren in Christ, which it now has, adding at this time the words 'in Christ,' to distinguish them from the Moravians. The entire sermon was replete with interest."

## KEIM JETSAM.



On the farm of Jonas DeTurck, formerly owned (1840) by George deB. Keim, at now Neversink Station, three miles south of Reading, was found in 1893, while plowing, a bronze medal of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign.

On the obverse is a profile with the legend "Maj. Gen. W. H. Harrison, March 4, 1841. He redeems his country."

On the reverse, a log cabin with a thatch roof, the latch-string out at the door, U. S. flag, pine tree and cider barrel with glass upon it. Legend: "The people's choice. The hero of Tippecanoe."

The large sand-stone "Swiss barn," built on this farm in 1833, by George deB. Keim, had an interesting history. At that time the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was in course of construction. The farmers objected to having "those smoke-houses running through their farms," so they

pulled up the stakes and otherwise obstructed the engineers.

Gen. Keim was one of the incorporators of the road. So to reassure the farmers directed that this barn should stand as near the line of the road as could be, allowing space simply to drive upon the threshing floor.

The barn was so located. The farmers took in the situation, remarking, "If the general can risk it we can." There was no more trouble.

Those were days of wood-burning engines. After standing fifty-seven years (1890), the barn was burned, it was claimed, by a spark from a coal-burning locomotive, but more likely by a tramp.

In the gable of this barn was a marble tablet, which the Editor owns, inscribed: "G. D. B. Keim, 1833, Benjamin Umbenhauer, Mason. John Fink, Carpenter.

## DeTURCK REMINISCENCES AND RELICS.



In 1858 the original deTurck homestead in Oley, built by Isaac, the Emigrant, about 1725, was taken down for rebuilding. It stood about one-fourth mile from Friedensburg, in Oley, and then owned by Daniel deTurck, who married Deborah Knabb. He son of Abraham, who married Esther Levan. He son of Abraham, who married Anna Weiser. He son of John, who married ——— Bertolet,

He son of John, who married Deborah High. He son of Isaac deTurck the Founder, who married the widow, Anna Maria Weimerin born Heroken or Hericourt.

The workmen discovered under the hearth on the second story a number of gold, silver and copper coins. Some were round and others four and five-sided. One of these gold coins shown the Editor by Jonas deTurck,



was a Louis d'or, which had been restamped over the original die. Both impressions were distinct, but so confused as to be difficult to separate. On the obverse was "Ludwig 111 D. G." On the reverse, 1691, a Maltese cross, sceptre, sword and two crowns.

Susanna deTurck, of Oley, Pa., showed the Editor Vol. 1 of a three-volume Bible in German, brought to America by Isaac deTurck the Founder, in 1709. It was octavo, 400 pages and covered from Genesis to Job. Each page was in five columns, giving as many versions of the Bible in parallel columns: 1. Roman Catholic;

2. German Lutheran; 3. German Reformed; 4. Israelite; 5. Dutch. It was printed very early in the seventeenth century.

In the same family in Oley I have examined a spinning-wheel of very ancient design. The large wheel below the spindle and the fork in which the flax was held was placed at the top of a long rod put together in sections like a fishing rod. This wheel, I was informed, was brought from France, the original home of the deTurck family by Isaac deTurck the Founder. The Huguenots were famous weavers.

## THE MAY FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

### WITH KEIM-DOUGLAS ALLIANCES.

**A** genealogy of the descendants of John May, who came from England to Roxbury, in America, 1640, by Samuel May and others, Boston, 1878, p. 169 says:

There is a family of May apparently still of different origin in West Chester, Chester county, Pa.

Our informant Addison May, of that place, states that his grandfather, Robert May, was descended from one of three brothers who left England at about the same time, one of whom went to the Bermudas, another to the neighborhood of the District of Columbia and the third to Elkton, Cecil county, Md. From the last of these the said Addison is descended. His father, also named Robert, was an extensive iron-master in Coventry, Chester county, Pa., and was twice married, his wives being sisters of the name Potts. Addison May was the youngest child by the last marriage.

John May, b. 1590, the immigrant ancestor of the New England family, according to tradition from Mayfield, county of Sussex, England, was master of a vessel named "The James," which sailed 1635, between London

and New England. He settled in Roxbury, afterwards called Jamaica Plain, about 1640. He was a member of Eliot's church in Roxbury, and became a freeman 1641. Died 1670.

The following was doubtless from information prepared by the late Henry M. Keim, an authority: "James May was born March 2, 1749, of Quaker origin, his grandfather, Robert May, having come to the Province of Pennsylvania before the year 1700, and intermarried with a daughter of John Brooke, who coming from England, located at a very early day in the neighborhood of Limerick (now in Montgomery county, Pa.), where he had a body of land. Mr. May married Bridget Douglass, a daughter of George Douglass, who was the son of Andrew Douglass, from Scotland, and settled at the place now called Douglassville (now in Berks county, Pa.), where his mansion still remains and is in the ownership of one of his descendants in the female line.

"George Douglas was an Episcopalian and actively interested in the Molatton (Douglassville) Church, being one of the vestry for a period long before the Revolutionary strug-



gle, and his daughter, who married James May, having been reared in the faith of that Church, led Mr. Keim (Geo. deB. 1st, who married his daughter), to take a warm interest in the erection of Christ Church (Reading, Pa.).

"Mr. James May, who had a birth-right in the Society of Friends, lost the same by his marriage outside of his sect, to Miss Douglass, an Episcopalian.

"Three brothers, Archibald, James and Andrew Douglass, settled in 1718 in the back parts of the Province, the portion of Chester county, which subsequently was cut off to form the county of Lancaster, near the fertile Valley of Pequea.

"They left Scotland, having been en-

gaged in the Rebellion of 1715, in favor of the Pretender and for that cause were obliged to retire.

"They were of good family and George Douglass, the son of Andrew and the grandfather of Miss Mary May, wife of Mr. Keim, removed from Pequea to what is now Douglassville, when a very young man, having lost both parents.

"Shortly after the arrival of the Douglasses they donated the land upon which the Episcopal Church at Pequea, 'St. John's,' one of the early churches, was erected, their plantations adjoining the same." (History of Berks County, in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1886, by Morton L. Montgomery, p. 356.)

Also see p. 383, K. and A. F.

## GEN. WM. H. KEIM, M. C.

### ELECTION COMPARISONS—EIGHTH (BERKS) DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THERE are various ways of judging of the standing of men among their fellow-citizens, but none so emphatic as by their suffrages. It is understood that men may vote their convictions on questions of politics and still entertain the warmest of personal friendship for the man on the other side. But when the figures amount to a revolution there is a profounder meaning back of it all. The Keim family for more than a century stood for everything progressive in Reading and the region tributary to it in finance, internal improvements, industry and trade. It was therefore a very becoming tribute that the voters of Berks should honor one of its younger representative men, even on the opposite side of the rock-ribbed politics of the district with such a minority in one and distinguished majority in another contest.

The figures will speak for themselves:

32d CONGRESS (1851-1853).

J. Glancy Jones (Dem.), .....5,277

William H. Keim (Whig), .....4847

Jones' majority over Keim, . 430

This was regarded as an honor next to a victory.

33d CONGRESS, (1853-55), J. Glancy Jones was elected to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry M. Muhlenberg.

34th CONGRESS, (1855-57).

J. Glancy Jones (Dem.), .....8,152

Samuel Myers (Whig), .....5,486

Jones' majority, .....2,636

35th CONGRESS (1857-59).

J. Glancy Jones (Dem.). .....9,951

Yoder (Rep.), .....3,947

Majority for Jones, .....6,014



36th CONGRESS (1859-61).

John Schwartz (anti-Lecompton  
Dem.), .....7,321  
J. Glancy Jones (Lecompton  
Dem.), .....7,302

Majority for Schwartz (both  
Dem.), ..... 19

Mr. Jones resigned October 30, 1858, and was appointed by President Buchanan Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, December 15, 1858, to Austria.

Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, issued a writ to the sheriff of Berks county for a special election November 30, 1858, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Jones.

Gen. William H. Keim, Rep., defeated Joel B. Wanner, the Buchanan Administration candidate (Dem.), by 496 majority, an unparalleled experience then or since in Berks County Congressional politics. He took his seat December 7, 1858, and served until March 3, 1859.

The New York Tribune (Horace Greeley), December 2, 1858, commenting editorially on this election said:

"Gen. William H. Keim, just elected from old Berks to take the seat in the present Congress vacated by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones, is a veteran Whig, the head of the Whig family of Keim, the other being Democratic. He was a candidate against Jones in 1854, and ran him closer than men of his politics are apt to run in that district. Gen. Keim is the first member ever elected to Congress, we believe, from 'Old Berks' in opposition to whatever was for the time labeled 'Democratic.'"

"The tariff question appears to have revolutionized 'the Gibraltar of sham Democracy.'"

Nothing of the kind. It has been going the same way by overwhelming Democratic majorities ever since tariff or no tariff.

The election of Gen. William H.

Keim was due entirely to his family name and personal popularity. Gen. George M. Keim, his first cousin, the head of the Democratic wing of the family, who was all powerful during the period of his brilliant career with the people of Berks county, went among the voters in the city and townships in this campaign, quietly informing them that "blood is thicker than politics. I wish to see William elected."

So he was. In October, 1856, Jones (Dem.), defeated Yoder (Rep.), by 6,014. In November, 1858, Keim, Republican, defeated Joel B. Wanner, the administration candidate, by 496.

Among the colleagues of General Keim, in the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation, were Senators William Bigler, Democrat, and Simon Cameron, Republican, Representatives John Covode, Republican; Thomas B. Florence, Democrat; Galusha A. Grow, Republican; (member of the 56th Congress, 1900), John Hickman, Republican; E. Joy Morris, Republican; Gen. George M. Keim, referred to in the "New York Tribune" editorial as the head of the Democratic wing of the Keim family, was a member of the 25th Congress elected as a Democrat WITHOUT OPPOSITION in place of Henry Augustus Muhlenberg, resigned to accept the Austrian Mission from President VanBuren. General Keim was reelected to the 26th and 27th Congresses, 1838-43. President Taylor (Whig), appointed him U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and President Polk (Dem), re-appointed him. He was, however, a life-long Democrat.

In 1859 Gen. W. H. Keim was nominated by the opposition (Rep.) State Convention of Pennsylvania for Surveyor General and was elected by 18,-



312 majority, leading the other Republican candidate, Cochran, for Auditor General by 1,022 votes. This was not only the turn of the politics of the State, but General Keim set the pace

of the Lincoln-Hamlin and Curtin campaign the following year. The Republican Presidential and gubernatorial tickets being elected by large majorities.

## THE DOUGLAS FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

### WITH MAY-KEIM ALLIANCES.

**I**N that admirable work, "A Collection of Family Records," with biographical sketches bearing the name DOUGLAS, or allied to families of that name, compiled by Charles Henry James Douglas, Providence, 1879, has this to say on p. 570:

George Douglas (3), of Douglas Manor (now Douglassville), Pa., m., April 25, 1747, Mary Pearsol. His grandfather, Archibald Douglas, "a Scotch gentleman of ample fortune," immigrated late in life to America, and took up large tracts of land in various parts of Pennsylvania. Several of his descendants are handsomely entombed in an old graveyard in Lancaster County. George Douglas d. March 10 1799. Children:

- i. Mary (4) Douglas m. Richard Graham.
- ii. Elizabeth (4) Douglas m. John Jenkins.
- iii. Rebecca (4) Douglas m. Mordecai Pearsol.
- iv. Bridget (4) Douglas m. James May, their daughter. Mary May m. George deB. Keim, first of the name. (See P. 383, K. and A. F.)
- v. George (4) Douglas, m. Mary England Lee, had
  1. Amelia (5) Douglas, m. George L. Leaf.
  2. Elizabeth (5) Douglas,\* m. George Buckley.
  3. William (5) Douglas, d. unm.

4. George (5) Douglas, d. unm.  
vi. Andrew (4) Douglas, m. Rachel, dau. Brig. Gen. Morgan, an early sugar refiner, Philadelphia, Pa.; had

1. Maria (5) Douglas, m. Rev. Richard D. Hall.
2. Rev. Jacob Morgan (5) Douglas, graduate Princeton College; studied law with Hon. John Sergeant; ordained in the Episcopal ministry, Philadelphia, 1816; d. Philadelphia, May 11, 1876; m. 1st October 31, 1820, Sarah Ann, dau. David Johnson, who d. September 5, 1831; m. 2 May 8, 1841, Mary Hall, dau. Thomas Willard, who d. February 29, 1876, aged 58 years; had
2. Rev. Benjamin Johnson (6) Douglas, Episcopal clergyman, 1850; m. October 1, 1850, Elizabeth Stott, dau. of Col. Samuel P. Wetherill, who d. January, 1859. (For others see p. 511, C. H. J. Douglas.)

The name Douglas is one of the most ancient in Scotland. During a revolt of Donald Bain (the white), who aspired to be King of Scotland instead of Solvatus, and was pressing him hard, a certain nobleman came forward with his sons and followers and routed Donald, who was slain. The King asking who was this man? He being present, one of the King's lieutenants exclaimed in Irish, then the language: "Sholto Du glasse." (Be-

\*The present family seat at Douglassville reverted to the daughters, Mrs. Leaf and Mrs. Buckley, whose families hold the estate in common. The Doug-

las mansion, though more than a hundred years old, is well preserved, and is a fine specimen of a gentleman's house in colonial times. C. H. J. D., 1879.



hold yonder black-gray man), and pointed toward him. The King, delighted with so homely an introduction, rewarded him with lands and named him Douglas (History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus, Vol. 1, p. 516).

The Douglas coat of arms will be found in the Douglas work above quoted. The crowned heart on the original arms was a memorial of Sir James Douglas, to whom the heart of King Robert Bruce had been bequeathed by the dying King, with the request to convey it the Holy Land. The King's heart was embalmed and put in a box of gold and was burned, 1330, before the high altar at Jerusalem.

The volume quoted gives account of the ancient Douglas family, of Scotland. The New London (Conn.), family (1575-1878); New Fairfield (Conn.) family (1750-1878); Donald Douglas, of Hanover Neck, N. J., and his descendants (1715-1878); other New Jersey families (1710-1878); James Douglas, of Voluntown, Conn., and his descendants (1677-1878); unconnected families (1743-1878), viz:

Capt. John Douglas, of Philadelphia.

Benjamin Douglas, of Charles county, Md.

Archibald Douglas, of Douglassville, Pa. The family allied to Keim.

Jacob Davies Douglas, of Alexandria, Va.

Douglassville is a post village of Berks county, Pa., on the Schuylkill river, a station on the Philadelphia and Reading and Pennsylvania (Schuylkill Valley) Railroads, thirteen miles south-east of Reading, and forty-five northwest of Philadelphia. Douglass township was created by the court of Philadelphia, June 7, 1736. In 1759 Anthony Morris & Co. and John Potts were the heaviest taxables. Before 1720 the Swedes built a log church 24x30 feet, one story, at this point then called Molatton, destroyed by fire in 1831. It was very famous in Indian and colonial affairs. The present St. Gabriel's Protestant Episcopal Church property at Douglassville, lies immediately west of the site. On the bank of the Schuylkill river about one-fourth of a mile west stands a small stone structure about 25x20 feet, 1½ stories, used in those days as a fort.

## MARTHA ELIZABETH (RANDOLPH) KEIM.

By Her Grandson, Rev. Wm. Wirt Mills.

**A**T 5.15 o'clock yesterday morning (June 5, 1890), Mrs Martha Elizabeth Randolph Keim passed away peacefully at the residence of her son-in-law, A. K. Stauffer, Esq., Hill Road, after an illness of about three weeks. On May 6th she returned to Reading, after an absence of seven months, most of which she spent with her daughter, Mrs. James A. Millholland, in Cumberland, Md., and the last few weeks with her son, deB. Randolph Keim, at Washington.

When she returned she was not well and after a week was confined to her bed, from which she never arose. Loving hands ministered to her, but she suffered greatly and since Saturday she had been in a dying condition, though perfectly conscious to the last, and in all her sufferings considerate for those who waited upon her.

On Saturday she received the blessed Sacrament, which was administered by Rev. Dr. Orrick, of Christ Cathedral, and yesterday morning, sur-



rounded by loved ones, she quietly passed into rest.

Mrs. Keim was born on April 6, 1818, at the family mansion at Green Creek, Cumberland county, Va., and was the second child of Col. Thomas Beverley Randolph, of the regular army, who was one of the first graduates of West Point, a distinguished officer in the war of 1812 and in the Mexican War, and a brevet brigadier general. Her mother was Maria B. Mayer, of Lancaster, Pa. Mrs. Keim was a member of the famous Randolph family of Virginia, which gave to the Union an host of statesmen and soldiers, and belonged to the Tuckahoe branch on her father's side, and to the Chatsworth branch on her mother's side. Her great-grandfather was Beverley Randolph, a prominent diplomat and governor of Virginia. She was a lineal descendant of Pocahontas, being the 9th generation, and was closely related to the Jefferson, Harrison, Carey and other first families of Virginia.

As a girl of sixteen she and her sister, Lucy, came to Reading to visit their aunt, Mrs. George M. Keim, and here met John H. and Wm. H. Keim, and afterwards the two sisters were married to the two brothers.

The wedding of John H. Keim and Miss Martha Elizabeth Randolph took place at Front Royal, Va., on September 3, 1839, and they lived in Reading until 1855 when they moved to Dubuque, where Mr. Keim became cashier and partner in the banking house of F. S. Jesup & Co., afterwards Redmond, Lovell & Co. In 1858 Mr. Keim's health failed and he went south, and died in St. Charles county, Mo., on October 29th. He was a very prominent Knight Templar.

Mrs. Keim and her children continued to reside in Dubuque until 1866, when she returned to Reading, where she has since resided, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Stauffer,

since 1872. She was aged 72 years, 1 month and 29 days, and was the last surviving member of a family of twelve children.

She had eleven children, seven of whom survive: deB. Randolph Keim, author, newspaper proprietor and Washington correspondent; Edward T. and Peyton R., who are officers of the American Express Company, of Kansas City, Mo.; T. Beverley, president of the River Foundry Company, of Reading; John Otto, of Philadelphia; Mary High, wife of A. K. Stauffer, Esq., of the Reading bar; and Virginia R., wife of James A. Millholland, general manager of the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad, of Cumberland, Md.

Mrs. Keim was a devoted communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one who showed her faith by her works. Her place at Christ Cathedral was never vacant when she was in the city, and since 1839, except during the eleven years which she spent in the West, she was one of the most active workers in the church, devoting her time, energy and money to the cause which she loved, and teaching almost all these years in the Sunday-school. St. John's Parish, Dubuque, and Emmanuel Church, Cumberland, were second homes to her during the time she spent in those cities. Her devotion in partaking of the Holy Communion was especially fervent, and one of the last acts of her life was to receive the Viaticum on Saturday last.

In charitable work, and especially in nursing the sick, she was always diligent and self-sacrificing and no appeal for assistance was ever made to her in vain. For years she was one of the visitors of the Benevolent Society, and she was one of the organizers and charter members of the Bureau of Employment and a member of the Executive Committee. It was very largely



her energy which established this worthy charity.

Notwithstanding that she had completed the allotted thre score and ten years she was full of life and energy and was not counted an old person. She has hundreds of warm friends among the rich and among the poor and will be sorely missed by all.

Recently she wrote a book entitled

"Virginia and the Virginians," being reminiscences of life in the Old Dominion and historical sketches of Virginia people. It has not yet been published.

The funeral will be held on Monday, at 2 p. m., from Christ Cathedral, and interment will be made in the Keim lot in Charles Evans cemetery.

## KEIM-MAY-DOUGLAS BISHOP.

### REVOLUTIONARY POINTERS.

**W**ON. HENRY M. KEIM, Receiver of the Valley Railroad, Ohio, dated Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1894, said: John Keim, our great-grandfather, was a private, and Montgomery has a copy of his discharge, the original of which is in my possession.

There are a good many old Revolutionary soldiers that Montgomery has left out. For instance Capt. George May. He was my great-great-uncle, and was very prominent in the Revolutionary Army. He has in George Douglas, my ancestor, who was also a captain.

Private John Keim must have be-

come Captain John, of Col. Jacob Weaver's Fifth Berks County Battalion, with his brother-in-law, John Bishop, of Exeter township.

John Bishop married a daughter of Nicholas Keim, our great-great-grandfather; and he lived on a Keim farm, below the Black Bear, which his wife inherited from her father. Hiester Clymer had an old Keim sideboard and some other furniture beautifully carved, which he bought at the Bishops' sale at Bishops' Mills, in Exeter township, which sale was held some years ago, when the last of the Bishops, I believe, vacated the spot.

## ORIGIN OF "PATENT MEDICINES."

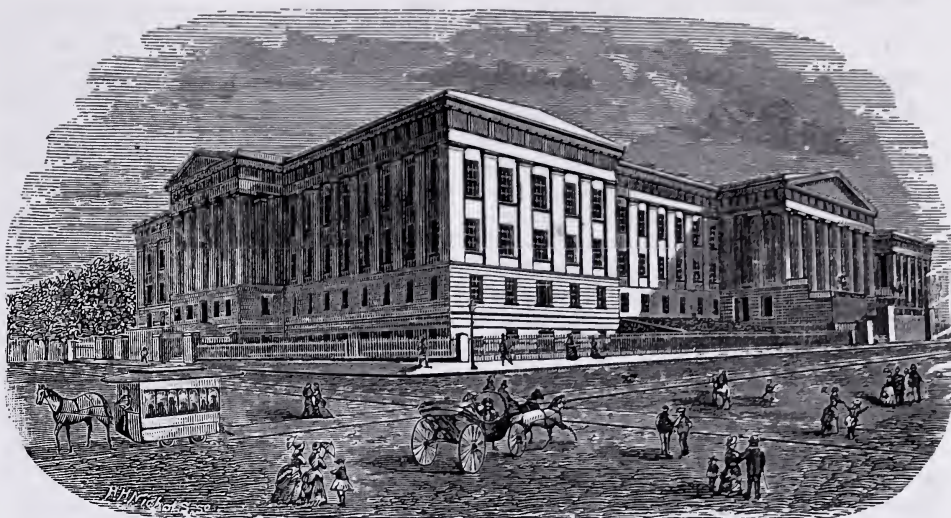
FIRST SOLD AT NICHOLAS KEIM TRADING POST, AT READING, PA.

**W**E hear much in these days of what the staid old fogies of the healing art, the scientific prescription scribes and "manufactured" parchment pill pounders call "patent medicines," because they are patented as proprietary compounds by the great Government of the United

States, or "quack medicines," because in many instances they are brewed out of the occult arts of these self same manufactured pill pounders, or "divine" healers and "doctor" healers generally, sometimes dubbed cranks.

The following letter will explain itself.





THE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This immense building in the style of the Grecian Doric measures 453x331 feet, covers  $2\frac{3}{4}$  acres and cost \$3,000,000. It was begun in 1838 and finished 1868. The K wing is occupied by the Secretary of the Interior. The older portions are of Aquia Creek free stone, new of marble, with sub-base of granite. The building was largely paid for out of the fees received for patents. The first patent was issued July 11, 1790, about 3 months after the present government went into operation. The museum of models is the only place of the kind in the world and gives an excellent object lesson of the inventive genius of the American people.

In 1899: Applications for patents for inventions 38,937; for designs 2,400; for reissues, 106, total, 41,443. Receipts, \$1,325,457.93; expenditures, \$1,211,783.73. These figures speak for themselves. Probably the first person in the Colonies to prepare "medicine" ready for general sale, formalæ for which are now patented, was Dr. George deBenneville and their first sale was at the "store" of Nicholas Keim and Son (John Keim).

2009 Delancy, Philadelphia.

29 June, 1893, 8 p. m.

My Dear Cousin Randolph:

I am tired out, but will go to New York to-morrow a. m., and on Saturday a. m. 9 o'clock take the Ems for Bremen. I am sorry to have to leave when things are so disturbed. Then I hoped that this summer we might construct the whole animal from the remains we have.

I send the advertisement, more than a century old, in reply to your favor just received.

I have one in German script, much older, which I showed you, showing the medicaments made by Dr. George deBenneville, the elder, our ancestor,

for sale at the store of our great-great-grandfather, Nicholas Keim, in earliest Reading town."

Nicholas Keim was one of the founders of Reading, being an original patentee and established himself in business, from Oley, his ancestral seat, in the town with his only son, John, in 1755, in the trading post built by Conrad Weiser, the great Indian interpreter, which he purchased in 1769.

This was not only the beginning of the general hardware trade of that region of Eastern Pennsylvania, but the origin of the manufacture and sale of healing compounds.

#### WASHINGTON IN 1796. BEFORE IT WAS A CAPITAL.

"A Journal to the Southerd."

By Daniel deB. Keim, son of Nicho-

las, son of John, son of Johannes Keim, the Founder.

Copied from the original manuscript preserved by his grandnieces, Miss Augusta S. Keim and Mrs. Mary (Keim) Abbott, of Bristol, Pa. (See p. 439, K. and A. F. for full text.)



## PEDIGREE—MAYER.

THE appended chronicle from the Bible record of a distinguished allied family, is a valuable contribution to the well established lineage of Mayer both in Europe and America for a period commencing 1495 in Ulm, then three years after the discovery of the Continent to which the earliest of two distinguished branches removed 260 years later and down to date, a period of over four centuries.

Few families have the record "straight," as the phrase goes, for so long a period without a weak link or more necessarily sustained only by logical speculation, inference, deduction or tradition more or less plausible, in order to maintain continuity.

This account is a transcript of an original paper and needs no further explanation.

[Translation—of family record made by my father in the family Bible in his own hand writing: which sacred book I, his son, now possess.]

"TO THE MEMORY OF MY IMMEDIATE ANCESTORS TO THIS TIME AND OF MY DESCENDANTS TO BE REMEMBERED," "GEORGE LUDWICH MAYER."

JOHN MELCHOIR MAYER, town capt. of city of Ulm in the year 1550; born in Ulm, A. D. 1495.

BARTHOLOMEW MAYER—(defaced)—

JOHN GEORGE MAYER and his wife Anna Maria Kaffer, both in the Lutheran Baptismal record of the old church, free city of Ulm in principality Wittemberg, minister (preacher) Blasingen.

GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW MAYER (born in free city of Ulm) my great-grandfather, whose baptismal record in the Lutheran records in Ulm, died and buried at Carl's Ruke Durlack: "Prediger" in Blasingen Durlack.

JOHN MELCHOIR MAYER, my grandfather, born Sept. 11, 1630, in Blasingen, in Durlack, studied theology in Strassburg (Prediger); married Sarah Frank;

died April 26th, 1703, at Blasingen. Her father an eminent bookseller (here branches off Christian Mayer, late of Baltimore, and descendants Brantz and Charles).

CHRISTIAN BARTHOLOMEW MAYER, my father, born at Carlsruhe, in Durlack, Nov., 1702; married Nov. 24, 1724, to Eva Margaretta Shiefelen, daughter of Bartholomew Shiefelen, a distinguished surgeon. Her mother's name was Anna Maria Bergfelder. In May 26, 1751, he resigned his office of notary, moved to the Hague, when, on account of his fair fame, his right of citizen (Bürger) was reserved to him and to his descendants on emigrating with his family to America the next succeeding year. His children who emigrated with him were:

George Ludwig, John Jacob, Sibilla Margaretta, born in Ulm, was married Aug. 4, 1733, married at Rotterdam, to the Record Barnhardus Michael Housil (Hansäl), of the Holland Reformed Church. He died at Fredericktown, Maryland, Nov., 1752, aged 50 years. My mother in Philadelphia in the 63d year of her age lies in the burial ground of the old Lutheran church, Sept. 2, 1765. Her father was an eminent bookseller and domestic notary.

I, GEORGE LUDWIG MAYER, was born in the free city of Ulm (Frie-Stadt) on the 11th August, 1727—old style—arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, with Jacob and my sister Sibilla Margaretta, my father and mother, my brother John wife of Rev. Doct. Haiseal, of Rosina, Virginia (1752), early in summer, moved to Fredericktown, Maryland, shortly after our arrival when my father died November following, and was buried in the old Lutheran church burial ground, aged 50 years. My mother's mortal remains deposited in the Lutheran church yard in Philadelphia, entered into marriage (ehe stand) in Ulm with Maria Barbara Diemer, April 25th, 1752, after having borne me six sons and three



daughters (their names hereafter). She died the 30th October, 1777, and her body deposited in the Trinity church grave yard, Lancaster.

Feby. 7th, 1779, I entered in second marriage with Maria Barbara, daughter of George Haller, of Frederick county, Md. She being kinswoman to my first wife (ehe gottan).

My kinsman, the late Christian Mäyer, of Baltimore, was the son of John Melchoir Mayer and Maria Sarah Frank, and hence Christian Mäyer, of Baltimore and George Ludwig Mayer, of Lancaster, branches off from John Melchoir Mäyer, who was buried at Blasingen, Principality of Durlack (Holland), 1630. His son Christopher Bartholomew being—(Translation abruptly stops here—W. M. F.)

—(The following is from a separate paper— W. M. F.)

#### TRANSLATION.

Abstract from my ancestral family record by my father "worthy to be remembered," translated by me, G. Mayer.

Melchoir Mäyer, born in the free city (Republica Ulma) of Ulm on the Danube, A. D. 1495—Town Capt. at his death.

Bartholomew Mäyer—

John George Mäyer and his wife Anna Maria Kapper (Copper). Minister of Lutheran church at Blasingen (Belgium) baptismal record in the old temple at Ulm.

George Bartholomew Mayer. My (father's) great-grandfather, born in the free city of Ulm, Minister Prediger.

## JOHN FENWICK.

Contributed by John Bodine Thompson, Trenton, N. J.

**I**N November, 1898, a sky-blue silk undervest was sold in London for two hundred pounds sterling. It was said to have been worn by Charles I, at the time of his execution, and was copiously stained with his blood.

January 24, 1877, in Newark, N. J., I saw a handkerchief stained with the blood of the same king. It was in the possession of the widow of William B. Thomson (born at Morristown, N. J.), who before her marriage was Fanny Marsh (born April 6, 1799). It had been given to her by her aunt, Mrs. John Dickinson Marsh, whose maiden name was Catharine Hunt; to whom it had been given by her sister-in-law, Jane Marsh, the daughter of David Lyell, whose wife was Catharine Lorraine; who had brought it with her from London to America when she "gave up all for love" and fled with her lover to the new world.

The Lorraine family was connected with the Fenwick family, and the gruesome relic was given to the Lorraine's

by John Fenwick, who had been in command of the troop of horse at the execution of the king. Of course it is easy to make assertions of this kind; but this handkerchief is known to have been held in great veneration during successive generations, and I have no doubt of the authenticity of the narrative.

Robert G. Johnson, of Salem, N. J., had in his possession the order to Fenwick to attend the execution, signed by Bradshaw, the President of the Rump Parliament, and printed it in his account of the "first settlement of Salem" in 1839. Charles was executed, January 19, 1648 (January 30, 1649, new style), upon a scaffold erected in front of the royal banqueting house. More than two years before this, February 11, 1649, John Goodwin, the Puritan pastor, had certified to Fenwick's good standing among those Christians; but at a later period the some time soldier adopted peace principles and cast in his lot with the followers of George Fox, though he



never fully lost the authoritative manner natural to him and confirmed by his military habits. However, he proved the sincerity of his profession by his life. In 1666 and again in 1670 he was arrested for attending Friends meeting; his goods were seized; and he was thrown into prison.

At the suggestion of George Fox, many of his followers found refuge in America; and, when Charles II discovered that by favoring the Quakers he might favor also the Roman Catholics, the rigors of persecution were somewhat relaxed. Edward Billings, who like John Fenwick had been a soldier in the Parliamentary army, had also become a Quaker, and was a personal friend of the king's brother, the Duke of York, who offered to sell to Billings a part of his domain in America. Billings was too largely in debt to make the purchase in his own name, and Fenwick bought it in his name, agreeing also to lead a colony to the new continent.

According to the custom of the day he sold as many acres as he could, to be located on arrival; and then, needing more money, leased his interests for a thousand years in order to be able to charter a vessel and bring over his colonists. His deed from the Duke of York was left in London; and the English authorities in America refused to acknowledge his claims to any authority here. After he sailed, his associates who remained behind became distrustful of him also, and made him a great deal of trouble. Finally, the matter was left to arbitration with the result that one-tenth of the province was allowed to him and the other tenths awarded to the other proprietors. This decision he regarded as very unjust; but he curbed his temper and followed as well as he could the advice of his wife who wrote to him:

"It will be thy wisdom and thy comfort to act as a Christian in deed as well as in name, by loving enemies and doing

good for evil, and forgiving them as thou mayest be forgiven thy trespasses."

He was of a sanguine temperament and undoubtedly believed the roseate-hued stories that he had heard of the soil and climate of the Western Acadia. Two copies of his "proposal for planting his colony of New Caesarea or New Jersey" are still in existence. The one was offered for sale in London in 1853, and the other is in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. It is a single sheet about the size of a foolscap page, and is printed on both sides. The first page contains the proposal proper, and refers to the description of the country, given in Ogilby's America. The reverse contains a glowing statement, showing acquaintance, not only with Ogilby's description, but also with the still more remarkable one of Beauchamp Plantagenet. It is entitled "the description of a happy country" and quotes "a late writer" saying, "if there be terrestrial happiness to be had by any people, especially of any inferior rank, it must certainly be here..... Such as by their utmost labors can scarcely get a living [in England], may here procure inheritance of land and possessions, stock themselves with all sorts of cattle, enjoy the benefit of them whilst they live, and leave them to their children when they die..... But that which adds happiness to all the rest is the healthfulness of the place, where many people in twenty years never know what sickness is, whence they look upon it as a great mortality if two or three die out of town in a year's time," with much more to the same effect.

Two principles are laid down for the government of the colony:

"1. The defense of the royal law of God, his name and worship, which is in spirit and in truth.

2. The good, peace and welfare of every individual person."

The prospectus offers to sell a thousand acres for five pounds; to furnish a hundred acres free to every colonist



more than fourteen years of age; and provides that every person willing to go at the expense of another shall have, after serving his four years, a suit of clothes, a cow, a hog, and a hundred acres of land with tools to work it and wheat to sow it.

This prospectus was issued March 8, 1675; and it was hoped that the colonists would sail about the middle of April; but they did not get off until the fifth of July; and it was the 23d of September, when they anchored opposite the old Swedish fort called "Elfsborg," south of the mouth of the river which the Indians called "Assamhacking," but which was known to the American residents by its Dutch name of "Varken's Kill," that is, Hog creek. The next day, captain Griffin took his vessel, "The Griffin," into the creek, and "the first English ship that was bound to this part of the province" landed its passengers in safety.

Crowded together for so many weeks in the little vessel, they had been "exposed to great hazards, straits, dangers and cruelties;" but these seem to have been all forgotten when they reached their desired haven and landed on the quiet shore that beautiful autumnal day, the warm sun looking down upon them so lovingly with its benison of peace. The glowing anticipations of the prospectus seemed about to be realized, "so that if there be any terrestrial Canaan it is surely here, where the land floweth with milk and honey." Their leader also, trusting that his great troubles were over and that now he should have peace, named the place, "New Salem."

Another vessel was to follow soon with supplies for the winter; but the distrust of the proprietors in England delayed it two years! The sufferings of these first colonists during that memorable winter have never been adequately told; but, even before it was over, Fenwick had purchased of the Indians the present counties of Salem and Cumberland; and his colonists, ignored by the proprietors on the other side of the

water, made a virtue of necessity, exercised the rights of freemen, and chose Fenwick as their Governor. The newly chosen governor issued his "first general order," signed also by ten of his chief purchasers, June 25, 1676, "to the end that the Lord's requirings may be answered, the desires of strangers satisfied, the said colony planted, we and our families preserved from ruin, every purchaser have his land set out, the natives neither provoked nor tempted, but all our lives preserved by settling out and planting the land as people come to take it up, and so sitting down together as in other countries."

The land purchased was divided into "the liberty of Alloway" and "the liberty of Cohansey," named after the Indian chiefs residing upon the creeks still called by these names; and a town was laid out in each of these divisions. New Salem was divided by a street extending southerly from the landing place on Salem creek, the land on the West to be held by the Governor for the benefit of the town, and that on the East to be laid out in lots for the purchasers, whose plantations were to be located in the vicinity after their town lots had been improved.

Fenwick managed his colony as well as he could amid all the difficulties caused by his antagonists abroad and at home; made ample provision for his three sons-in-law and their families; and died in the autumn of 1663, aged 65 years, cared for during his last illness by his favorite daughter, Anne, who after arrival in this country had married Samuel Hedge, one of her fellow-passengers in the "Griffin," who was for many years the recorder of Fenwick's colony. The precise location of his grave is not known; but he was buried, according to his wish, in "the Sharp burying ground," among the relatives of his first wife, Mary Covert, the mother of his children, a cousin of Thomas Sharp, who owned a thousand acres in the vicinity now known as Sharpstown. His second wife, Mary Burdett, did not accompany him to America.



## "A JAUNT TO SHAMOKIN."

By Daniel deB. Keim, 1802.

**I**N the heart of one of the busiest anthracite mining regions of the United States to-day stands Shamokin, in Northumberland county, Pa. Its records go back to 1728 as the residence of Shikellimy, the celebrated Oneida chief, sent by the fierce Iroquois to rule over the conquered Shawnees.

In the earliest westward movements of the pioneer explorers and traders from the Delaware, it was a favorite resort for the savage Indians and long prominent in Indian and colonial affairs of peace or war. The savage Iroquois, of New York, and other tribes often met there for council among themselves or with the whites.

The Six Nations used "Shaumoking" as a strategic point in their war against the Catawbas of the South.

The Six Nations asked of the Provincial authorities for the establishment of a blacksmith shop as more convenient than the long journeys to Tulpehocken, about eighteen miles from the Keim, Stapleton and Bertolet settlements, on the Manatawny.

Anthony Schmidt, a German from the Moravian Mission at Bethlehem, was established there, which in 1747 opened the way to a branch mission at that point.

In 1756 the massacres of settlers by the French and Indians led to the establishment, with the consent of the Indians at a conference at Carlisle, of a fort at Shamokin. The present borough is on branches of the Philadelphia and Reading and Northern Central (Pa. R. R.), nineteen miles south-east of Sunbury.

The author of the following journal was much of a traveler and soldier in his day (see p. 218 and 439, K. and

A. F). The original MS is in possession of his descendants at Bristol, Pa.

Our kinsman said 98 years ago of his experiences in this still wild region:

Started FRIDAY MORNING at the hour of 10 o'clock, May 7, 1802. Went to Carters Town. Took dinner. After dinner proceeded on to George Shoemaker's Inn. Continued all night.

Next morning (May 8, 1802), started. Made a small halt at Mr. Mosser's Inn. Took breakfast. Proceeded and arrived at Catawissa. Continued all night. On Broad Mountain we saw 12 deer running along. We were close by. Met with several pheasants. J. Schneider threw at them. They were quite close, but they did not seem to budge.

The fires were burning very much on Broad Mountain. At some places we were forced to ride through a half mile of burning forest on both sides the road. It was very dangerous. While we continued at Cattawissa we had plenty of fish, salmon and shad,

SUNDAY (May 9, 1802), continued at Catawissa. This day we took a walk to Mr. Brobst's mill. We were treated politely while we continued, but soon returned. After dinner took a walk about 3 miles up the river, crossed and went to a friend. Soon returned again.

After crossing the river again MONDAY morning (May 10, 1802), after dinner started from Catawissa to Mifflinsburg. Rode by myself when I arrived at Mifflinsburg and made a small stop at a sort of an Inn. Ordered to give my horse a few quarts of oats. While I was waiting for friend Jacob Schneider\* I thought to take a walk on the bank of the river Susquehannah. \* \* \* \* Continued all night at Mifflinsburg.

\*Jacob Schneider must have been a relative. Our diarist's grandfather, Nicholas Keim, married Barbara

Schneider. He doubtless was the same descent from Hans Schneider, of Oley, Barbara's father.



TUESDAY morning (May 11, 1802), after breakfast proceeded on to Berwick. After crossing the north branch of the river Susquehannah continued at Berwick. The same day in the afternoon we crossed the river. Josiah and Samuel Jackson in company. Went to see a friend. We passed by an inn made a halt. \* \* \*

Journeyed by a drunken fellow. Returned soon to Berwick. Then took a walk to Shiner's Mill about 2 miles from town. Soon returned. Continued all night.

WEDNESDAY (May 12, 1802), continued at Berwick. This day it rained very hard until towards evening. The clouds seemed to break and we made up a fishing party to fish with the sein. We made two hauls and only caught a fish, which we ordered cooked after we returned to Berwick.

The Suter tournament at Berwick was poor while we continued there.

This same day we went through the Niskabeck falls. They seem to go through like a little mountain. They are very dangerous to go through with a full load.

They call it from Reading to Berwick 75 miles.

THURSDAY morning (May 13, 1802), started from Berwick. Proceeded to Webb's place. Made a small halt. That is one of the finest fishing places in the river Susquehannah. Mr. Webb treated us very politely while we continued, which was but a short time.

Proceeded on to Esqr. Burton's. There Jacob Schneider parted from me. He went to Catawissa and I proceeded on to Esqr. Lord's which was 18 miles. After finishing business, proceeded on to Danville, after passing through Jersey Town. From Berwick to Danville is the course I took round at least 47 miles. Continued all night.

FRIDAY morning (May 14, 1802), Jacob Schneider made his appearance at the hour of 10 o'clock. We then proceeded

on to Milton. Arrived at the hour of 4 in the evening.

Continued at Milton, which is a beautiful spot.

SATURDAY morning (May 15, 1802), arrived at Farrtown, which is a beautiful prospect down along side the river Susquehannah. Made a small halt at Esqr. Sheiker's, and then proceeded on to a tavern. Continued a few moments then proceeded on and arrived at Henry Schneiders. Stopped a few moments, proceeded on to Younkman's town, continued all night.

SUNDAY morning (May 16, 1802), we went to see Henry Schneider, Peter Withington in company. We then prepared for fishing and walked about 3 miles up West Buffalo Creek and caught about 100 trout. Returned and got them fried, which was a capital dish.

MONDAY morning (May 17, 1802), proceeded to Farrtown. There parted from J. Schneider and proceeded to Michael Moyer's which was 15 miles across the country. After finishing business returned and arrived safe at Northumberland town. Continued all night.

Next morning (TUESDAY, May 18, 1802), crossed the North Branch and arrived safe at Sunbury. Continued all night.

Next day (WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1802), we made up a party and went to Northumberland town. Continued a few hours. Crossed both branches again and arrived at Sunbury.

The same evening we had a dance. Wednesday continued at Sunbury. This evening I crossed the river to see a friend. Returned.

Next morning (THURSDAY, May 20, 1802), took breakfast about 19 o'clock.

Started. Proceeded to a town, Old Seilings Grove, after crossing the river Susquehannah. Proceeded on to Jacob Feathers after crossing the river again. Continued all night.

This same evening we went a fishing and I caught a salmon which weighed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, which seemed something



glorious. Caught a great many cat and sunfish. We were treated very politely while we were there.

Next morning (FRIDAY, May 21, 1802), proceeded to Georgetown. Came to a town called Halifax. Took dinner. After dinner proceeded on to Harrisburg. Continued all night.

This day (SATURDAY, May 22, 1802), we crossed Mahoning Creek Machedunke, Wiskkenesko. All fine creeks.

This day about 7 miles from Harris-

burg was a beautiful prospect along the river. There were trees planted all along the banks.

Early next morning (SUNDAY, May 23, 1802), started from Harrisburg and arrived at Lebanon. Continued all night. This day we were detained on account of rain.

Next morning (MONDAY, May 24, 1802), started and arrived safe at home on Sunday evening.

DANL. D. B. KEIM.

## FRONTIER MEMORIES.

By Levi Keim, of Unadilla, Nebraska.

**S**PEAKING in a former letter of my politics being Democratic, I am reminded of an incident that occurred away back in the '50's—before I left the East, and before the organization of the Republican party.

The Keim family was brought into official prominence and public notice by the election of Gen. Wm. H. Keim to Congress, to fill an unexpired term from Berks Co. The "New York Tribune," then under the management of Horace Greeley—called attention to the fact, and to the further fact alleged, that there were two families of Keim's in Pennsylvania, divided by their politics. One the Democrat, the other the Whig family.

I happened to belong to the Democratic wing up to the adoption of the Chicago Platform in 1896. That year I voted for Palmer and Buckner, and this Presidential year my vote will be determined by the platform of the parties.

Your reference to and publication of John Kime's commission as a Justice of the Peace for East Vincent Township, Chester Co., prompts me to say to you as historian of the family, that John Kimes of East Vincent, was my father, and while I do not recall the fact that he was ever a Justice of the

Peace, I am fully confident that he made a good one. He was always identified with the public affairs of the locality—administrator and executor of all the estates settled for years in the neighborhood, and I believe at one time a nominee of the Democratic party for some county office, but as a matter of course, was defeated.

It seems that the Keim family had a faculty of getting on the wrong side in politics. The Keims of Reading, Berks Co., the hot-bed of Democracy, were "Whigs" in the day of the party's existence and Kimes of Chester, Democrats in the hot-bed of Republicanism.

I am living in Otoe Co., Nebraska, the best agricultural and fruit Co. of the State. It borders the Missouri River and extends about 30 miles west from the River. Nebraska City, a place 12 to 15 thousand people is the County seat, and I am about half way from Nebraska City to Lincoln. All my children were born on my place, 4 miles south of this point.

Nebraska City is one of the oldest cities in the State. Chas. H. Van Wyck, former member of Congress from New York, General in the Army during the war of the Rebellion, Senator of the U. S. for 6 years from this State lived 6 miles N. W. of the City.



I. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland, is an old settler of Nebraska City. M. L. Haywood, Senator elected at the last session by the Legislature, was also from that place. He died before he qualified and H. V. Allen was appointed by our Pop. Governor in his place.

I have lived in this county 33 years

off and on. I came here when I had to pay extra premium on life insurance, for the privilege of traveling in Kansas to Nebraska, but have no reason to regret my going west; barring and excepting a few years of privation and hardship in the early days, especially those spent in the mountain, I have lived comfortably and satisfactorily.

## "POPLAR NECK."

### DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF AN EARLY COLONIAL ESTATE.

**I**MMEDIATELY beyond the southern limits of the city of Reading, Pa., expand the acres of one of the fairest estates in the agricultural regions of any land.

Within the stone walls of its ancient farm homestead was born Mary High (Hoch), third in descent from Rudolph Hoch, the founder of that family in America, and wife of Benneville Keim, third in descent from Johannes Keim Founder (see pp. 54, 84, 379, K. and A. F.).

The following is the documentary narration of ownership for 165 years, 154 of which were in the line of the possessor of these same acres in the days of the savage wilderness:

John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, under warrant of March 1st last past, surveyed 28 of May then next ensuing unto Edward Farmer, of White Marsh, Philadelphia county, for a grant of land called "Poplar Neck," 4 September, 1735. 375 a.

Transferred to his son, Samuel Farmer, of White Marsh, April 25, 1737, 375 a. Signed in the presence of John Robinson.

Indenture February 1, 1738, between Samuel Farmer, of the county of Philadelphia, Pa., yeoman, and James Macky, of Philadelphia county, for 255 pounds current money of Penna, paid by said Macky for tract of land called "Poplar Neck."

on the east side of the Schuylkill river, in the county of Philadelphia, under a patent, September 10, 1735, to Edward Hamer (Farmer), of White Marsh, and by him conveyed unto the said Samuel Farmer by deed April 25, 1737, and by him to James Macky.

3. In 1741, James Macky sold to Ulrich Sheere (possibly Shearer).

4. Indenture, February 25, 1746, between Ulrich Sheere, of Alsace, Philadelphia county, and Margaret, his wife, and Samuel High, of Oley, Philadelphia county, Pa., patented 10 September, 1735. Recorded, Philadelphia A, Vol 7, p. 3., to Edward Farmer, 25 April, 1737, to Samuel Farmer, 1 February, 1738-39, to James Macky, of Philadelphia, and 18 November, 1741, to Ulrich Sheere, and by him and wife consideration 206 pounds, current money of Pennsylvania to Samuel High.

Thence it descended by will to Isaac High, who m. Sarah Hottenstein. (See p. 131, K. and A. F.)

Thence by inheritance it passed to William High, their son, b. Jan. 14, 1786; d. Mar. 29, 1851. Associate judge of Berks county five years; County Commissioner 1816-19; the Pennsylvania State Legislature from Berks county, 1832; was one of the five Berks county delegates to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Conven-



tion, 1838; member of a company of Berks county militia Cavalry, 1809; captain of the same, 1816; Brig. Gen. of militia for fifteen years. He m. Catherine Van Reed, former consort of John Griesemer, and late of William High, and dau. of Jacob Van Reed. She b. April 27, 1786; d. June 4, 1857.

The "Poplar Neck" estate from William High above, descended to his son, Ezra High, b. Aug. 15, 1816; m., Mar. 8, 1841, Hannah Gernand, b. April 29, 1816; dau. of George Gernand, former County Commissioner, and Barbara Hain, his wife.

In the "Poplar Neck" graveyard is also buried Catherine High, consort of William High, and dau. of John Van Reed, who was b. 21. Jan., 1788, and d. 27 Mar., 1822, aged 34 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The following dates are taken from tombstones in the private burial ground on the Neck:

High (Hoch), "Popular Neck" estate.

(Inscription in German translated.)

Samuel Hoch, b. in March, 1723, died 19 July, 1795. [He was the younger son of Rudolph Hoch, the Founder. p. 379, K. and A. F.)

(Inscription in German translated.)

Isaac Hoch, b. 5 July, 1753; m. to Sarah Hoch; b. Hottenstein 18 M, 1784, Issue 7 children, 4 sons and 3 daughters and d. 18 May, 1794.

[He was the son of Samuel Hoch above named.]

Sarah Nagle, former consort to Peter Nagle, Esqr. She b. 29 January, 1767; d. 18 Aug, 1843.

[She was wife 1 of Isaac Hoch above named.] (See p. 379, K. and A. F.)

## JAMES MAY.

**C**APTAIN JAMES MAY, who was prominently identified with the development of the Schuylkill Valley was born in Coventry Township, Chester county, and died at Reading. He was the son of Robert and Elizabeth May.

The tombstone inscriptions in the George M. Keim lot, Charles Evans cemetery, Reading, Pa., gives this record:

In memory of James May, Esq., b. Mar. 20, 1749; d. Mar. 15, 1819.

In memory of Bridget May, wife of James May, Esq.; d. Oct. 10, 1796, aged 36 years.

In memory of Ann May, wife of James May, Esq.; b. June 28, 1745; d. Nov. 4, 1818.

Capt. James May m. Bridget Douglas, daughter of George Douglas, of Amity township, Berks county.

The children of James and Bridget (Douglas) May were:

1. Mary May, m. George deB. Keim.
2. George May.
3. Sarah, m. Hon. Samuel D. Franks.
4. Thomas May.
5. Elizabeth May.

Captain James May removed to Reading prior to the Revolution. His name is associated with that of Keim as one of the projectors of the Union Canal, connecting the Schuylkill at Reading with the Susquehanna river at Middletown, Pa. He was a director of the "Branch Bank," and member of the first Board of Trade. Also warden with Marks John Biddle of the Episcopal church of Reading, Pa.


He carried on a large business in general merchandise, grain, lumber, &c.



## The Family Circle

1774-1839.

### "ESTHER deB. KEIM'S BOOK."

 LD-fashioned religion had a feeling of wholesomeness about it so far as books were concerned. The following, found among some ancient family homes, is a good sample of religious reading in its day.

Title: The Christian Economy—Translated—From the original Greek—Old Manuscript—Found in the island of Patmos, where St. John—wrote his Book of the Revelations—Philadelphia—Printed by Matthew Carey—No. 122 Market street—1808, pp. 55.

Contents: Introduction—The anchorite's annotation, on the Back of the Scroll or Manuscript—The Christian Economy, Chap. I., Man; Chap.

II., Redemption; Chap. III., Faith; Chap. IV., Works; Chap. V., The first illuminations of Divine Grace; Chap. VI., The means of Grace, 1. Prayer; Chap. VII., 2 Reading the Scriptures; Chap. VIII., 3. The Lord's Supper; Chap. IX., The Fruits and marks of the Spirit, or evidences that the means of Grace have proved effectual; Chap. X., Temptation and persecution; Chap. XI., Death and Judgment. The end note by Mrs. deB. R. Keim, "Esther deB. Keim, g. g. g. dau. of the Founder, was only sister to my children's great-grandfather, Benneville Keim. She was never married, lived in Reading, Pa., and died there 1830."

### LAND OFFICE RECORDS—KEIM.

In the books of the Land Department of the office of Internal Affairs, at Harrisburg, Pa., we can find no warrant or patent in the name of Peter Keim (Kyme or Koyne) for land in Philadelphia county, now Berks, prior to 1750.

We find, however, that three tracts, now in Berks county, were taken up as follows:

Jacob Keim, warrant of February 15, 1737. 204 acres and 119 perches, situated in Rockland township. Patented to John Hilbert, April 15, 1790. Patent recorded in book P, volume 16, page 256.

John Koyne, warrant of November 16, 1737. 100 acres and 100 perches, situated in Oley township (then Philadelphia county). Patented to John Koyne, November 10, 1741. Patent

is recorded in book A, volume 9, page 513. [This is the second tract taken up by Johannes Keim the Founder. —Ed.]

Valentine Keim, warrant of August 30, 1750. 91 acres and 90 perches, situated in Brunswick township. Patented to Andrew Bolig, May 9, 1810. Patent recorded in book H, volume 4, page 34.

### THE GERMANS AS COLONISTS.

The promoters of colonization in America regarded the Protestant Germans as the most desirable of all the nationalities of Europe.

It is entirely due to their rapid increase in numbers, skill and industry in agriculture that the States of New York and Pennsylvania made such substantial progress in colonial times and since.



This conclusion is sustained by Lieut. Gov. George Thomas, of Pennsylvania, who in writing to the Bishop of Exeter in 1747, said: "The Germans of Pennsylvania are, I believe, three-fourths of the whole population (200,000). They have by their industry been the principal instrument of raising the State to its present flourishing condition beyond any of His Majesty's colonies in North America."

#### AN UP-TO-DATE FARMER.

John J. Keim, of Elk Lick, Somerset county, Pa., grandson of Nicholas Keim, emigrant from Oley to Somerset, Pa., toward the close of the eighteenth century, purchased the homestead of John Keim, Sr., his father, in 1853, where he was born and raised and lived for 64 years.

When he began farming there were no mowers or reapers.

In 1859 he purchased the first horse-rake brought into that region.

A few years later he purchased the first Mower; then a Reaper, then a Binder; then a Thresher; then a Separator, with one of his neighbors, thus keeping pace with real Keim enterprise and thrift with every advance in farming industry and methods.

He also visited Nebraska and Kansas to study the country.

He owned 427 acres in the heart of

Elk Lick township, Somerset county, Pa.

When his three boys married he divided the farm among them, another Keim trait, and purchased a home for himself and wife in Salisbury, the village of which Elk Lick is the post-office, where he enjoys the contentment of a life well spent.

#### MAY-BROOKE QUERIES.

The late Mrs. William Murray (Mary May Keim) Weidman, April 20, 1893, made this inquiry:

"I enclose a slip copied from some papers. Robert May was my great-great-grandfather.

If I can find descent from Roger Brooke it will be very valuable. Robert May married Elizabeth Brooke, daughter of James Brooke, of Maryland, May 17, 1724.

I am desirous of knowing if this James Brooke belonged to the family of Roger Brooke, who settled on the Patuxent river, Maryland, about twenty miles from its mouth, June 29 or 30, 1650, or if it was the James Brooke of Pennsylvania? Roger Brooke, of Maryland, was associated with Lord Baltimore. Did Robert May come with William Penn in 1699?

This was the Proprietary's second visit. He came accompanied by his wife and children and arrived in the Province December, 1699.



## Members of the "Keim and Allied Families" Fund.

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
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Names will be added in each issue as responses are received.

## To all Persons of the Keim or Allied Names.

I would be pleased to have from you the following information for publication in The Keim and Allied Families. Insert all the names and dates you can. If any are missing state what you have heard through tradition, but mention that fact. Also please send copies of entries in family Bibles.

### General Outline of Information Wanted.

Full name.

Where and when born. Where and when married.

Full maiden name of wife.

Names of both her parents and their ancestors as far back as you can.

Names, date of birth, marriage, death (if deceased), of each of your children.

Name of your father, where and when born, marriage, death (if deceased).

Name (maiden) of your mother, where and when born, death (if deceased).

Name of your grandfather, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name (maiden) of your grandmother, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandfather, when and where born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandmother, where and when born, death.

Continue the same line until you have reached your remotest known ancestor, being particular to give the names of both, and where and when born in Europe, if so, and when they came to America.

If you have any family genealogical or other information in Europe send a transcript, if you will, with authority. It can be returned.

Also photographs, if you have them, which can be returned, of homesteads or persons in your line.

The magazine, The Keim and Allied Families, will give you all information as we proceed.

Address,

DR. RANDOLPH KEIM,

Reading, Pa.



AUGUST

1900

NUMBER 21

# The Keim

## And Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

1698

A  
Bi-Centennial  
Commemo-  
ration

1898

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore, illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries.

DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member  
Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

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# THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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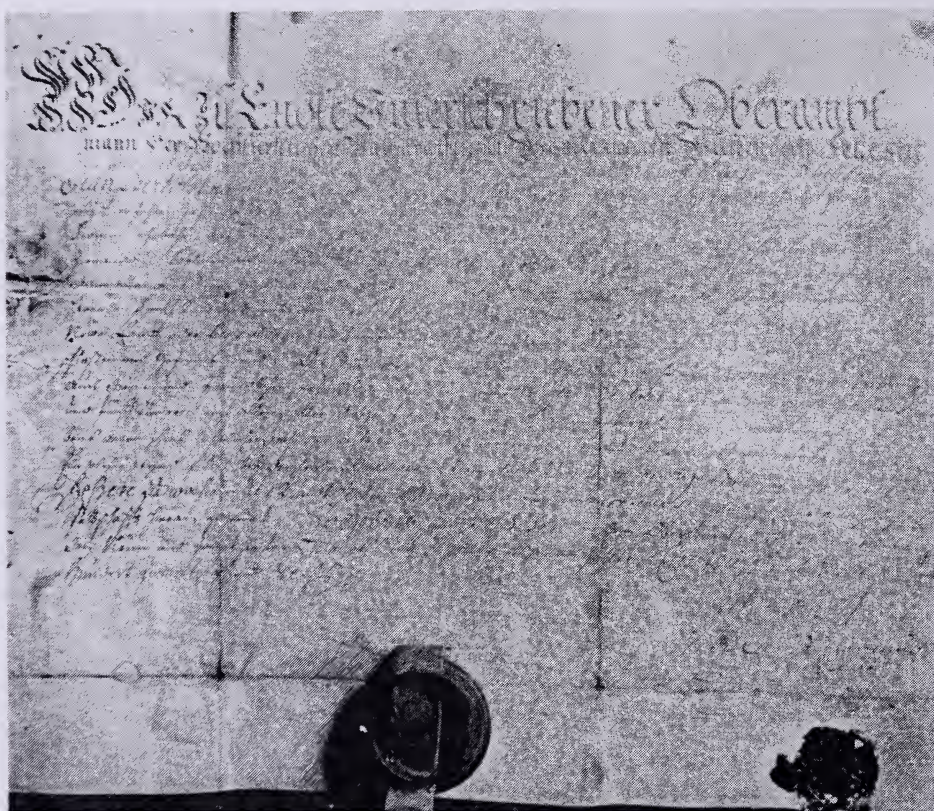
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THE ATTESTATION FOR JEAN BERTOLET.

[Given in the Upper Official District of Minsfeldten April 29, 1726.]

See page 49, Keim and Allied Families, for translated text and relevant facts. Also Bertolet in contents and index.



# The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,  
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the  
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from  
the 17th Century to the present time.

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Vol. 1, 2.

READING, PA. AUGUST, 1900.

HARRISBURG, PA. No. 21.

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## OLEY AND VICINITY.

By P. G. Bertolet, 1860.

From the original MS. in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

(Continued from K. and A. F., Vol. 2, p. 611.)

### CHAPTER III.—TRIALS AND PRIVATIONS OF THESE SETTLERS.

THE trials of these early settlers common to other new settlements were yet in some measure peculiar. These refugees retreated at once deeper into the bosom of the wilderness than they would probably have done had they not been so madly driven by the scourge of persecution, and would undoubtedly have preferred locating nearer the Atlantic shores, where they might have availed themselves more of the comforts of civilization with greater convenience. But the Christian civilized (!) community had at that day become more intolerable and repugnant than the company of the heathen savage, from whom they had less to fear.

The narration of the trials and deprivations these people were subjected to would fill considerable space and many of the events would be scarcely credited at the present day.

They were too poor to build themselves a mill. The nearest they had for a long while was at Germantown, on the Wissahickon, a distance of about forty miles. To and from this mill they conveyed their grain and meal in sacks on horses, and the only

way leading thither was nothing more than an Indian path. The settlers would go in companies.

But inconveniences of this kind were of little account while afflictions of a much graver character tested them.

Sickness to which nearly all new settlements are exposed did not suffer them to escape. Not a few found early graves under the shade of the tall forest trees where they still sleep undisturbed and most of them forgotten.

They were far away from their native land, in their new homes in the wilderness, mostly without physicians, with but few scattered friends to comfort or aid them in such sufferings, save one alone, God, who seeth all things.

Their prospects were often truly disheartening, yet all these privations were borne with a fortitude such as only becomes the manliness of Christian refugees.

They were nevertheless happy while peace reigned in their hearts, and they possessed a conscience free from guilt.

### CHAPTER IV.—PROSPECTING PARTIES.

It is said that an exploring party



traveled through this valley (Oley) about the middle of the seventeenth century and on their way fell in with a company of Indians, with whom they had a bloody encounter.

This is said to have occurred at or near the spot now occupied by the Oley churches, but by whom this expedition was led, their numbers, from whence they came or their destination is veiled in mystery.

They were probably a party of Swedes, for they made settlements about and shortly after this time along the river Schuylkill in this State.

Some fabulous tales of flitting ghosts are yet extant in the neighborhood where this is said to have taken place.

This was often repeated to us in our boyhood. We were told that these ghosts would at times become visible and not unseldom so conspicuous in the dusky moonlight as to alarm not only the credulous people while passing along this place but even fractious horses would take fright and run away.

It is a fact that some landmarks are still known as Swedish lines and so mentioned in some deeds, showing that Swedes must have taken surveys here at an early date.

Yost Yoder or Joder, according to the original orthography, the pioneer of this family, selected his farm in a very desirable location on the banks of the Manatawny.

While Yost was measuring off his farm one day with a surveyor he ran regular courses in straight long lines until he came close to a very fine spring.

The surveyor remarked:

---

Levi Kime of Unadilla, Nebraska, in a letter of recent date, referring to Keim and Allied Families, writes: "While I have not interested myself much in my lineage, I feel proud of

"You will of course have me run straight out to the place of beginning which will include this beautiful and desirable spot in your tract?"

"No," was the reply, "we will leave this for others. The spot is inviting and may before long tempt some one to settle here and thus secure me a neighbor."

This frankness was but a type of the man. Generous, kind and always knew how to appreciate friends.

This incident shows that he was the first to locate land in that quarter since it is seen that all around him was still public domain.

In consequence of this the Manatawny has received the name "Crooked Dam" at this place. Even the farm, according to Yoder's desire, soon got a settler and still retains the appellation, "the Crooked farm" or "Grummen platz."

[This incident from Mrs. J. Ripert, gr. dau. of Yost Yoder.]

Another party of three brothers, named Rhoades, also prospected this section for a home.

As they threaded their way through Oley one day they halted at the beautiful spring where now stands the fine farm house of Daniel G. Gulden, near the "Yellow House." After reposing a short time and refreshing the inner man they counseled together for a while whether to locate there or not.

After a deliberate examination they concluded that the soil was too rich. They finally took up land on the "All Sorts" range in Amity and settled there.

(To be continued.)

the work and think it a great credit to the family to have a man with the ability, courage and ambition to follow us through from the Founder and make for us a history."



## KEIM-YODER.

## AN IMPORTANT LINK IN PETER KEIM'S DESCENDANTS.

By Albert Russell Keim, of Falls City, Neb.

ONE of the most interesting fields of family research is the identification of Peter Keim, whose eldest son, Nicholas, was born in Berks county (Oley), Pa., Feb. 2, 1768, and died Oct. 18, 1830, in Somerset county, Pa.

There were four more sons and two daughters, accounted for. This makes it all the more extraordinary that Peter Keim, the father, while not by any means a myth, being so much in evidence by progeny, should still be so much of a mystery.

Johannes Keim, The Founder, did not have a son Peter, but he did have sons Johannas, Nicholas, Jacob, George and daughters Elizabeth and Mary, leaving only the names Samuel and Peter of the 8 children of Peter referred to not represented in the members of the founder's family on April 29, 1762.

We find, however, very significantly the names George, John, PETER and Stephen among the four sons of Johannes Keim, 2d of the name and son of the Founder (of Oley), and himself the founder of the Chester branch (see p. 138 and 139, K. and A. F.).

The weight of evidence is that the Peter Keim here referred to was the progenitor of the Somerset county descent from the original Oley stock through the Chester line.

The descent would be:  
*Born.*

Johannes Keim, Founder of Oley, then Phila. Co., had

1711. Johannes Keim, b. in Oley, settled at Harmonyville, Chester Co., had

1741, Peter Keim, approximately 30 years of age, had

1768, Nicholas Keim, b. in Berks Co.; d. 1830 in Somerset Co., Pa., had in 1790, Elizabeth Keim.

1792. John Keim, d. 1887 in Somerset Co., Pa., and other issue of Nicholas Keim above; m. 3 times. [See p. 54, K. and A. F.—Ed.]

Mr. A. R. Keim, of Falls City, Neb., says:

"For some time I have been searching for the descendants of Mary Keim, born about 1780, the daughter of Peter Keim, with partial success.

Christian Yoder, of Beck's Mill, Ohio, reports that Mary Keim married Jacob J. Yoder it is thought in Center county, Pa., where they resided 19 years, thence removing to Wayne county, Ohio, where Mary died. Jacob afterwards removed to Holmes county, Ohio, where he died in 1855 near Berlin. The facts concerning their life history so far reported are very meager, but fuller information concerning them we hope will soon be available.

A partial list of their descendants follows:

## CHILDREN OF JOHN YODER AND ———.

1. JACOB J. YODER married Mary Keim, in Center county, Pa., resided there 19 years, removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where Mary died, then removed to Holmes county, Ohio, where he died in 1855. Mary born about 1780, was sister of Nicholas Keim, who was born February 2, 1768, the daughter of Peter Keim, of Berks county, Pa.

## CHILDREN OF JACOB J. YODER AND MARY KEIM:

1. Nancy Yoder; m. Jonathan Lantz.
2. Jonathan Yoder, b. Oct. 30, 1810; d. Sept. 29, 1887; m. 1st Rebecca Lantz, 2d Catharina Yoder, b. July 4, 1815, d. Nov. 4, 1891, her father Christian Yoder, mother Catharina.
3. Elizabeth Yoder; m. Samuel Yoder.
4. Lydia Yoder; m. Joel Yoder.
5. John Yoder; m. Mary Plank.



6. Barbara Yoder; m. Levi Lantz.

7. Trusila Yoder; never married.

CHILDREN OF (2) JONATHAN J. YODER  
AND FIRST WIFE, REBECCA LANTZ:

1. Gabriel Yoder. Postoffice, Perrysburg, Ind.

2. Died in infancy.

(2) JONATHAN J. YODER AND SECOND  
WIFE, CATHARINA YODER:

3. Nancy Yoder; m. Joseph Schlaback.

4. Christian Yoder, b. July 7, 1840; m. Elizabeth Raber, Feb. 22, 1865, in Holmes Co., Ohio.

5. Jacob Yoder.

6. John Yoder, P. O. Shippshewana, Ind.

7. Lydia Yoder; m. Manasseh J. Bornt-rager. P. O. Shrock, Ind.

8. Elizabeth Yoder.

9. Barbara Yoder; m. Jonas I. Yoder. P. O. Shippshewana, Ind.

10. Mary Yoder.

11. Jonathan Yoder.

12. Benjamin Yoder. P. O. Plevna, Ind.

13. Daniel J. Yoder. P. O. Shrock, Ind.

14. David Yoder. P. O. Middleburg, Ind.

CHILDREN OF (5) JOHN YODER AND  
MARY PLANK:

1. Herman Yoder. P. O. Elkhart, Ind.

2. Christian Yoder. P. O. Goshen, Ind.

3. Edward Yoder. P. O. Goshen, Ind.

CHILDREN OF (3) NANCY YODER AND  
JOSEPH SCHLABACK:

1. Mary Yoder.

2. Seth Yoder.

3. Dead.

4. Dead.

CHILDREN OF (4) CHRISTIAN YODER  
AND ELIZABETH RABER:

1. Daniel Yoder, b. Dec. 2, 1866; m. Susana Swartzantruler.

2. Jonathan Yoder, b. May 5, 1868.

3. Cathrina Yoder, b. July 19, 1870; m. Joseph Erb.

4. Andrew Yoder, b. Aug. 13, 1872; m. Blanche Allen.

5. Lydia Yoder, b. April 16, 1875; m. Eli Hochstetler.

6. Fanny Yoder, b. June 30, 1878; m. Levi Hersherberger.

7. Benjamin Yoder, b. April 9, 1881; d. Sept. 27, 1881.

8. Susana Yoder, b. Dec. 8, 1882.

9. David Yoder, b. May 20, 1886. Twin.

10. Mary Yoder, b. May 20, 1886. Twin.

11. Abraham Yoder, b. Oct. 6, 1889. Twin.

12. Martha Yoder, b. Oct. 6, 1889; d. aged two days. Twin.

## GEN. WASHINGTON IN OLEY.

### THE ASSOCIATION OF KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES WITH HIS PRESENCE.

**M**R. LOUIS RICHARDS, in a very compact and perspicacious statement of President Washington's visit to Berks county, Pa., before the Historical Society of that county, Dec. 12, 1899, affords me an opportunity by way of abstract and annotation to bring out some relevant family facts and traditions.

In September, 1777, after the disastrous battle of the Brandywine, the Continental forces, closely pressed by Lord Howe, crossed the Schuylkill at

Parker's Ford, and took up a position at Pottsgrove [6 miles distant and 18 miles below Reading.—Ed.], where they lay encamped from the 21st to the 26th. Howe had made a rapid movement up the opposite side of the river, through Chester county [the Chester Kime (Keim) family were in their midst and much annoyed by them. See p. 356, K. and A. F.—Ed.], on the road leading to Reading, with the supposed object of capturing the extensive military stores there deposited. This was a feint. He



countermarched on the 22d, forded the Schuylkill a few miles above Norristown and pushed on toward Philadelphia, occupying the city on the 26th. Washington followed by the way of Skippack, and then ensued the battle of Germantown, and the retreat to Whitemarsh. \* \* \* In the month of December going into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

[During this winter John Keim, son of Nicholas, who had served in the campaign leading up to the battle of Germantown, out of his own means and contributions of the farmers of Oley and elsewhere, personally gathered food and clothing, which he wagoned to the suffering patriots at Valley Forge, but 39 miles away. He made several visits to the camp during that dreadful winter of 1777-8, and met Washington and the officers and men of his half-clad, half-starved army.—Ed.]

During the encampment of the army at Pottsgrove close communication was maintained between the military guard at Reading and the headquarters, but eighteen miles distant. There are accounts of personal appearances of the Commander-in-Chief at this period in the lower parts of this county, notably in Oley. His barefooted and hard pressed troops were in great need of supplies and provisions during their sojourn at Pottsgrove, and would imply foraging expeditions.

[The plantations of Keims, Bertolets, Stapletons and others were within ten miles of Washington's camp. The foraging expeditions of the patriot army visited them. The older members of the Oley branch of Keim have informed me of stories told them by their fathers of Washington riding over the roads and stopping at their plantations and studying the region as a possible place for winter quarters in case of emergency on account of the abundance of supplies. The site at Valley Forge was chosen on account of its strategic bearing on Philadelphia and defensible advantages.]

Nicholas Keim, the Quaker Continental Associator, 1775 [See p. 220, K. and A. F.], who was born on the Oley plantation, and his only son, John, the Quaker soldier, born on his father's estate in Oley, were then resident merchants in Reading. John and Stephen Keim, brothers of Nicholas, and sons of the Founder, had their own plantations in Chester county. Jacob and George Keim, younger sons of the Founder, were the representatives of the original stock during Washington's personal reconnoissance. It is possible that the General halted at the old Keim "plantation," then owned by George Keim, as it lay on his most natural route of observation from Yodersville, Johannes or Yost Yoders plantation (an allied family), now Pleasantville, a half mile from the earliest original Keim plantation.

## BENJAMIN KEIM, OF OLEY, PA.

From the Reading (Pa.) "Eagle," Monday, April 20, 1896. Fleetwood.

"Benjamin Keim, stricken with apoplexy while in Reading on business, who died at the residence of his son-in-law, Nathaniel Merkel, Saturday evening, was 79 years, 8 months and 15 days old. Mrs. Merkel is the only surviving child. The following brothers

and sisters survive: John, Catharine, Elizabeth and Susan Keim, residing on the old homestead in Pike township. Mr. Keim lived in Pike, Pa., until this spring, when he moved to his daughter, Mrs. Merkel. He was a member of the Reformed church. Funeral, from the residence of Mr. Merkel, Friday, April 24 at 9.30 a. m. Services at Oley church."



## KEIM ACCOUNT.

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families Vol. 2, p. 609.]

JOHANN CHRISTIAN KEIM, OF REUTLINGEN (WURTEMBERG, SCHWARZ-  
WALDKREIS), 1793-1851.

**P**RINCIPAL Director of the Gymnasium at Stuttgart and father of the eminent Theologian, Karl Theodore Keim. Of his life we learn the following:

Johann Christian Keim was born in the city of Reutlingen on the 18th of December, 1793. His father was alderman and warden of that place. After he had graduated from the grammar school of his native city, his inclinations and abilities led him to seek a wider field of activity.

In 1808 he entered the "poor school" at Stuttgart under the control and tutorship of the excellent Riecke, whose superior efficiency as pedagogue and teacher attracted a large number of talented young students to that institution.

The energetic personality of Riecke, and particularly the moral enthusiasm that permeated all his religious discourses and the Pestalozzi method of instruction introduced in the different branches were exceedingly conducive to success.

At scarcely 16 years of age, Johann Christian Keim had under his instruction one of the classes taught according to the Pestalozzi method of instruction and also gave instruction in arithmetic to the practitioners of the Poor School.

At his first examination at the consistory in the summer of 1811 he gained the "certificate of excellence."

However, his inclinations at that

time already showed a decided preference for the study of Classical Philology, in which 1808, he perfected himself by a four years' course at the Gymnasium.

Well equipped he began his real vocation as teacher in the fall of 1811 at Rosler's Private Institute of Learning, giving instructions in Latin, Arithmetic and Geography. He was there scarcely 3 months when he was called to attend an examination for the position of instructor at the Royal Gymnasium, and the following Feb., at 18 years, was appointed teacher of a division of the 1st Class.

He was married in 1815 to Charlotte, daughter of M. Nadelin, preceptor at the Gymnasium.

His whole energy was now devoted to the advancement of this Institution, in which he labored 40 years, until his death; having advanced in 1818 to the 3d Class, in 1829 with the title of "Chief Preceptor" to the 4th Class and in 1833 to the 5th Class, in which division he was an assiduous worker until the end.

The ardor and the versatility with which he taught led the scholar from tedious uninteresting rules directly into practical uses.

These characteristics of his teaching gave to his school a certain reputation for strictness as well as capability, and obtained for the young teacher the confidence of the parents and pupils, and the recognition and



good-will of the authorities and many men of culture and high position in the community.

The encouragement received from this quarter was the chief factor for the compilation of several of the school's useful text books.

In 1815 the new "Elementar Buch der Lateinischen Sprache" (Elementary Book of the Latin Language) was published. This was a fundamental work and introductory to the subsequent excellent and widely circulated "Formenlehre der Lateinischen Sprache" (Latin Grammar), of which six editions were published in 1846.

In 1830 he, together with his friends, Dukes Roller and Wolbold, compiled an "Webungsbuch der Lateinischen Sprache" (Book of Latin exercises) from the "Roman Classics," and in 1833 "Das Composition's Buch der Lateinischen Syntax" (Composition Book of Latin Syntax) recommended by Zumpt (according to whose grammar the books had been compiled), as useful text books for schools.

For the benefit of pupils from 9 to 12 years he published, in 1830, the work "Materialien zu Lateinischen Composition of Latin) that was followed by a second edition in 1849.

For a long time Mr. Keim felt the need of an abbreviated form of Latin Syntax, suitable for young boys. He sought to fill this want by a compounding of the most important rules of Latin Syntax, of which a second edition was published in 1835, and the third and fourth editions in 1839. In 1846 it was enlarged into a small Latin grammar.

In the same manner he sought to further the study of Greek by suitable and convenient text books. Since 1818 he had also given instruction to the 3d Class in this language.

In 1823 and 1826 there appeared, in two parts, "Die Griechische Formenlehre oder Praktische Einübung der Griechischen Formen an Deutschen

Beispielen, das 'Nomen' und das 'Verbum,'" (The Greek Etymology or Practical Studies of Greek Forms into German texts) of the "Noun and Verb."

In 1835 "Das Elementarbuch der Griechischen Sprache" (Elementary Book of the Greek Language) for a four years' course, in two parts, "Dem Lesebuch und der Chrestomathie" (The Reader and Book of Selections), in 1836 a Revising of Weckerlin's Greek Etymology into a Greek Grammar, of which the second edition appeared in 1844.

These whole series of Latin and Greek text books were received with much favor throughout the whole Fatherland.

They were also received with special manifestations of satisfaction by the Royal Superintendents of the schools, and introduced or recommended for the good of the Institutions of the Kingdom.

The Reviews in the different publications spoke laudably of the serviceable and convenient arrangement of these books, everywhere betraying the practical school-master, and which had besides a particularly clever and masterful choice of classical exercises.

In the midst of this active labor in constant private studies and literary works, the superintendency of a number of boarding pupils, and participation in the "Polen Verein," the "Liederkrantz," of which he was an active member and founder, he was suddenly in 1837, stricken with an uncommonly severe attack of acute gout, which kept him bedridden for almost a year followed by a lameness which a four years' sojourn at Wildbad from 1838 did little to improve.

Besides the reconstruction of a number of old school books and the publication of several new ones, a "Latin Reader" for scholars who subsequently took up the study of latin (1839), and an "Introductory to the Study of



Latin" (1841), and together with the assistant editorship of a "Correspondent Sheet for Teachers," the subsequent "South German School Magazine" for the learned profession and polytechnic schools, he concentrated all his energies on the fulfillment of a long cherished project, that of perfecting a full and complete "German Latin Dictionary." Even during his illness, with this object in view, for which he had already gathered material, he began from anew to examine the latin classics and gradually perfected the whole colossal work, which he completed the year previous, and in the revision of which he was engaged when death suddenly snatched him away from the still unfinished work.

He celebrated his last birthday on the 18th of December, 1850, quite cheerfully in the company of friends, but at the same time spoke of his being prepared at any time to close his earthly existence and stand before a higher tribunal. This time came quickly enough. On the 10th of March, 1851, another acute attack of gout overtook him.

On the 15th of March, he inscribed in his memorandum "quid deinde sit eventurum, in incerto; bene speremus."

On the 24th apparently in fine spirits, expecting to go back to his

school, a stroke of apoplexy ended his useful career.

On the 26th of March, followed by a large concourse of fellow-townsmen, friends and scholars, J. C. Keim was laid to rest, and at his grave Dekan Dettinger held up to view before them the picture and personality of the man, who like a brave fighter, weapon in hand as it were, sunk into the arms of death, and with particular earnestness admonished his pupils to imitate his example.

On a beautiful spring morning, the 29th of May, Ascension Day, a large number of friends met at the same grave, once more to take leave of him in words of sorrowful remembrance and Christian hopefulness.

To them the friendly and pleasing image of this man in his simple and unpretending life; his kindly disposition, his cheerful humor, even in his later years, with his frank and unreserved opinions and his indefatigable industry—to them and to many more he will ever remain a beloved memory!

As teacher, he certainly cannot be given too great justice, when in future he be classed in the same category with those departed Swabian school-teachers, who are universally respected and honored throughout the country.

(To be continued.)

## TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES—1865-1866.

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from Vol. 2, p. 614, K. and A. F.)

**B**UFFETING transequatorial seas, with seasons reversed, winds adversed and waves preserved, sweeping the decks fore and aft, at every plunge of the vessel into the yawning furrows of the mighty deep and fetching up against the mountains of approaching angry waters from the other side was suggestive of getting very close to the "Jumping off place."

On the port side across hundreds of

miles of rolling waters lay Sumatra, Java and the shores of Western Australia. On the starboard beyond thousands of miles of storm swept ocean stretched the coast of Africa.

Before us were nine days of battle against contending nature with the rounding thrown in of a cape of quite as bad a reputation for the terrors of the great deep as some others mentioned in Geography.



At that season, also, the ice pack up from the frozen continent and waters of the Antarctic pole was at its highest latitude.

The patient engines at one moment toiling and groaning against the forces of Neptune's domain, the next were racing violently with the ships prow in the waves and its stern in the air and propeller revolving with a velocity which threatened to rip the machinery from its fastenings.

On this particular day (Sept. 27, 1865), owing to adverse conditions, the ship reeled off but 180 knots.

There were other causes for sense of feeling a stranger on a strange ocean.

My old friend Venus, the queen of beauty, and Mars, the god of war, were greatly missed. But there was a strange object in the sky, the "Southern Cross," or "Crux Australis," a brilliantly beautiful constellation, which shines forth nearly over the southern pole.

This heavenly reminder of the symbol of Calvary, contains seven stars, one being of the first magnitude, the four chief stars being arranged in the form of a cross.

It is the best known constellation in the Southern heavens and an increasing object of contemplation and almost sacred interest to persons voyaging in this part of the globe. Its brightest star is the most southern, being of first, the eastern of half, northern of second, and western of third magnitude, the others are faint.

And thus continueth my ancient "log."

SEPTEMBER 29, 1865, FRIDAY: Wind again ahead. Run but 173 m.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865, SATURDAY: Cloudy; sea very rough. Looking for a change of wind in our favor, having crossed the belt of the trades. Run 189 m.

At about latitude 22 deg. S. we crossed the circle of Capricorn, leaving

the South equatorial and entering the South temperate zone.

The Zodiacal constellations require a very lively imagination, only such as possessed by a faithful observer who sees stars, telescopically, of course.

This Capricornus, for instance, is supposed to represent a goat with two horns of the geisbok variety, and wears for his nether extremity the tail of a fish.

With this maritime appendage he goes swirling around in space. I defy the most extravagant fancy of a layman to make a fish-tail goat out of the stellar arrangement of this Zodiacal constellation.

The Arabs might have done it in the rude stage of astronomical science.

At all events, the ship bucking against the winds of Capricornus and capricious-cornicus bucking against us made matters very lively for some and sedate for others.

As a matter of economy for the ship's larder and grog the experience was a success.

OCTOBER 1, 1865, SUNDAY: Nothing in sight but the long sweep of waves. Run 206 m.

OCTOBER 2, 1865, MONDAY: Wind on the starboard. Made 232 m.; best run for a week.

OCTOBER 3, 1865, TUESDAY: Run 242 m. Never grow weary of watching the silvery spangles overhead. As the Irishman would remark, "the night is the most interesting time of the day."

The weather being perceptibly cooler, the evenings seated on deck were delightful, notwithstanding the severe rolling of the ship.

OCTOBER 4, 1865, WEDNESDAY: At 2 p. m. engines stopped. A very death-like silence followed, a very unpleasant sensation. After examination learned the bearings were heated. Run 260 m.

Beginning to feel the approach to Cape Leewin, at the S. W. corner of the Oceanian island Continent of Australia.



The reputation of this point of land is on a par with our own Cape Hatteras or Africa's Cape of Good Hope, or South America's Cape Horn. Each is worthy of its reputation for tempest tossing experiences not soon to be forgotten.

OCTOBER 5, 1865, THURSDAY: Sea running very high, but made 260 m. Commenced rounding Cape Leewin. At 11 a. m. struck by a squall. At 11.30 had a second in the rain. Carried away the main top gallant sail, ripping it into shreds. The foresail went next. Sea raging and ship rolling badly.

Changed course to the eastward. In sight of land at 5 p. m.; passed Cape Leewin at 6 p. m. A bad night.

OCTOBER 6, 1865, FRIDAY: Close in by daylight. The coast very bold and barren, with rocks and sand dunes, covered with stunted vegetation. Wind blowing a gale and sea very high. Rounded Baldface 7.30 a. m. and entered the comparatively quiet waters of King George's sound, Western Australia.

The sound is filled with peculiar cone-shaped rocks.

(To be Continued.)

## PHANTOM-TENANTED TUCKAHOE.

### A LOVE STORY WITH A GHOST.

**A**MONG the substantial colonists, who landed not many years after the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, was William Randolph, a Scotch-Englishman, but known in the primitive history of colonization in the Royal Province, as William Randolph, of Turkey Island. Being a man of influence, industry and enterprise, this colonist rapidly amassed vast territorial possessions through gifts of the crown and purchase.

These tracts were divided by the father among his seven sons, who were individualized in local history by the names of their respective estates.

That of Tuckahoe, famous in Virginia history, which lies in the valley of the James River about fifty miles above the ancient seats of colonial rule at Jamestown and Williamsburg, and thirteen miles above the comparatively modern city of Richmond, became the possession of Thomas Randolph, the second son of the colonist, and known in colonial annals as Thomas Randolph, of Tuckahoe.

This colonial seat erected in 1698 by the father, for his son, who there

took his bride, Judith Churchill, is after a lapse of two centuries, one of the most ancient and best preserved types of a colonial mansion existing in America.

The interior consists of spacious apartments, finished in enormous panels, four feet in width and six feet in height, of solid black Walnut, hewn in the primeval forests of the estate, carried to England in ships belonging to the father, wrought there, returned and put in place. The carvings of the two magnificent Walnut stair cases are still admired by architects and reproduced in print as models.

When Martha Jefferson, daughter of the third President of the United States, married her cousin, Thomas Mann Randolph, who inherited the estate, in the succession of generations. Tuckahoe had become the abode of deep superstitions and harrowing associations.

William Randolph a man of great dignity and influence in those days, was deeply in love with a beautiful maiden, Mary Judith Page, daughter of a neighboring planter, Mann Page.



The bridegroom and the father of the maiden were devoted friends. The alliance was strongly favored by the parents, but the maiden had a suitor, who though not influential and wealthy was dearer to her than all the glories and historic grandeur of far-famed Tuckahoe. In obedience to her parent's wishes, she sacrificed her heart and became "the bride of Tuckahoe."

The unbounded hospitalities and brilliant guests and gayeties were no solace to her lonely love. Remorse took possession of her untenanted heart. Tidings reached her of the tragic fate of her disconsolate lover. The bloom of health yielded to the inroads of melancholy. The tender thoughtfulness of her husband's love was not sufficient to stay the inevitable.

Her spirit in the solitudes of the night, phantom-like beneath the spreading boughs of the majestic oak, amid the sighing cedars in the box hedged gardens, still haunts the scenes of her unhappy wedded life.

The apparition of Lady Mary Page is to this day taken as the harbinger of some untoward event.

This superstition has many times become a realization, particularly within recent years, in the burning of the stored harvest of the season.

One of the upper chambers of Tuckahoe more than a century ago was the scene of a horrible murder. This bloodstained apartment was closed and never entered. It is still associated with superstitious fears. The most weird and terrifying sounds are often heard emanating from within its neglected walls. Despite the efforts of the occupants of the mansion, no tangible cause can be traced to explain these mysterious moanings.

#### THE GHOSTS OF WASHINGTON AND CORNWALLIS.

In another wing of the mansion is a richly finished chamber which was

occupied by the British General, Lord Cornwallis, when passing at the head of his red-coated veterans of the campaign in the South, over the king's highway nearby, on his march to his fate at Yorktown, but fifty miles away.

Washington, with his Continental heroes from the campaigns in the North, swooping down upon the entrapped army of the king, tarried with his friend, Randolph, of Tuckahoe, and occupied the same apartment which but a few days before had sheltered his fleeing foe.

Not many days after, in the dead of night, a tremendous crash aroused the whole plantation. It was the artillery of heaven breaking away amid the contending elements of lightning and storm. The terrified inmates of the mansion seeking the great hall in refuge, tradition says, were panic stricken by the apparition of Cornwallis, the British General, arrayed in full panoply of war, smoke begrimed and blood-stained, hurriedly descending the broad stairway.

Before these terrors were allayed, Washington, with drawn sword, his brow encircled as if by the smoke of battle and surmounted by the flame of victory, appeared in the steps of the British General.

The next day a fleet messenger from Yorktown's embattled hills spread along the King's Highway toward Phila., the glad tidings "Cornwallis has fallen; American is free."

A more recent experience (1893) of the family of Tuckahoe, was a stately female figure clad in gray, seen passing through the hall and ascending the great staircase.

An affrighted servant calling, in alarm, her mistress, to ascertain the cause, in turn was appalled by a great crash from the direction in which she came. Upon turning, the mistress saw that the chair in which she had been seated but a moment before, was



in ruins under the weight of the fallen ceiling.

The apparition had saved her life. The mysterious figure in grey, was followed into the sombre silence of the web-drapened attic, but had vanished.

Numerous were the tales of mystery thus told us during our visit to Tuckahoe in the spring of 1893.

And ourselves were not wholly incredible after passing an almost sleepless night of weird fancies not unaccompanied by strange sounds, in watching and waiting for a sight of the phantom denizens of this ancient seat of the Randolphs of Tuckahoe, and it might be truly said our own maternal ancestral halls.

## REV. DAVID KEIM.

B. 1802—Preacher of the Coventry Brethren Church—D. 1897.

### THE FIRST LOVE FEAST IN AMERICA.

[A history of the Coventry Brethren Church in Chester county, Pa., the oldest Brethren Church in America by Isaac N. Urner, L.L. D., 1898.]

THE Coventry Church, though organized ten months after that at Germantown, was really the mother church of this denomination in America, as in the earliest times it colonized frequently and was the means of founding many of the pioneer congregations. The church took its name from the township in which it was located, and the township from the English home of a pioneer and iron-master from Coventry in Warwickshire, England.

The names of the townships and church were synchronous—1724.

Previously the region was known in the assessments, 1709, as the "Skoolkill" district and Martin Urner's name was in the list.

The Brethren are called the First Day Baptist, as distinguished from the Seventh Day Baptist. Sometimes they have been called German Baptists to distinguish them from the Baptist and not unfrequently they are termed Dunkers and Tunkers.

During the latter part of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries, efforts were made by the Protestants of Germany and Holland, to reform some of the errors of the churches. Opposition and persecution resulting, there were large emigrations to Ameri-

ca, while others removed into districts the rulers of which were more tolerant on religious matters (See p. 147, K. and A. F., in the Church in Europe.)

While crossing the Atlantic, discussions broke out which resulted in no religious effort for several years after their arrival. The troubles were reconciled in 1722, through an application of six persons on the Schuylkill for baptism.

These persons lived 35 miles up the river and were Martin Urner, his wife and four neighbors.

They were baptized December 25, 1733, in the Wissahickon near Germantown.

A "Love Feast" held on the following evening was the first in America.

During a general visitation of the brethren in October, 1724, meetings were held at Skippack, Falkner's Swamp and Oley, with the breaking of bread.

On November 7, 1724, the Coventry Brethren Church was formally organized.

Martin Urner was made preacher. In 1729 he was ordained Bishop by Alexander Mack, then recently arrived.

The Conestoga or Ephrata Church and others followed.

Martin Urner, founder of the Coventry church, was b. in Alsace, then in



France, 1695. He accompanied his parents, Ulrich and Catherine (Reist) Urner, to America, 1708 (See p. 148, K. and A. F.) He was bred a Presbyterian.

In 1718 Martin Urner bought 450 a. of the Penns in Coventry township, Chester county, at the Yellow Springs kill, immediately opposite Pottstown. The place is now called "Belwood." He and his descendants lived there for many years. He d. 1755 and was buried in the Coventry Brethren graveyard, located on his "plantation."

The second Bishop of the Coventry church was Martin Urner, Jr., son of Jacob and nephew of Martin 1st of name. He was b. 1725, in New Hanover township, Phila., now Montgomery county, Pa., 1 mile Northeast of now Pottstown. He was ordained Bishop 1756 and d. 1799.

He bought his uncle's homestead. In 1772 the first house of worship was built for the Coventry church.

He m. Barbara Snitzer. Other preachers followed until we reach 1897.

## DAVID KEIM.

### A SKETCH FROM A HISTORY OF THE COVENTRY CHURCH.

By I. N. Urner.

THE first of the Keim family came to America about 1709 [First visit of Johannes Keim, Founder, 1698, prospecting in Manatawny, second arrival with a wife, to remain, 1707.—Ed.] settled originally in Oley township, Berks county, Pa. On page 10, of Rupp's Collection of "Thirty Thousand Names," the following paragraph occurs:

"Germans and French located [between 1709 and 1717] on the fertile lands of Wahlink [Oley]. Among the prominent families in Oley were the Turck or De Turck, Bertolet, De la Plaine [De la Planche], Lora, Levan, Yoder, Keim, Herbain [Herbein], Engle, Weidner and Schneider.

Subsequently members of the family moved out in different directions. One branch located in Reading [Nicholas Keim, 3d son of the founder in 1755.—Ed.]; one in Bucks county [information wanted.—Ed.]; and a third in Chester county, at the Yellow Springs.

The head of this last branch was named Hans or Johannes, in English, John [He was the eldest son of Johannes Keim, the founder. See pp. 119 and 138, K. and A. F.]

Afterwards this Hans or John settled in or near the present village of Harmonyville in Warwick township.

He had four sons:

1. George Keim.
2. John Keim.
3. Peter Keim.
4. Stephen Keim.

George Keim, just named, was the grandfather of Rev. David Keim. He was born Dec. 3, 1753, and died December 3, 1838. His wife was Catherine Shingle [Schenckle], born June 5, 1757, and died June 5, 1838. (See pp. 8-9 and 120 K. and A. F.)

The parents of Rev. David Keim, were Jacob Keim, born Feb. 6, 1776, and died Sept. 21, 1823; and Hannah Switzer, born May 14, 1781, and died April 4, 1855. Hannah Switzer was a daughter of Ulrich Switzer and Hester Urner.

The property or homestead that Hans Keim, great-grandfather of Rev. David Keim, purchased at Harmonyville, has been in the family ever since. It is now owned by Jonathan Keim, of Pottstown, the nurseryman.

Rev. David Keim at one time lived in Coventry township, Chester county, but in 1845 he removed to Warwick township, and soon commenced building up the brethren interest there. His labors were blessed and he lived to see the interest grow and develop into the present Harmonyville church,



with its fine commodious meeting house. He was a bishop in the Brethren church.

The parents and grandparents of Rev. David Keim are buried in the cemetery of the Second Reformed church of Coventry (Shenkel's). His remains and those of his wife are interred in the Coventry Brethren graveyard.

Rev. Lewis M. Keim is a grand-nephew of David Keim.

The following names of Keim and

Allied Family, Urner, appear in the list of members of the mother Coventry Brethren, and the Parkerford Brethren and Harmonyville Brethren churches, placed in the cornerstone of the third church, when building in 1890. Keim, Annie, Barnie, Catherine, Daniel, Mrs. David, George, Harry, Henry, Hiram, Jonathan H., Josiah, Kate, Lizzie, Maggie, Margaret, Sally, and Urner--Charles, Sarah.

## FUNG YEE TO KEIM.

**I**F the movement inaugurated by the progressive men of China, through the Embassy, headed by Anson Burlingame, an American citizen, had been permitted to go forward the upheaval which is taking place in that Empire, and has as yet no defined end in sight, would not have been possible.

The editor having been assigned by James Gordon Bennett, Editor and Proprietor of the New York "Herald," to "write up" that Embassy during its presence in the United States, had every opportunity to keep in the closest touch with its members and what it represented and proposed.

Having declined an invitation to accompany the Embassy to Europe, the editor kept informed of their progress in Europe and on the return of its members after the death of Ambassador Burlingame met several of its numbers in Peking.

Confidential talks with these persons made it clear that after all the effort and expense, the death of Mr. Burlingame was a most disastrous blow to any good coming out of the Embassy on the important international arrangements attained.

From "The National Republican," Washington, D. C., May 27, 1870:

We have been permitted to make a

copy of the following letter from Fung Yee, English-speaking attache of the Chinese Legation, to Mr. De B. Randolph Keim, of this city. Fung Yee will be remembered by many in Washington as one of the most intelligent of the members of the Embassy, and who was an earnest seeker after knowledge:

CHINESE LEGATION,  
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, May 9, 1870.

MY DEAR FRIEND: It gave me much pleasure to receive your friendly letter of the 23d. January. I always feel extremely grieved whenever I talk about the untimely death of my beloved minister, who was loyal to the country of his birth, and who was honest and faithful towards the great nation that I represented before his last breath. I believe you are perhaps equally so whenever you reflect on the loss of a great statesman, whose death has been lamented by the whole world.

Mr. Edward Burlingame started for America from Hamburg with the corpse of his father several weeks ago. Now poor Mrs. Burlingame is in Paris in great distress.

I am happy to say that the Embassy was received in proper form by the sovereigns of those countries which we have visited since our departure from the United States.



During our sojourn in Paris I learned the French language, and now can speak and write it very well. It is my sincere desire to understand some modern languages besides my own and some of the sciences that are so much developed and cultivated on the globe, so that I may not have come to this world in vain. Perhaps this view of mine will meet with your approval. As I frequently say, the life is a thousand times shorter than the study; the more you learn the more you have to study.

It is like climbing high mountains; one ascends with patience and perseverance, thinking that when he arrives on the summit of this hill he will attain his object; but he is discouraged as he finds the top of the hill he has reached is the very foot of another which is higher, and which are followed by many mountains that are still higher. In one word, a human being can

hardly escape to be a fool before his end arrives. I am glad to add that with the help of my true friends, of whom you are one, I shall endeavor to learn as well as I am able the sciences which benefit our fellow-beings.

All the members of our legation request me to present their best compliments to you.

With kind and best wishes for your health and happiness I remain, dear Keim, yours affectionately,

FUNG YEE.

Fung Yee was a young man of fine attainments and a type of the enlightened and educated man of China. I never tired of his companionship. He was very courtly in manner, and always expressed the profoundest gratitude toward Dr. Martin in Peking for the efficient manner in which he taught him the American language.

## A KEIM POET.

### HOW GEN. KEIM ILLUSTRATED HIS TALENT, HIS IMPROVISATION.

(See Portrait facing p. 257 K. and A. F.)

THE following excerpt from an old volume of the New York "Herald" furnishes a clever example of the improvisatorial faculty in verse. The poem was the production of General George May Keim, of Reading, Pa., and appeared in the "Herald" early in 1840, as a communication from its Washington correspondent. Its author, General Keim, was at that time representing the Berks District in Congress, as successor to the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg.

The circumstances under which the verses had their origin, are thus referred to by the correspondent:

"They were drawn forth, I am told, by a sort of challenge upon the improvisatorial power in poetry. A certain brother member insisted to Keim that the talent was confined to Italy; that it never had and never could be exercised in our language. 'What

think you, then, replied the General, 'of Theodore Hook, in England, who can make a song, while he is singing it, embodying a droll description and character of every listener?'

"Can he?"

"Yes, and though, as a British wag said, there is some difference between Hook and I, I think I can jingle rhyme as fast—as fast at any rate—as you can invent a subject for it."

"Done; I'll try you."

"Agreed; let's have a glass of wine and go to work."

The wine was produced, and the antagonist of the General began his story and went on as follows:

"The craftiness of Catharine de Medici is proverbial. Born in Florence, she there imbibed the obliquities of Machiavelian policy which then prevailed in Italy, and which she carried with her to France. She was married



to Henry, son of Frances I. From her unbounded ambition she sacrificed France and her children to the passion for power. The death of her husband, Henry II, left her supreme. Then it was that the greatest extravagancies, the most cruel murders were committed, either at her suggestion, or with her connivance. Although a niece of Pope Clement VII, yet fearing the influence of Mary Stuart, who was married to her son, she decided to favor the Protestants, and instructed a confidant, to whom she was much devoted, to prepare the way by an open recantation of the Roman Catholic faith before the assembled court. To this he tacitly assented, but when the moment arrived, he burst upon them with a strain of unsurpassed eloquence for the religion of France and the Pope, which had scarcely passed his lips before he was murdered. This then not unusual crime was perpetrated at the instance of Catherine by one of her new favorites, who consequently reveled in the smiles and honors of the great."

The time occupied in the concoction of the narrative was noted, whereupon General George M. Keim began his task, taking a sip of wine between each verse, and completing the whole within the time bestowed upon the prose, the improvisatorial versification of which ran as follows, under the title of

"THE FATED ONE."

I.

"I mark'd his glowing countenance  
amid the joyous throng,  
His spirit danc'd more buoyantly  
than e'er did minstrel's song,  
Smiles greeted wheresoe'er he went—  
the cynosure was he  
Of highest hopes and warmest hearts  
that beat rejoicingly!

II.

"What strain of fervid eloquence now  
falls upon the ear?

'Twas his, in freedom's holy fane, and  
ours the boon to bear,  
Prophetic sounds are utter'd there,  
they breathe a magic spell,  
The theme is of his native land, a  
land he lov'd too well.

III.

"His was a pure and holy zeal, which  
dwelt in burning tone,  
On other and on nobler times, when  
great exploits were done;  
It touched the anxious listener with  
truths she only knew,  
Whose conscience sear'd with darkest  
deeds, still darker deeds pursue.

IV.

"But there is one whose sullen gloom  
bespeaks a dastard's part,  
His haggard brow is branded with the  
baseness of his heart,  
He lurks beneath the corridor, yet,  
with remorseless thrill,  
His inmost heart is echoing the note  
of horror still.

V.

"Revenge gleamed from his threaten-  
ing eyes on the devoted youth.  
Who dar'd sustain his family faith  
with fearlessness and truth,  
He fell without a single pang, yet,  
with his latest sigh,  
Exclaim'd, 'For thee, my much-lov'd  
land, for thee resigned I die.'

VI.

"And where is he whose vengeful steel  
has done the miscreant dead?  
Amid the gay unfeeling throng he  
wears the honor'd meed!  
The compeer of patrician birth, the  
knight of lady fair,  
Who jesting greets the widow's grief  
—the orphan's silent tear."

Well, I cannot say but the General gained his battle gloriously.—CONVERSE CLEAVES, of Germantown, Pa., in *American Notes and Queries*.



## KEIM—PAXSON—RODMAN.

(Genealogy of the Rodman Family. 1620—1886. By Charles Henry Jones, Philadelphia, 1886.)

**A**MONG pleasant memories is an acquaintance formed in childhood with the author of the above named very satisfactory volume.

As a rule genealogical compilations are routine reminders of the rotatory course of conjugal and mortal eventualities within the periphery of the domestic circle. All were born, many marry, and all die. "B. M. D. Had issue." "Coming Events," etc., if any, in sequence of numbers. Such is the substance of human life genealogically rendered.

The "Keim and Allied Families" has shown that they were more than the offspring of their parents, the husbands and wives of their wives and husbands, the progenitors of a new cycle of human beings to follow in the footsteps of those who came before, to become in turn the "late" lamented and otherwise epithetically and pathetically sorrowed over loved and honored ones returned to the bosom of man's common mother—earth.

The compiler of the volume consulted gives an interesting story of the earlier generations of the Rodman family.

The following is simply an abstract as relates to Keim:

1. JOHN RODMAN, the progenitor of the family of that name, d. on the Island of Barbadoes, 1686.

Rutty's History of the Quakers in Ireland, p. 366. Published 1751, says:

"In the year 1655 for wearing his hat on in the Assizes in New Ross was John Rodman committed to Gaol by Judge Louder, kept a prisoner three months and then banished the country."

New Ross is a seaport and parliamentary borough of Ireland in Counties Kilkenny and Wexford, 84 m. S. S. W. from Dublin. Refusing to purge him-

self of the contempt of the court he went to Barbadoes, then an English colony in the West Indies, settled about 1612. He became a prosperous sugar planter. His will proved there was made Sept. 16, 1636.

2. JOHN RODMAN, with his brother Thomas, the only sons of the founder, inherited after their mother's decease the plantation.

John (2), b. 1653; d. 1731. In 1679 he was among the inhabitants of Christ Church Parish, Barbadoes, owner of 47 acres and 13 negroes. Member of the Society of Friends. Fined 1,350 pounds of sugar "for default of appearing in the Troop."

He m. Mary Scamman, b. in 1663; d. at Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 24, 1748.

3. JOHN RODMAN, son of above, b. Barbadoes, May 14, 1679. Accompanied his father to Newport, R. I., 1682. Admitted freeman there May 1, 1706. Removed to Flushing, L. I., 1712-26. In 1725 purchased 422 acres in Burlington county, N. J. His father had owned 1,000 acres there since 1686. In 1726 removed to Burlington, N. J. Member of the Society of Friends and a practicing physician. Member of Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, 1727-29, from the city of Burlington. In 1738 Alderman of that city. King's Counselor for N. J. Aug. 27, 1738, till his death. Performed many public duties. Died July 13, 1756; m. 1st. 1705, Margaret Gross, of Massachusetts. They had

4. JOHN RODMAN, b. at Flushing, L. I., 1714; d. 1795; m. 2d, Mary Palmer, dau. Samuel Harrison, widow of Robert Palmer, deceased, of "Momarineck." Removed to Burlington, N. J., with his father, 1726; thence Sept. 1, 1748, to Bensalem, Bucks county, Pa., residing on a farm called "Brookfield."

They had dau.



5. SARAH RODMAN, b. Aug. 7, 1753; d. July 1, 1828. She m. 1st, October 25, 1770, Joseph Paxson, son of William Paxson and Anna Marriot, of Middletown, Bucks county, Pa. Joseph Paxson was b. Dec. 25, 1744, and resided on the "Brookfield" farm until his death, 1795. They had nine children.

6. JOHN PAXSON, one of that issue, b. April 17, 1777; d. Nov. 16, 1850; m. May 12, 1802, Sarah Pickering, dau. of Jonathan and Mary Pickering, of Solebury, Bucks county, Pa., at Friends Meeting House, Buckingham. She d. Aug. 12, 1867. He lived on the Brookville farm, his mother's native place, until his death.

They had eleven children. The eldest.

7. JOSEPH PAXSON, b. Feb. 12, 1803, at "Brookfield;" d. Sept. 24, 1867; m. June

26, 1838, Elizabeth Hunter Gallaher, dau. of Dr. William F. Gallaher, of Philadelphia, who resided at Brushby Park, near Dunk's Ferry, Bucks county, Pa., where he died.

They had

LILLIAS G. PAXSON, b. Jan. 3, 1847; m. April 17, 1867, Joseph de Benneville-Keim.

Issue:

i. Joseph P. Keim, b. Feb. 2, 1868.

ii. Mary S. Keim, b. Feb. 23, 1874; d. April 6, 1885.

iii. Helen S. Keim, b. Aug. 23, 1878; m. Dr. Abbott, Nov. 18, 1897.—[Ed.]

iv. Thomas D. Keim, b. July 4, 1879.

v. Lillias G. Keim, b. June 14, 1881.

vi. Elizabeth H. Keim, b. April 10, 1884.

## KEIM—LAUMAN—KENDIG.

A company organized in Switzerland to emigrate to America is mentioned in I. Daniel Rupp's History of Lancaster County, Pa., p. 74, and among the pioneers named to have arrived at Conestoga in 1709 is Martin Kendig.

The company selected 10,000 acres on the North side of Pequea Creek, for which they procured a warrant dated Oct. 6 or 10, 1710, and paid £500 sterling and quit ren's.

The tract was surveyed Oct. 23, ensuing.

On April 27, 1711, at the request of the parties the tract was subdivided. Martin Kendig erected on his tract a hewn walnut log house, which stood the wear and decay of more than a century and was replaced in 1841 by a more pretentious abode of more durable materials.

The same Rupp, p. 79, says, "Martin Kendig, lately an inhabitant of Switzerland, had surveyed him a tract of land in Strasburg township [Lancaster county, Pa.] 1,060 acres. Another tract 530 acres and another 265 acres recorded Sept., 1711."

A party of Walloons, lately arrived, settled on the lands of Martin Kendig.

A note is given by Rupp: "At a meeting of the commissioners, Sept. 10, 1712, the late commissioners having granted 10,000 acres of land to the Palatines, by their warrant dated 6th-8th—1710 in pursuance thereof there was laid out to Martin Kendig besides the 2,000 acres already confirmed and paid for the like quantity of 2,000 acres towards Susquehanna, of which the surveyor has made a return. The said Martin Kendig now appearing desires that the said land may be granted and confirmed to," etc.

This tract was then in Chester county, Conestoga township, later East Strasburg township, Lancaster county, Pa. (Rupp).

### KENDIG OF SWATARA.

[Pennsylvania Genealogies, Scotch-Irish and German, by William Henry Egle, M. D., M. A., Harrisburg, 1886, p. 300.]

1. MARTIN KENDIG, a descendant of one of the earliest Swiss settlers in Lancaster county, Pa., located on the



Seneca Lake, near Waterloo, N. Y., at the close of the Revolution, where he died; he m. Mary Breneman. They had

ELIZABETH KENDIG, b. Sept. 19, 1778; d. Aug., 1863; m. March 17, 1800, at Sunbury, Pa., William Crabb, b. 1744, in County Clare, Ireland; d. April 12, 1812, in Middletown, Pa. He came to America prior to the Revolution. He was Collector of the United States for Direct Tax in 1803, and at different times held other official positions. They had

LOUISA CRABB, b. 1810; d. Dec. 7, 1846; m. George Myers Lauman, son of Wil-

liam Lauman and Elizabeth Myers, and had

1. ELLA VIRGINIA LAUMAN; m. 1st, Dr. Frank M. Hiester, of Reading, Pa., and had issue:

i. Anna Hiester; m. Dr. McCherry, ii. Edwardine Hiester.

2d, Charles Wetherill Keim, of Reading, Pa.

2. Edwardine Hubley Lauman, b. —; d. Jan. 19, 1871; m. Beverley Randolph Keim; b. Nov. 13, 1837, and had issue:

i Florence Keim, b. Aug. 3, 1864.

## PENN PROSELYTING POINTED A POLITICAL PURPOSE.

**T**HIS tour of William Penn in Holland and Germany occupied three months. During that time he traveled a large portion of Protestant Germany and performed a vast amount of labor.

The narrative of his travels which he left from his own pen does not record a perceptible rush of converts to the standard of his faith.

In Germany, in fact his journey from the start in this respect was not a success in numbers.

It is true that English Quaker missionaries were not strangers to Holland and the Palatinate as their work had commenced as early as 1655 in the former country and spread into the latter. The results, however, were feeble.

The followers of Menno Symonds, the Dutch sectarian of the Quaker school, whose teaching of inward piety, humility and discipline was substantially the parent of English Quakerism, enjoyed toleration as other citizens in the Netherlands and in parts of the palatinate fully sixty years (1678) before Penn and his friends appeared in their midst.

From these unobtrusive people they garnered most of their proselytes. Therefore the celestial phase is in this instance of less bearing than the

mundane upon the movement which began about six years later toward the shores of the Delaware.

The marvelous tact of Penn however was never more forcibly exhibited than in the difficult role he played. He was welcomed everywhere he went not only by the associates of his faith, but by men of influence.

Germany, then a fertile field for all sorts of discursive tents of doctrinal invention which never even reached the dignity of recognition as a confession by any noticeable numbers in the localities in which they sprung up mushroom-like, the Quakers, on account of their regime of address and intercourse, were regarded as fanatics and treated accordingly.

If this journey accomplished nothing else than the exploitation of a spirit of emigration to the free soil of North America it was a divine blessing. It dawned upon the knowledge of the struggling and oppressed peoples of Holland and Germany the way to a mighty colonization in a proprietary state, governed by human laws of the broadest latitude in matters of civil and religious liberty.

The persistency however with which he continued his tour and mingled among the people high and low was in itself an influential indication at



least that while religion was kept to the front, the interests of West New Jersey and prospectively the possibility of a possession of his own which his Holland and German experience had undoubtedly prompted him to seek was not out of mind.

The familiarity of Penn, as we have said, with the language of both countries enabled him to come in closer contact with the everyday lives of the people who had so long suffered from the scourge of wars of ambition and persecutions of religion, nor was he without popularity and influence notwithstanding the unpopularity of his teachings. His magnetism was remarkable. He was always calm and dignified even when confronted by the emissaries of opposing doctrines. He gathered about himself wherever he went, numerous friends of all conditions in life and estate. The fame of his presence and popularity at the court of the wonderful Louis XIV of France, and his influence at the throne of Charles II of England, together with the courage of his convictions which he had displayed both at home

and abroad left an impression wherever he went.

The extent of this was doubtless not realized at the time, but when the opportunity for action was reached, the response was prompt and spontaneous.

Immediately upon landing in England, from his continental tour in Holland and Germany, Penn resumed his activity in arousing among the English people the spirit of emigration, which resulted in the departure of several ship loads of emigrants to New Jersey. It is said that more than 800 were thus added to the settlements along the eastern shore of the Delaware.

He also appears to have forthwith begun to direct his efforts toward the acquisition of a province of his own through kingly recognition.

The large advances of his father to the late king in furtherance of his warlike schemes presented ample grounds for a favor, if not a recurring sense of gratitude and pecuniary obligation.

## DR. SAMUEL ROLFE MILLAR.

### ALLIED TO KEIM THROUGH RANDOLPH.

A correspondent of the "Richmond Dispatch," at the University of Virginia, thus notices Dr. Samuel Rolfe Millar, student at that institution:

"Dr. S. R. Millar is a native of Virginia, being at present a resident of Warren county. [Son of Susan Burkhart Randolph, dau. of Col. Thomas Beverley and Maria Barbara (Mayer) Randolph. See p. 368, K. and A. F.] He was educated at Griswold Episcopal College in Iowa. From there he went to Germany to continue his studies.—From 1876 to 1882 he studied at Heidelberg, having as classmates there Professor Richard T. Ely, of John Hopkins University, and Pro-

fessor Adams and Williams, of the same place. There he graduated in 1882 with the degree of Ph. D. In the year of 1885, Heidelberg was to celebrate her five hundredth anniversary, Dr. Millar was sent there by the American alumni to represent them. While there he was appointed by President Grover Cleveland as Consul to Leipsic, Saxony, Germany, 1886-9.

While in Germany Dr. Millar sent many valuable books to the Virginia University and to Hampden-Sidney College. He is attending the law lectures in the University, and besides this is doing a good deal of work on the labor question."



## WEIDMAN.

## COL. ZIMMERMAN, REMINISCENTLY.

**I**N a very entertaining "Bit of Retrospect, Reminiscence and Sentiment" Vised "Lebanon" and "Spoke" before that county Historical Society, Col. Thomas C. Zimmerman, of Reading, Pa., Journalist and Poet, in part exploits his genial nature thus:

Perhaps the most notable figure measured by the singular impressiveness of his strong personality that appeared on the streets of Lebanon during the last half of the century was a well known barrister and owner of vast landed estates, whose leonine face and shaggy eyebrows were marked features of his physical make-up. He was the only citizen of the county who wore a cue, ruffled shirt front and ruffled wristbands—looking like the living embodiment of the spirit of Colonial tradition, but in striking contrast with the chambray and nankin breeches and ill-fitting shirts in which many of the townspeople were clad in those primitive days. Well do I remember his majestic mien and native dignity—all, however, in perfect harmony with the stateliness of his bearing and the ultra-fastidiousness of his attire and personal adornment. And well do I recall one New Year's morning when, as a carrier of the Lebanon "Courier," I served the usual annual greeting of the newsboys to their patrons. I entered the room where the entire family was seated at breakfast. "Happy New Year!" said I, handing him a copy of the address. Looking at it, he asked: "Did you write this?" "Certainly," said I; "don't you see that it is 'The Carrier's Address?'" "Well, yes, I do. Suppose, now, you read it for us." "All right," said I. After reading a stanza or two, he wisely interposed a mild admonition that "that will do," the seeming asperity of which well-meaning protest was, however, considerably mollified by the tender of a

quarter of a dollar to the carrier, who, impatient of restraint, was anxious to see his numerous other patrons with a view to getting funds enough together to pay for a silver watch which he had carried all day, and for the purchase of which he had mortgaged so much of his expected cash as would pay for it. The portraiture which I have attempted to present and which may be familiar to many, but unknown to others, is that of Jacob B. Weidman, long since deceased.

In the person of his eldest son, Gen. John Weidman, also deceased, Lebanon had a man of fine literary attainments, charming graces of mind and manner, with a native courtliness that went out to everybody free-handed as generosity itself. His was, indeed, a familiar presence in literary and legal circles. He was a wise counsellor and a man whose unsupported word was a synonym for personal and professional integrity. He filled a large measure in the social and business life of the old town. After death from a disease which he contracted in military service during the Civil War, he left to his family and to the place of his birth the legacy of a noble character and an honored name.

And what shall we say about the lamented Maj. Grant Weidman, the barrister, whose very presence was sunshine 'tself, who under all circumstances and to everybody was expressively courteous, good humored and wholly unaffected, and who was unvaryingly constant to his friends and to his exalted ideal of right and justice. His early death makes one feel

"As though some strain of music  
ceased

That filled till now the palpitating air  
With sweet pulsations."

There were few men who had more friends.



## PRESIDENT MAYER AS A STOKER.

**I**N the Cleveland (Ohio) "Leader," Oct. 21, 1893, appears this interesting incident in the life of one of our distinguished kinsmen:

"In connection with the difficulty between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and its employes on the matter of the proposed reduction of wages, it is interesting to note, says the Columbus 'Dispatch,' that President Charles F. Mayer knows by experience exactly the position of an employe in a case like this.

"President Mayer enjoys the confidence of the men and subordinate officers. He is a strong-willed man, and has always been noted for his nerve and energy. The following incident is published of him, which shows his wonderful persistence: Some years ago he became the owner of extensive coal mines at Clarksburg, W. Va., and wished to sell the product to the Baltimore & Ohio Company, with which he was then unconnected, for engine

purposes. The superintendent of motive power pronounced it an inferior article and condemned it for engine purposes. It was really a fine steaming coal, and it was intimated that it had been rejected in the interest of certain other operators who were selling their product to the company. Mr. Mayer had confidence in his coal and insisted that it be given a fair trial. He determined to demonstrate its utility, and with that end in view donned the blouse and overalls of a fireman, went on an engine in the capacity represented by his togs and fired the engine all the way from Grafton to Parkersburg. He shoveled industriously, kept a good fire going, and when he arrived at Parkersburg, black and grimed, he had fully shown the good quality of his coal. With that practical demonstration back of him he had no trouble in selling his coal to the railroad company, and it has been using it ever since."

## DeBENNEVILLE THE ELDER, TO HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. KEIM.

## THE SPIRIT OF 1776.

**T**HE following is an extract from a letter, original in German, written by Dr. George deBenneville, the Elder, to his daughter, Mrs. John Keim, of Reading, Pa., giving a review of the situation in Philadelphia and mentioning the erection of the defences of that city against a British attack in 1776:

BELOVED CHILDREN [John and Susanna de Benneville Keim]: Here it looks like a disturbance. The most of the people removing that have fears and afrights, most have determined to fly, when no necessity yet appears. What will it be when the real necessity occurs. I can see that it is but the commencement of difficulties, which may the Lord in mercy avert.

Male and her husband reside in our other house (Branchtown). They have the front room and have rented another from Stoffel Kirks. Esther still resides in the city, and is not yet alarmed.

They are making entrenchments around the city of Philadelphia, and have commenced at Pool's bridge and will extend them to the Schuylkill.

General Lee has been captured, and by many supposed improperly, but he is generally held in suspicion.

Now let it be as it will, let us be devoted to our Lord Jesus in faith and confidence, let us embrace the Lord our God with a reverential loving fear. Amen.

Bristol Tp., 16 December, 1776.

G. de B.





THE "PLANTATION" HOUSE OF WILLIAM HOTTENSTEIN.  
Cumru township, Philadelphia, now Berks county, Pa.

Birthplace of his daughter, Sarah Hottenstein High (Hoch), 1767, mother of Mrs. Benneville Keim. Died Sarah (Hottenstein) (High) Nagle. (See pages 131, 336, 411, Keim and Allied Families)

## HOTTENSTEIN HOMESTEAD.

THE Hottenstein farm upon which still stands the ancient stone homestead of William Hottenstein, the founder of this branch of that family in America, lies on the right of the Lancaster turnpike, one and one-fourth miles from the bridge over the Schuylkill River, at Reading, Pa.

It is owned by the estate of the late Col. James Macomb Wetherill, of Pottsville [see No. 17, K. and A. F.], of a family allied to Keim.

William D. Hornberger, the tenant on the estate for more than a quarter of a century, engaged in dairy and stock raising, pointed out to me the many points of interest.

In the rear of the house were two cast iron oven plates, one 12 x 18 inches, date 1746 cast on it. The other 14 x 24 inches bearing the three lillies of France.

In 1890 they were taken out of an

ancient stone and brick oven in the bake house and kitchen, built doubtless at the time in the L of the original stone mansion which succeeded the primitive log cabin of the pioneer.

These plates were presented to the editor by Col. Wetherill and are now in his possession.

In this mansion was born Sarah Hottenstein [see Portrait, p. 131, K. and A. F.], mother of Mary High, wife of Benneville Keim.

On the crest of a beautiful knoll overlooking this charming valley, in the middle of a cultivated field, east of the lane leading north from the barn to a point 200 yards thence due east was the Hottenstein burial plot.

All traces, however, have been effaced. Col. Wetherill informed the editor that this occurred before his proprietorship began, in 1872.

In a fence corner of the farm lane the editor examined sandstone tomb-



stones which had laid there for years. The inscriptions were almost illegible on account of the wear of time.

The smallest, 12 x 18 inches, remaining, the rest broken off, contained decipherable:

W \_\_\_\_\_ H \_\_\_\_\_  
 gest \_\_\_\_\_  
 1730 (?) \_\_\_\_\_

[William Hottenstein, p. 412, K. and A. F.]

On the second stone larger:

Hier ruh \_\_\_\_\_

Susanna Hottenstein.


Geboren de Juli, 1723 (?).

Gestorben \_\_\_\_\_ 1750 (?).

The others were illegible.

## MORE RANDOLPH-KEIM BARONIAL DESCENT.

### ADDENDA AND DOUBLE ENDER.

 N page 366, K. and A. F. appears this caption "MAGNA CHARTA, BARONS OF ENGLAND, 1214-15. The BEVERLEY-RANDOLPH-KEIM DESCENT," which inspired this epistolary response to the editor on Feb. 12, 1900, from the author of the work quoted.

"\* \* \* If you will investigate a little, you will find that besides your having de Huntingfield, you also have John de Lacie, the two de Clares and the two Bigods," Hugh and Roger Bigod, Sir. Simon de Kyme was also in it.

As per investigation:

John de Lacie was one of the earliest to join the Baronial Standard, and was elected one of the sureties for the observance of the Magna Charta, also to see that the new statutes of English liberty were carried into effect in the counties of York and Nottingham.

Of course, he was excommunicated by the Pope, which occurred December 16, 1215.

Upon the accession of Henry III, he joined a party of noblemen and made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. This evidently settled the excommunication. He did good service at the siege of Damietta.

The King patented him Nov., 1232, A. D. Earl of Lincoln.

The family of Kyme lived in Lin-

colnshire before the conquest and Simon de Kyme was excommunicated for siding with the Barons against King John. (See p. 420, K. and A. F.)

Richard Fitz Gilbert, founder of the House of Clare, accompanied William the Conqueror, to whom he was related into England, and shared largely in the spoils. He was the eldest son of Gislebert surnamed Crispin, Count of Eu, Earl of Brion, Normandy. At the time of the general survey of England, he is designated Ricardus de Tonnebruge, from his seat now Tunbridge, England, in Kent, which town and castle he obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury. He possessed over 171 lordships. From his chief seat in Suffolk he was called Richard of Clare. He fell in a skirmish with the Welsh, 1102.

Richard, Earl of Clare, figured in the contention and covenant between King John and the Barons.

In this line of descent Sir Thomas Randolph of Strathwith, m. Isabella Bruce, dau. of Robert Bruce, Earl of Annandale and Carrick (and sister of Robert, The Bruce King of Scotland), who d. 1304, son of Robert Bruce and Isabel de Clare, daughter of Gilbert and great-granddaughter of Richard de Clare, one of the Magna Charta sureties.

The son of Sir Thomas and Isabella (Bruce) Randolph, was Thomas Ran-



dolph, created Earl of Moray,\* 1314, who had Agnes Randolph, who m. Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March.

Hugh Bigod and his eldest son and heir Roger, took part from the beginning in the Barons Magna Charta proceedings and were elected among the sureties for the observance of the charter by the King.

Mr. Charles W. Browning, of Ardmore, Pa., is the author of "Americans of Royal Descent;" "Authenti-

cated American Pedigrees;" "Seats of the American Gentry;" "Colonial Dames of Royal Descent," and the "Magna Charta Barons and their American Descendants" above quoted.

The author of these works is an indefatigable sapper and miner along the firing line of royal lineages. By degrees and pedigrees he has exhumed and recorded from the musty tomes, parchment or print a vast amount of information on these descents.

## A DAY AT MACAO, CHINA.

### THE BIRTHPLACE OF UNITED STATES DIPLOMACY IN ASIA.

THE month was January of the year 1870, the most salubrious season of the cycle in the tropical latitudes of Eastern Asia. The place Macao, the ancient and present mart of commercial activity of Portugal, the earliest European competitor for the valuable trade of the distant Orient.

The yellowish-red orb of declining day was fast receding toward the thickly peopled, but sparsely wooded hills of Quangtung on the mainland of China, I stood at the portals of a poorly lighted inner court of a pagoda shaped temple of the Confucian faith in the Chinese suburb of Wang Hiya, just beyond the ruined wall which separated the jurisdiction of the ancient Empire from the "treaty concession" under the dominion of the King of Portugal.

The atmosphere of the place was musty with antiquity, yet somewhat freshened to the sense of smell by the curling smoke of incense sticks burning to the memory of long ages of ancestors.

Within those proverb inscribed walls for many days the negotiations were conducted at the curious little tables

which stood about the court and there on July 3, 1844, the American Envoy, Caleb Cushing, representing the U. S. of America, John Tyler, President, and Tsiyeng, on behalf of "the August Sovereign of the Ta Tsing Empire, signed the first U. S. treaty of peace, amity and commerce" with any of the Empires or Powers of the oriental world.

Resuming my "chair" the sprightly bearers jogged across the antiquated Europeanized capital to a spot rendered immortal by the genius of one of Portugal's sons.

I stood face to face with the almost speaking effigy in bronze of Luiz Camoens, in the romantic grotto of huge boulders and tropical vegetation which bears the name of the bard of the land of the "Golden sanded Tagus."

There also was the rocky slab upon which the author of the *Lusiad* in the bitterest days of exile versed in burning words, the prowess of arms and commercial greatness of his country, in her palmiest days of the sixteenth century.

I could almost hear in the poetic loveliness of that picturesquely se-

\*The Editor and his bride, 1872, visited the Highlands of Scotland on a visit to the then Earl of Moray. Unfortunately

the Earl was on the Continent. Also see p. 435, K. and A. F.



questered grove, the whisperings of his amorous aspirations toward the "golden tressed" Catarina de Ataíde, a lady of honor in the train of the Queen of King John III, and realized the inspiration of that fateful anagram Natercia and the acrostic coupling the names of Luiz and Catherine which by the command of the King the feminine warmth of the Queen and the dudgeon of Dom Antonio de Lima, Chamberlain of the household, the father of the maiden consigned him to banishment into the

Army in Africa, where he won fame in arms against the Moors, to the office of Commissary in India, where he gained expulsion writing satires against the Crown authorities, and to Macao, where he won imperishable fame for himself and his country, and ultimate forgiveness, in poverty and despair in his native city of Lisbon.

In contemplating the city of Macao from the battlements of the Gia fort which crowns the summit, 300 feet above the ocean beach, the scene is impressively attractive.

The high roofed houses, painted blue, green and red, the Praya Grande, the great Quai, the Governor's Palace; the consulates floating the flags of their respective nationalities, the great commercial houses; the pinnacles and spires of the church of St. Paul erected in the Sixteenth Century; the Hospital de Misericordia rebuilt in 1640, the inhabitants engaged in outdoor pursuits and the shipping in the expansive crescent shaped harbor with the black hulls of steamers and ships of many nations, and the enormous junks of China at anchor with their matting sails lazily passing outward or inward bound, all in review gave a perspective of Portugal's long established foothold on the soil of China.

Portugal's daring navigators pushed out into the mysterious waste of waters, revealing first of all to geographical science, the Madeiras in

1418 the Azores 1432, the Cape of Good Hope 1497, and doubling that southernmost extremity of the Hemisphere reached the Malabar Shores of India the same year.

The arrival of the Portuguese ships in the gulf of China is noted by Chinese chroniclers as early as 1517. The mighty sea rover Chang-si-lao, who kept the provincial capital, Canton in a state of siege having been exterminated with his hordes by the Portuguese, merchants of that country were granted a residence on a rocky peninsula about a league in length and a mile in width which is part of an island, for a ground rent and duties on merchandise.

The city of Macao, which is the great tea preparing and packing port of China, lies on the Southern shore of the same estuary upon which stands the populous City of Canton about 70 miles distant, and also across the same estuary from Hong Kong.

In 1573 a wall still in existence although somewhat dilapidated was built across the narrow neck of land which separated the "concession" from the island of Heang Shan, for the protection of the country and to prevent the kidnapping of children. In the middle of this barrier is the Porta do Cerco door of communication a four-century-old, looking contrivance guarded by a few Chinese soldiers and officers, to prevent the Fang-Kwei (Foreign Devils) from passing over upon the "Celestial soil." This rude, but massive portal, according to Dominio Navarette (1676), was at first only opened twice a month. Later the rule was relaxed to every fifth day for selling food to the "excluded."

The advantage of traffic to the native "Celestial" with the Portuguese "outside Barbarian" had at the time of my visit completely reversed the old fashion exclusiveness. A steady stream of natives poured into the city



and out again every day from sunrise to sunset. I found no difficulty through the medium of a few hands full of Chinese "cash" judiciously distributed through the gilt hat-buttoned officer of the guard to not only pass through the ancient archway, but was favored with the precautionary liberality of an escort of Chinese soldiery wearing inverted bread basket hats, dragon blazoned blouses, bag like leg coverings and straw sandals, all carrying rusty pikes, and cross bows of the days of Kooblai Khan, and blades of odd forms, but highly tempered steel.

A circuit of about two miles followed by a rapidly accumulating throng of chattering celestials who acted as if they would like to raise a riot, evidently suggested to the under officer in charge the prudence of a considerably accelerated return to the "Barbarian" side of the Porto do Cerco.

The level ground of the city, with the exception of the few houses of European architecture is covered by a great Bazar and numerous shops of the Chinese tradesmen and mechanics.

On the hillsides are the public buildings and residences of the better class of foreign residents.

The bay which faces the east has on either side a fork which performs the perfunctory office of defense. They are entered by old-fashioned archways and surrounded by antiquated walls kept very clean and whitewashed.

It was safe to say that those "dogs of war" had not tasted gunpowder since the Dutch attacked the fort in the middle of the seventeenth century, and were so badly routed that those who were not driven into the sea or escaped accidental casualties from the Portuguese gunners were put to work on a new fort which still survives.

Along the Praya Grande or landing stand the governor's and the finest public and private residences and business houses.

In the early evening and morning hours when the refreshing breezes from the ocean moderate the intensity of the midday sun, the official and fashionable life of the Portugese capital in the orient may be seen enjoying their promenades.

The rich toilets of native fabrics in lively colors, worn by the ladies, and the vivacity and tropical temperament of the ladies themselves, the courtliness of the resident gentlemen of quality and foreigners on business or travel presents a scene of colonial life on the Prays Grande ever to be remembered.

A Governor and Senate and minor officials manage the very simple affairs of the colony, and return a small contribution to the revenues of the Kingdom.

According to an enumeration of the inhabitants, there are resident in the colonial city about 6,400 Europeans, which included a few Americans, 60,000 Chinese on land and 10,000 living on boats. There is also a small scattering population of other Asiatics and Malays, besides half castes.

The most valuable industry is preparing, packing and shipping the tea brought in from the main land and on the main land and on the immense junks which carry the greater portion of the strictly local inland and coast-wise native trade.

The Portugese port of Macao at a distance of 750 statute miles, like the British port of Hong Kong, is the nearest neighbor to Manila, the American Oriental Metropolis in the Philippines.



## KEIM GUESTS OF RUSSIA'S GRAND DUKE.

[From the "Times and Dispatch," Reading, Pa., May 23, 1893.]

**A**S deB. Randolph Keim was taking leave of Admiral Kaznakoff and his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexander, of Russia, on the flagship "Dimitri Donskoy" after her voyage from New York whence he was their guest, the admiral invited Mr. Keim and the ladies of his family to visit the flagship and witness the fete of the coronation of the Czar which took place on Saturday, 21st.

In response to this invitation Mr. and Mrs. Keim, and the Misses Keim went to Philadelphia on the early train Saturday and were received on board the flagship at the gangway by the Grand Duke in person.

Upon their arrival the sailors were paraded and between the two lines the party were escorted by his Imperial Highness to the main gun deck below where they witnessed the imposing ceremonies of the Greek Church, which in this magnificent form is only

celebrated three times a year. After the close of the services the Admiral and Grand Duke presented the ladies with small loaves of consecrated bread. [These are still religiously preserved.]

The party was then invited to view the presents which were to be handed to the American gentlemen who had gone to Russia to distribute food to the starving peasants. They also witnessed the hoisting of the colors and the firing of the Imperial salute.

They were present during the formal speech of welcome by Mayor Stuart and saw the presentation of the gifts. When the party left the ship the Grand Duke escorted the ladies to the gangway and sent them ashore on the beautiful steam launch of the flagship.

Mr. Keim and family were the only unofficial guests received abroad the flagship on Saturday.

## BIRDSBORO VENDUED.

**I**N the supplement to Dunlap's "American Daily Advertiser," No. 4277, Oct. 10, 1792, Philadelphia, appears an advertisement for sale at Public Vendue at the House of William Witman (late Cinley's tavern), about five miles above the White Horse tavern, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, a very valuable estate known by the name of Birdsborough, situate partly in Robinson and partly in Union townships, county Berks, 2,000 acres land, buildings, wells, forges, etc., large stone dwelling house, two large stone barns near the mansion, grist mill, two pair of burr and two pair of country stoves, shellers, house, store, one large forge with three fires and two hammers for making, one smaller ditto.

No. 2. 1,357 acres woodland.

No. 3. 200 acres on the Schuylkill, with an improved farm and buildings.

No. 4. 230-acre farm, with fine buildings and orchard.


No. 5. 40 acres woodland, with the wood cut off. An island, 2½ acres, in the Schuylkill near the Mansion House, where there is a shad fishery. All in high cultivation, "with large quantity of wood sufficient for coal for many years."

There are several furnaces within a few miles, particularly Hopewell, which is 5 miles from the forge. The building of the proposed canal will be an advantage, only 45 miles from Philadelphia, and saving road by water commerce on the river.

Cadwallader Morris was the attorney or auctioneer.



## A MEMORIAL TO KEIM.

 N Sunday, Sept. 17, 1899, was unveiled the beautiful memorial bronze tablet placed on the south wall of Christ Episcopal church in memory of the late Hon. Henry May Keim, who died on the 18th of February of that year. It was made from a composite design suggested by his wife to a New York church decorator of wide repute. The tablet adjoins the Keim memorial window.

The tablet consists of an oak back, 36x44 inches, oblong Gothic in shape, on which is placed an ornamental border of oak leaves and acorns, in solid raised standard bronze, the border in the frame-form holding the tablet proper, which is also of standard bronze; raised letters on stipple-hammered field; all the letters and the cross above the text in raised work; all the bronze work oxydized in rich Roman bronze style, except the surface of the letters, which is treated in natural bronze and left with natural

surface to grow its own patina. A Christian cross, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the border, forms an appropriate decorative feature in the entablature. Four medallions, constituting the corners of the border, contain clusters of oak leaves and acorns. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD,  
AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF  
HENRY MAY KEIM,

FOR  
THIRTY-FIVE YEARS A VESTRYMAN  
OF THIS CHURCH.

1864-1899.

BORN AUGUST 16TH, 1842.  
ENTERED INTO REST FEB. 18, 1899.

A FAITHFUL FRIEND—AN EARNEST  
CHURCHMAN.  
A SINCERE CHRISTIAN.

## FOREIGN ESTATES UNCLAIMED—"BEWARE OF THE DOG."

In the month of August, 1893, an attorney-at-law of Wooster, Ohio, made mention in a letter to the Editor of a call he had received from

"Mrs. John Snore, who is a daughter of Thomas R. Keim, of this city, and makes a statement that a large fortune is in some bank in Canton, Berne, and has been in the banks there for years, and that you and she through her father are heirs to this money. Who is doing anything in reference to procuring this money? Has any lawyer been employed? She says that de Benneville Keim, who was attending to this matter, your brother, is dead, &c.

Let me know all you know about this matter by early mail."

Mrs. Snore may dream over such fairy tales, but she had better not put any money on them.

In reply Aug. 5th, following, said, "Never heard of it. DeBenneville Keim, uncle, never heard of it. Gilbert de Keim, it is claimed, fought in the Tell Rebellion, as per steel bow-gun inscribed among the relics of the late Henry M. Keim. This is the nearest known of a Keim of the Oley stock in Switzerland, save of late years as 'globe trotters.'"

This letter was exhumed and these remarks suggested by the following clipping from a Washington newspaper during this month of August, 7 years later with regard to Holland, which will apply with equal force to England,



Germany and Switzerland, where these imagined estates are supposed to exist:

#### UNCLAIMED ESTATES IN HOLLAND.

In view of the many inquiries made of the Department of State and of the Legation of the United States at The Hague by persons residing in the United States in regard to unclaimed estates in Holland, the department has issued the following statement as a warning against the imposition attempted to be practiced upon the credulity of the supposed heirs to mythical estates:

"It is stated by the Netherlands Government most positively that there is no Metzger, Graff, Aneke Jans, Dubois, Weber, Kern, Potter, Kronk, Van Dusen, Brandt, Bogardus, Brosius, Brower, Fisher, Gobiet, Snyder, Westfall, Leitner, Stineman nor Daniel estate (nor any estate of any name) in the keeping

of the government, and that there are no funds in its care awaiting distribution. Moreover, there being no offices in the Netherlands for the record of wills at which investigation might be instituted, it devolves upon any person having any claim on any estate in that country to state where the testator died, the year of his decease, and, if possible, the notary in whose charge his will was left, and even then it should be borne in mind that the legislation of the Netherlands, effectually and without appeal, disposes of all claims, even if inherently just and founded on an actual known heritage, which were not proven prior to 1852."

The editor has had a score of such missives, but not given to rain-bow chasing, even when in Europe, he has lost no sleep paying lawyers' fees and architecting "Chateaux en Espagne," or anywhere else on such lines.

### DeBENNEVILLE'S INTERCESSION SOUGHT BY THE FRENCH KING.

**R**EFERRING to a well established event in the life of Dr. George deBenneville the elder, the late Henry M. Keim, in a letter to Mrs. Anna deB. Mears, a great-granddaughter [see p. 400, K. and A. F.], says:

"In reply to your letter concerning the visit of the commission from Louis 16th to beseech Doctor de Benneville to return to France, and use his influence to aid in restoring the peace, my grandfather, G. de B. Keim, is my authority, also my uncle Daniel M. Keim. Uncle Daniel often heard his grandmother Keim (Susan de Benneville), speak of it.

Those who watched the interview through the windows, saw the commissioners bow on their knees to Dr. de Benneville, touch his coat skirt and gesticulate wildly. Dr. de Benneville never referred to this interview, and

never permitted any one else to refer to it, but the truth leaked out, and was kept a profound secret—for some reason or other—for many years.

Cousin Benneville Keim has placed in my hands to answer your letter to him of the 3d inst. No one knows when Jean Bertolet died. They think about 1750. He was buried in the *Herbein family ground in Oley*, but no trace of his grave remains.

No will of Jean Bertolet is in existence here. If he left a will, it is a matter of record in Philadelphia, as we were a part of Philadelphia county prior to 1752.

The de Benneville notices you speak of, as having been published here, were written, I think, by the Rev. Mr. Shrigley.

I have letters of de Benneville, written to my great-grandmother Keim, in French, English and German.



## The Family Circle

### EARLY KEIM FARMS.

**A** LEGAL paper of Mar. 22, 1841, between George deB. Keim, first of the name of the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks and State of Penna., merchant, and Joseph D. Brown, of Phila., gentleman, describes a tract of land belonging to the former, situate in Exeter township, Berks county, Pa., on the east side of the Schuylkill River adjoining the farm of Benneville Keim [his brother], &c., containing 163 $\frac{3}{4}$  a. "being part of the same premises which Benneville Keim by deed of

partition June 30, 1827, granted and released interalia to George deB. Keim, his heirs and assigns in sovereignty."

It is witnessed by Benneville D. Brown. Recorded Reading, Pa., Book IV, p. 277, of this property the western portion 72 a. is now owned (1900) by Jonas de Turck, and the eastern 88 a. by John Gilbert.

The Neversink station, 4 m. below Reading on the P. & R. R. R. is on the de Turck portion.

### "THE PRESIDENT'S WAR."

[From the New York Times, New York, Monday, July 9, 1900.]

De B. Randolph Keim, the veteran Washington correspondent, brought out in a recent leading article in Frank Leslie's Monthly the part that President McKinley played in the war with Spain, not merely as Chief Executive of the Nation, but as actual Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The President controlled the movements of fleets and armies from the War Room in the White House, not by general orders traveling tediously through the old and slow channels, but by specific commands instantly communicated to officers at the scene of action. In this, Mr. Keim points out, the President realized for the first time in the history of the country his prerogative as Commander in Chief, and, as is well known, exercised it. This leads to the phrase "The President's War."

The intention of the article—to

identify the President with a new development and a fuller exercise of the Constitutional prerogatives of his office and with a larger measure of the credit for the successes of the war—has made both the article and the phrase which it carries available as campaign material, and it is being seized upon for this purpose in many a political discussion, especially aboard the trains where commuters are thick and are wont to while away with discussions the time spent in coming to the city and in returning home.

The phrase has caught, especially on some of the Erie suburban trains, and it promises to figure more largely as the campaign warms up.

### KEIM TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTION.

Among the ancient rural inscriptions scarcely decipherable on the much eroded sandstone markings of the sunken graves of the 18th century members of the Keim family, in the stone enclosed



burial plot on the ancient "Plantation" of Hans Schneider, now the "Gheer Farm" near the Oley line (Lime Kiln P. O.) [See p. 373, K. and A. F.], appear the following names of children:

Johannes Keim war geboren [born] den 13 September, 1784; starb [died] den 11 Februar, 1788.

Susanna Keim war geboren den 15 Februar, 1788; starb den 24 Juli, 1790.

Johannes Keim war geboren [born] den 15 Februar, 1788; starb [died] den 22 Februar, 1790.

The first child, Johannas, died four days before the latter was born. Therefore, the name was repeated. It will be noticed that Susanna and the second Johannes Keim were born on the same day. So they must have been twin sister and brother. The mother, Barbara Schneider, wife of Nicholas Keim, died June 8, 1788, or four months after her twins were born, and strange to say, they died within five months of each other in 1790.

#### ORNER—KIME (Keim).

Catherine Orner married John Kime (Keim). She dau. of Conrad and Elizabeth (Schmidt) Orner. Their son, Valentine Orner, b. Jan. 21, 1743; d. April 15, 1818; m. 1765, Elizabeth Ludwig, b. Aug. 11, 1748; d. Sept. 21, 1808, aged 60 y. 1 m. 10.

The issue of Valentine and Elizabeth (Ludwig) Orner:

1. Elizabeth Orner, b. Oct. 14, 1767; m. Henry Smith, of Pikeland township, Chester county, Pa.

2. Conrad Orner, b. Aug. 24, 1771; m. Elizabeth Schmidt.

3. Anna Maria Orner, b. Feb. 28, 1774; m. Peter Chuger.

4. Catherine Orner, b. June 11, 1776; m. John Linderman.

5. Susanna Orner, b. April 17, 1778; m. Abraham Arms.

6. Valentine Orner, b. Jan. 9, 1780; d. aged 25 years.

7. Ludwig Orner, b. April 1, 1782; m. Margaret Williams.

8. Rebecca Orner, b. May 17, 1784; unmarried.

9. George Orner, b. June 11, 1787; m. Anna Catherine King.

#### AN OUTING ON LAKE CONSTANCE.

In 1887 Herr Gustav and Julia M. (Keim) Behne, of Munich, Germany, previously of Reading, Pa., visited Constance, where they were met by Director Keim and his brother Ludwig. During their visit they were shown the greatest attention.

On the private steam launch of the Director they made a tour of the Bodensee, as the Lake of Constance is called in the country where it is situated, among the many points of interest visiting Mainau, where the Emperor William, grandfather of the present monarch, passed his summers.

It is beautifully situated on an island and is one of the most charming royal summer resorts in Europe.

They also visited the source of the Rhine and Lindau, the boundary of Bavaria.



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Names will be added in each issue as responses are received.

## To all Persons of the Keim or Allied Names.

I would be pleased to have from you the following information for publication in The Keim and Allied Families. Insert all the names and dates you can. If any are missing state what you have heard through tradition, but mention that fact. Also please send copies of entries in family Bibles.

### General Outline of Information Wanted.

Full name.

Where and when born. Where and when married.

Full maiden name of wife.

Names of both her parents and their ancestors as far back as you can.

Names, date of birth, marriage, death (if deceased), of each of your children.

Name of your father, where and when born, marriage, death (if deceased).

Name (maiden) of your mother, where and when born, death (if deceased).

Name of your grandfather, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name (maiden) of your grandmother, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandfather, when and where born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandmother, where and when born, death.

Continue the same line until you have reached your remotest known ancestor, being particular to give the names of both, and where and when born in Europe, if so, and when they came to America.

If you have any family genealogical or other information in Europe send a transcript, if you will, with authority. It can be returned.

Also photographs, if you have them, which can be returned, of homesteads or persons in your line.

The magazine, The Keim and Allied Families, will give you all information as we proceed.

Address,

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,  
Reading, Pa.



SEPTEMBER

1900


NUMBER 22



# The Keim

## And Allied Families

*IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.*



1698

A  
Bi-Centennial  
Commemo-  
ration

1898

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and  
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Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th  
Centuries.

DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member  
Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

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WILLIAM MILES KIME (KEIM).

Pleasant Lodge, Allamance Co., N. C.

*A founder of Cotton Textile Manufacturing Industry in  
the South.*



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the 17th Century to the present time.

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Vol. 1, 2. READING, PA. SEPTEMBER, 1900. HARRISBURG, PA. No. 22.

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## WILLIAM MILES KIME (KEIM)

Of Pleasant Lodge, Allamance Co., N. C.

**A** tradition firmly rooted in the folk-lore of the descendants of Johannes Keim, the Founder, who in the strain of lineal blood have survived the lapse of nearly two centuries of generations, and to this day continue the cultivation and garnering of the products of the fat acres of their generous patrimonial Oley estates, says that one of the sons of "our common ancestor," not Adam as the bawlers of provincial and as well metropolitan oratory chose to class mankind in general, including themselves, but of Johannes Keim, emigrant from the Palatinate of the Circle of the Rhine, Germany, left the parental fold and migrated to the South, into North Carolina, where he must have settled and grown up with the colony, as nothing was after heard of him.

We are now asking the question nearly a century and a half later whether this migratory member of a very active and enterprising race, thus referred to in Oley traditions, was not Henry Keim, the first born of Maria Elizabeth ———, the second wife of Johannes Keim, of Oley, Founder.

From our most indefatigable kinswoman, Mrs. J. S. Davis, of Philadelphia, in the field of family archaeologi-

cal research we learn that "Philip Kime was the first of the Keim name who went to North Carolina" (p. 374, K and A. F.). He must, however, have been a product of family expansion on North Carolina soil, as the Christian name Philip does not appear prefixed to the racial surnames in any of the lines which have thus far been brought forward.

From another source, Michael Kime, of Nehawka, Nebraska (p. 501, K. and A. F.), we learn that Alfred Kime, father of the said Michael Kime (our correspondent), was born in North Carolina in 1816. He removed to Indiana with his parents when a child (p. 502, K. and A. F.), and died in 1893.

The relationship between this stock is inductively sustained by the refuge sought in Indiana doubtless among his kindred, by the subject of this sketch from the violent measures of the military conscription resorted to in North Carolina by the Confederate secessionists during the Civil War.

The Domesday Record of Keim (p. 188, K. and A. F.), makes no mention of Henry Keim in the release, April 29, 1762, to George Keim, next in line, by the living and findable heirs of the ancestral Johannes of the pioneer war-



rantee acres "on the tributary springs of the Manatawny at the frontier foot of the Oley hills.

The remaining heirs known by name are carefully enumerated Kihm in the bungling verbiage and orthography of the treasured document and properly signed by the progenitorial name Keim, of the Fatherland, by the heirs present and accounted for.

The circumstances of the migration, 1748-9, of "Squire" Boone and his family from Exeter, west of Oley, to North Carolina, have been chronicled (p. 501, K. and A. F.). It is established as a fact that the paternal Boone became a citizen of North Carolina in 1753, and that his son Daniel, who became so famous as a pioneer and Indian fighter in Kentucky, was about 14 years old at the time of the family exodus.

The Keim boys of Oley and Boone boys of Exeter, in those Oley early days but a few miles apart, were undoubtedly frequent companions in the chase, and 'neath the sheltering roofs of these neighborly "plantations" there was doubtless likewise exchanged hospitality.

Henry Keim, "the lost heir" in the release of 1762, of course, may have departed this life, but no evidence of the fact appears, nor does the name Henry thus early occur among the children of the generation of that time, nor that any one of the name by tradition even traces himself or herself back to the son of that name.

This can be done of the others, except also Conrad. But as these were later they may not be taken as a factor in the equation.

At the time of the Boone migration from Exeter in Philadelphia or Berks county to North Carolina, Henry Keim, of Oley, was 17 and Daniel Boone, of Exeter, 14 years of age. Therefore three years Daniel's senior, and quite old enough for a lad sound and enterprising to go forth into the

world to make his way upon a distant field of activity and under the guidance of the sturdy "Squire."

Hence as a propositional venture we launch forth to rear the superstructure by beginning at the top, so much now in vogue architecturally.

The Twentieth Century method of doing things brings us to the chronicling of the interesting story of William Miles Kime (Keim), of Pleasant Lodge, in the very heart of the continentally, revolutionarily historic region of Guilford and Allamance, of which the deponent saith further in future.

William Miles Kime (Keim), was born in Guilford county, in the northern part of the State of North Carolina, March 12, 1832.

He is the son of Henry and Barbara (Reitzel) Kime, of that county, who were married about 1830. When four years of age his parents removed into Allamance county, immediately to the east, where the subject of this sketch has since resided. See p. 702, K. & A. F.

That county, about 500 square miles in area, occupies a fertile, undulating region traversed by the Haw river and Allamance creek in the northern central part of the State, its seat of justice being Graham, a post village on the Haw.

The son of a farmer, and schools in those parts of North Carolina not being common, but very uncommon, the early years of our subject were passed in farm work, in which he assisted his father until arriving at the years of manhood.

Being ambitious to accomplish something in the world, young Kime sought such simple advantages as the home and neighborhood afforded for gathering a knowledge of the elements at least of an education.

When he became master of his own time he promptly took advantage of the best schools in the county, and



made such rapid strides in his pursuit of knowledge that during the season of 1855-6, and in 1857, he became a teacher.

On September 24th of the latter year he married Rebecca R. Hannes, after which, as an evidence of his enterprise and industry, he settled down to life in earnest on a farm situated 18 miles from Burlington, in Allamance county, a railroad town of about 2,000 inhabitants. During the winters he continued his duties as teacher.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, not feeling disposed to engage in the struggle, he held aloof. In May following, being drafted, he furnished a substitute. This, however, did not release him from the necessities of the military situation. Having been conscripted, he was assigned to the 2d North Carolina Cavalry, in which organization he served about twelve months, availing himself of the first opportunity to pass through the lines, which he did at Suffolk, Virginia.

Once freed from his irksome service as a soldier, he made his way to Indiana, where he remained until the restoration of peace.

The sections again in harmony on the basis of a restored Union, and industry reviving, Mr. Kime returned to his southern home and began with the energy of his race to contribute his share to building up the waste places.

Until 1868 he devoted his attention to his farm, when in May of that year he engaged in trading or "merchandising" through the country round about.

As the effects of the war disappeared and the people of the South began to realize their opportunities as competitors in the field of textile industries, Mr. Kime, true to the instincts of his kindred at the north, was one of the pioneers in the movement.

In 1880, under a co-partnership composed of N. A. and J. A. Hannes J. W. Scott, James Stockard, G. W. Clapp and William M. Kime, the latter hav-

ing been chosen secretary and treasurer, was built the Mount Pleasant Cotton Mills, at Kimeville, in Guilford county, N. C., 18 miles east of Greensboro, the county seat, a place of about 4,000 inhabitants and a railroad junction.

The financing to build the mill and its management for fourteen years under Mr. Kime was very successful.

In 1895, owing to impaired health, he resigned and returned to his farm, where he now resides.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM M. AND REBECCA R. (HANNES) KIME (SHE D. DEC. 25, 1880), were:

1. Mary E. Kime, b. April 17, 1839; m. W. A. Amick, a farmer.
  2. Henry G. Kime, b. Sept. 6, 1860; m. Kate Harris, Burlington, N. C. Stock dealer.
  3. Martha I. Kime, b. May 17, 1863; d. in infancy.
  4. Robert W. Kime, b. Feb. 27, 1866; m. Florence Jeter. Commonwealth attorney, Salem, Va.
  5. Nathan A. Kime, b. Feb. 22, 186--; m. Annie Patterson. Merchant, Liberty, N. C.
  6. John L. Kime, b. April 10, 1870; d. in infancy.
  7. Lydia E. Kime, b. June 1, 1871; m. J. R. Smith, Professor, Liberty Normal School.
  8. Barbara B. Kime, b. May 9, 1874; m. D. Bradshaw Carter, Concord, merchant.
  9. Sarah R. Kime. b. July 2, 1876. Not married.
  10. William A. Kime, b. Aug. 14, 1878. Fruit tree agent.
  11. Ruhamah C. H. Kime, b. Dec. 3, 1880, single.
- William M. Kime, m. 2d Fannie S. Hall. Aug., 1882. She d. April 28, 1896.

Mr. Kime resides on his farm, his two youngest daughters having charge of his household during his widowhood.

On July 11, 1900, Mr. Keim m. 3,



Sarah Ann Swaim, of Davidson county, N. C., daughter of Wesley and Louisa Swaim, the latter a daughter of Joseph Owen, of Iredel county, N. C.

Although sixty-nine years of age, he is in the enjoyment of excellent health and in the full activity of his everyday duties.

Mr. Kime sends the title and several introductory pages of a German Bible which was the property of his grandfather, Philip Kime.

The fly-leaves contain entries in German, but decipherable only with difficulty, the hand writing being distinct as to ink, but confusing structurally. While not cuniform, neither is it uniform.

This volume is one of the same ponderous typographical reproductions of the Sacred Word, common to the 17th and 18th centuries, the leaves alone, without margin, measuring  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches superficially, and which were transported from the persecuted Fatherland to the free wilderness of America with such reverential industry, zeal and patience, and are to be found among the treasured heirlooms of the descendants of the pioneer German and Swiss families of Oley.

In those days evangelical truth freed from hierarchical repression was held in bulk as well as exemplified in volumes of fortitude and fervor, as these folioed covenants give silent testimony in this egoistic age.

The following is the legend of this priceless tome and the embodied heritage of our Faith:

#### BIBLEA.

That is to say,

The entire Sacred Writings of the Old and New Testaments, by Herrn Doctor Martin Luther, in the year of Christ

#### TAXABLES, 1759, OLEY—KEIM.

The tax levy for Oley, Berks county, Pa., in 1759, was £139.

In the list of names appears the following:

1522, written in our German mother language, &c., &c., Nuremberg, Anno MDCCXXXVII.

The publication is sanctioned by authority, the grandiloquent royal permission being signed.

Frantz (L. S.) Vt. Graf Colloredo.

Ad Mandatum Sac. Caes. Majestates proprium.

A. H. v. Glandorff.

After all this preliminary and formality the publication begins with the symbol of Eternal Wisdom and Might surrounded by a halo borne by angels, and an introductory "Vorrede an den Gottseligen Leser," or prefatory compendium from the Fathers.

Among the entries deciphered we find "John Michel Kime bought this Bible in the month of December, 1783."

"My daughter Ann Margaretta was born in the year of Christ 1765, in the State of Penn'a., city of Philadelphia."

"Christian Kime, born in the year of Christ 1759, Guilford county, near Mount Zion, on the 6th of August, in the State of North Carolina; was married the 29th of February, 1783. (p. 192, K. and A. F.).

It might be added as a correlative proposition:

On September 21, 1728, the name of Michel Keim appears among adults who repeated and signed the Declaration recorded in the minutes of the council having arrived at Philadelphia on the ship Albany, September 4th, that year. (Penn'a. Archives, 2d Series, 1890, Vol. XVII; also Colonial Records of Penn'a., Vol. 3, p. 329; also p. 8, K. and A. F.). The date given in the Bible memo. is 55 years later. The coincidence of the name attracts attention.

Nicholas Kime (Keim, son of the Founder), £6.

Among the single men is entered George Kime, also a son of the Founder.



## KEIM ACCOUNT.

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families Vol. 2, p 646.]

## EDWARD VON KEIM.

FOUNDER OF MAGNIFICENT LUTHER MEMORIAL AT WORMS, GERMANY.

**E**DWARD VON KEIM preached a holier cause than arousing a fanatical mob throughout Europe for an unholy crusade against the holy city of Jerusalem.

The risen Lord apparently frowned upon their sacrilegious performances, judging of the crimes committed in the pathway of the original movement, and finally in the sufferings of the valiant knights and soldiers of the cross and their ultimate ejection after centuries of effort.

The following is the story of the man who led in a crusade of Peace and Commemoration of the unsealing of The Word and the evangelization of the scheme of salvation as revealed by Christ and his Apostles. In fact the founding of the Republic of Religion as against Hierarchical tyranny in its worst form.—[Ed.]

Edward von Keim, of Darmstadt (Hessen), (1801-1880), Dean and first parish rector of Worms, was born in Darmstadt 12th of December, 1801; died in Worms 28th of January, 1880. During his more than 30 years of labor as pastor of the Evangelical Congregation at Worms he was universally esteemed. His firm and decided character, his pious, godly nature, his true patriotism as also his affable and kindly manner towards all gained for him the love of old and young. No less did

he enjoy the greatest popularity among his colleagues, and won for himself through his conscientious faithfulness in the discharge of his various duties (as faithful pastor, as effectual schoolmaster, always looking to the welfare of the public schools and as president of the Branch Association of the Gustav-Adolph Verein), well-deserved merit and distinguished recognition from his superiors.

He erected an imperishable memorial for himself, even in the most remote circles of the civilized world through the founding of the magnificent Luther monument. He it was who made the first move towards the erection of this memento of the Reformation in Worms, and is consequently the founder of the same.

After he had called a meeting on the 25th of June, 1856, in Trinity Church, for the purpose of organizing a committee, he knew how to create warmth and enthusiasm for his favorite project by a most eloquent address, and was then himself chosen as president of the committee, and of the Board of Managers.

With his own particular spirit of enterprise and strength of will and with a high enthusiasm he devoted himself to this noble work, faithfully assisted by his no less deserving friend, Dr. Friederich Eich, vice-president of the Association. With eminent diligence



and indefatigable efforts, in faithful co-operation with this friend, he succeeded in this most arduous task; with cheerful, courageous hearts conquering the numberless obstacles and difficulties; constantly contriving new ways and means for the furtherance of this noble project. Finally, after twelve years of hard labor they experienced the crowning pleasure of seeing this grand and magnificent work completed. This incomparable and peerless memorial will be a symbol of Evangelical faith for all times, and with it the remembrance, the image of the deceased, the name of Keim will be inseparably associated. His successful efforts and exertions received the highest encomiums and reward.

Thus was he favored:

From His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse he received the "Knight's Cross of the first-class of the Order of Philip the Magnanimous."

From His Majesty the King of Prussia the "Crown Badge" of the third class.

From His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg the "Knight's Cross of the Crown of Wurtemberg" (with which nobility of person is concluded).

From His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Sachse Weimar the "Order of the White Falcon," first class.

From His Highness the Duke of Sachse-Coburg-Gotha the "Order of the House of Ernestine," first class.

#### WORMS—THE CITY OF DIETS.

Worms, a very ancient city in Hesse, Germany, on the Rhine, having existed before the Romans. Charlemagne resided there. Among the Diets held there the most celebrated was 1521, before which Luther appeared.

Description of the Luther memorial reared by Keim.

The monument rests on a substructure of granite 40 feet square. At each of the four corners upon finely polished

syenite pedestals 8 feet in height stands the bronze statue, 8 feet high, of the most eminent promoters of the Reformation, Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony; Philip the Magnanimous, Landgrave, of Hesse; Philip Melancthon and John Reuchlin.

The front of the quadrangle is open, forming an entrance of 30 feet between the statues of Philip of Hesse and Frederick of Saxony. On the other three sides of the embrasured enclosing wall of polished syenite between 4 and 5 feet high in the center of each upon a 7 foot pedestal of syenite reclines a female figure 6 feet in size emblematical of the three chief Protestant cities of the Reformation: Augsburg, with a palm branch in her hand, as a sign of peace; Magdeburg, in mourning and the protesting Speyer.

Upon the inner face of the 24 embrasures appear the coat-of-arms of the 24 cities which fought and suffered for the Reformation: Brunswick, Bremen, Constance, Eisenach, Eisleben, Emden, Erfurt, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Suabian Halle, Hamburg, Heilbroun, Jena, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, Lindau, Lubec, Marburg, Memmingen, Nordlingen, Rega, Schmalkalden, Strasberg, Ulm and Wittenberg.

From the center of these surroundings rises the Luther monument.

Upon the four abutting socles of the 16 feet high ornamented pedestal are seated four pioneers of the Reformation: the Frank, Petrus Waldus, d. 1197; the Englishman, John Wyclif, d. 1387; the Bohemian, John Huss, d. 1415; the Italian, Hieronymus Savonarola, d. 1492.

Towering above these and crowning the whole is the colossal bronze statue of

#### MARTIN LUTHER.

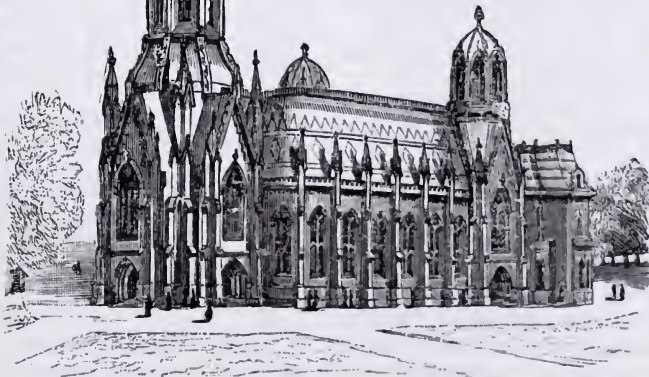
10½ feet high the entire column, including the pedestal, reaching 27 feet.

The main pedestal consists of three parts, the socle of polished syenite and the upper and lower cubes of bronze.





American replica at Washington, D. C., of the central figure, Luther Memorial, founded by Edward von Keim, at Worms, Germany.



The Luther Place Memorial Lutheran Church, Washington, D. C.



On each of the four sides of the upper cube is inscribed maxims from Luther and two medallion portraits of distinguished contemporaries. On the front are the immortal and fearless words of Luther: "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen."

Below these lines are portraits of the two Saxon electors, John the Firm and John Frederick the Magnanimous.

Upon the rear of the cap-cube appear these words from one of Luther's tracts: "The gospel which the Lord gave into the mouth of the Apostles is his sword with which as with a thunderbolt he cleaveth the world."

Under these lines are portraits of those valiant knights and warriors, Ulrich von Hutten and Francis von Sickingen.

Under the Luther aphorisms, "Faith means a righteous and true life in God," and "Truthfully to comprehend the Scriptures requires the spirit of Christ," are portraits of Luther's faithful companions and co-laborers in the work, Justus Jonas and John Bugenhages.

On the corresponding side to the left, "Whosoever understandeth Christ can never be held captive by the false statutes of man; they are free, not carnally, but in spirit and conscience."

Under this are portraits of the Swiss Reformers, John Calvin and Ulrich Zwingli.

The lower cube of the main pedestal portrays in basso relievo incidents in Luther's life:

1521, April 17-18. Luther before the Imperial Diet at Worms.

1517, Oct. 31. Luther nailing his Theses against the church door in Wittenberg.

Luther administering the Lord's Supper and Luther's wedding.

The Luther Bible translation and Luther preaching.

The substruction or socle shows on its four sides the coat-of-arms of the five German sovereigns and two cities which signed the Confession of Augsburg and formally presented the memorable doc-

ument to the Emperor at the Diet held in Augsburg June 25, 1530, namely: Saxony, Anhalt Brandenburg, Hessa, Brunswick, Lüneburg, and the cities of Nuremberg and Reutlingen.

Upon the broad belt encircling the base of the pedestal under the bas-reliefs is the inscription:

"Begun A. D. 1856. Finished A. D. 1868. Designed and in part completed by E. Reitschel. Architectural designs by H. Nicolai. Cast and enched at Lauchhammer."

The statues of Luther and Wyclif were modeled by Reitschel before his death, Feb. 21, 1861. The work was finished by his pupils, Donndorf, Kietz and Schilling.

The massive granite work was done at Baireuth. [Historical Souvenirs of Martin Luther, by Charles W. Huber, 1873.]

Funds were contributed from every city, town, village and hamlet in the German Fatherland. It is unexcelled by any work of the kind in ancient or modern times. The inauguration took place June 24-26, 1868, amid one of the grandest demonstrations of modern times. The King of Prussia, the "Old Emperor" Wilhelm, took the leading part, assisted by the princes and eminent men from all parts of Europe. Although Worms was three-fourths Romanist, a Roman Catholic mayor represented the city and accepted the gift in its behalf. His speech was liberal in its recognition of the services of Luther and the benefit he rendered to the German race and mankind.

#### THE LUTHER MEMORIAL WASHINGTON, D. C.

Martin Luther, the Reformer, erected by "the Luther Statue Association," in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of his birth (Nov. 10, 1483.) It is a replica of the central figure of the Luther Memorial, at Worms, Germany, having been cast from the original mould, and at the same foundry of Lauchhammer, in



Saxony. It weighs 3,000 lbs., is 11½ feet high, and cost \$5,000. The Pedestal of Maryland granite, 15 feet high, cost \$3,000. The funds were contributed by Lutherans and other Protestant denominations in Washington and elsewhere. The exercises lasted three days. Luther's hymn, "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott," (A Strong Fortress is our God), was performed by the Marine Band and united chorus.

The statue represents Luther clad in his priestly robes, his left hand clasps the Bible, supported on his left forearm, his right hand firmly clinched, rests on the cover of the Bible, and standing the presence of the Princes of the Empire, and Bishops and Priests of Rome, assembled at the Diet of Worms, is concluding his defense of an open Bible.

## OLEY AND VICINITY.

By Dr. P. G. Bertolet, 1860.

From the original MS. in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

(Continued from K. and A. F., Vol. 2. p 641.)

### CHAPTER V.—INDIAN VILLAGES AND DWELLINGS IN OLEY.

The Indians of this section possessed characteristics in common with this people.

They had some villages, and may in that respect be regarded to have been of a less roving disposition. They established rather permanent homes, as their numerous graves would go to show, and in this respect differed from their Iroquois neighbors to the north.

1. A few of these villages are marked on the maps, as they were found when the whites came here. One was located a little north of the Moravian school house near the foot of Grand Hill. Some of the huts in which they secured their corn are still discoverable. They also had a burying ground at this place, and marks of their graves could be seen quite recently.

There is a fine spring nearby this place now occupied by Jared Hoch's farm buildings. They had erected several small houses, occupied by a numerous family for a long while after the whites had settled the neighborhood. They were expert archers, and

lived mainly by hunting and raising a little corn.

They called frequently upon their neighbor, Leinbach, who had settled close by them, for some milk and other necessities of life.

They were inoffensive, and in course of time became quite intimate with Leinbach, who often accompanied them on their hunting and fishing excursions.\*

2. Probably the largest village in this valley was located near the farm of Thomas P. Lee, and infer from the extensive burying ground, orchards, &c., that it must have been a home of considerable prominence. The location was a beautiful one, a fine spring of crystal water still marks the spot, the Manatawny then abounding in fish, flows close by the place.

We were told by the quite old residents that they remember a number of wigwams here which they frequently entered in their childhood when they associated with the children of these Indians.

They had cleared a pretty large field for the cultivation of corn and planted apple trees and peach trees, some of

\*These Indians had a mine at the side of this hill worked in the form of a drift, remains of which can be seen at

the present day, but for what purpose is unknown.



the former were standing until a few years ago.

It was in 1856 that the last remaining one was broken down by a storm. This one was standing in David Bertolet's field, adjoining Lee's.

Ames Lee, father of Thomas P., told us that when he was a lad he often visited these tawny neighbors and remembered well that in peach time he never came away empty handed.

A few rods further could be seen until quite recently marks of numerous graves, but the land is now cleared and placed under cultivation.

Some of these graves were opened a few years ago, but nothing was found in any way worthy of note. This place was long known by the name of "Lee's Field" or "Leen Földt" grove, after the first settler.

3. A pretty large Indian family resided for a long time after the whites had settled here on the banks of the creek a short distance above the house of Mrs. Charles Yoder.

They were expert basket-makers and had gained considerable celebrity in this branch of industry. But unfortunately they took a special fancy to "fire water" and often became boisterous and threatening to the whites. It was supposed that these became subsequently allied with "Brandt's" desperadoes.

4. Some Indians also had their home at the beautiful spring at the side of the Clay slate hill, at present the estate of Daniel Bertolet, Sr.

Another habitation full of interest was found on the same property. This was a beautiful alcove formed by nature of projecting rocks of limestone close by the side of Furnace creek. It is a sort of bluff. This alcove was walled up at the sides. The remains of this were still to be seen quite recently.

It must have afforded quite a secure retreat. In it they had fire places, the effects of the fire being visible on the

stone as we saw them removed; even the solid rock was burnt red to fully one foot in depth over a considerable space; while its superficial surface was burnt to lime, which was still as white as snow. Charcoal and ashes were also found in abundance, showing that the Indians must have lived here for many days, and that they often sought the sweet shelter in this cove by their own fireside, when storms and temptations surged without.

What a romantic picture when we come to take a glance at this homely, humble home of the red man. Let us imagine that we could behold them seated peaceably in their cove before a blazing fire, returned from the chase, narrating their wondrous deeds, the murmuring brook at their feet, the thick woods of tall and heavy timber filled with game of their choice and their hearty delight, we might ask "are they not happy living under their eternal rock," and "why may not this be a lasting home for a long posterity of the red man."

But, alas, not so. The surrounding forest has dwindled away for the wise designs of the new settlers. Their great hunting grounds are now consecrated to the tiller of the soil, "while their habitation of nature furnished superior materials for rearing the elegant mansions of civilized inhabitants."

Note 1. The Delaware consisted of forty tribes.

Note 2. Names of a few Indian chiefs that ruled about the time of Penn's landing and subsequently.

Tamany was an ancient chief among the Delawares, time as late as 1690; was very celebrated. (See Drake, p. 513.)

"Immortal Tamany of Indian race,  
Great in the field and foremost in the chase."

Shiklimis was the father of the celebrated Logan, was a Cayuga sachem





THE DRAGOONADE OF THE PALATINATE BY THE FRENCH.

1689-90.

A sketch by Devlin in Dr. P. G. Bertolet's MS. "Oley and Vicinity." (See Keim and Allied Families, p. 611.)

The orders of Louis XIV sent to Duras in the field, at the instance of Louvois, one of the tinselled scoundrels who hovered about the licentious monarch and his set at Versailles, to make a desert of one of the fairest portions of Europe. But 15 years before Turenne had ravaged the same region; but his atrocities were trifling compared with what followed. Fully one half million inhabitants of the doomed region were given three days grace by the French incendiaries, after which they must shift for themselves. The highways and fields, covered with the snows and ice of midwinter, were thronged with half-clad men, women and children flying from their homes. Those who survived cold and hunger thronged the cities of Europe as "lean and squalid beggars who had once been thriving farmers and shopkeepers."

Also see p. 5 of Keim and Allied Families for other particulars of this crime of history.



chief of the Six Nations, and resided at Conestoga, Lancaster. He was in Philadelphia with 91 other chiefs of his nation at a council there.

He had an interview with Zinzen-dorf in 1742 at Shamokin (now Wilkes-barre). Conrad Weiser was present and inquired through him the object of the Count's visit.

He became a great and influential friend of the Missionones. He was at Lancaster in 1744 holding talk about the French. He died at Shamokin in 1749.

Canassatego, chief of the Six Nations, was of the Onondagoes; visited Philadelphia with warriors. One of the most important chiefs in Penn's time. Most of his deeds were signed by him.

Hetawatwees was a very renowned chief of the Turtle tribe of Delawares. Signed many contracts with Penn; was a signer of the Conestoga treaty in 1718, being then about 25 years of age. Retired to Ohio with his tribe as the settlers encroached upon his land. The Turtle tribe was the flower of the Delaware Nation.

(To be continued.)

The Turkey tribe went to Tuscarawas, on the Cuyahaga river, in the west.

The Indian nations inhabiting this part of the country consisted of the following confederacy:

1. Mohawks, or Wabingithe, oldest of the confederacy.

2. The Oneidas, or Onayants, were the first to join the former.

3. The Onondagoes.

4. The Senecas, or Tenanlowanas, or Sinikers.

5. The Cayugas, or Canikquas.

6. The Tuscarawas from Carolina joined the confederacy in 1712.

The Shawanese were not of the confederacy, were nevertheless regarded as brothers and were assigned to live west of the Susquehanna, and were yet regarded an inferior people by them. They consequently made incursions this side of this river and committed depredatory acts.

It is beyond a doubt that the outrage at the Mahanatawny Iron Works in 1728 was committed by a party of Shawanese. The language of the Six Nations was similar.

## LOBACH AND POTT, OF OLEY, PA.

Peter Lobach, Scion of a Swiss Ducal House and Pioneer Founder of American Mechanical Industries.—Wilhelmus Pott, Father of the Founder of Pottsville, Pa., and Its Iron Manufacturing Enterprises.

**A**ND I declare herewith These and no other to be my last Will and Testament done in the Year 1747."

"Signed, sealed and Pronounced in ye presence of us by the said John Keim as his last will and Testament."

William Pott (signed in German).

PETER LOBACH (signed in German).

John William Pott (signed in German). (P. 144, K. and A. F.)

\* \* \* \* \*

"Appraised by us, the subscribers to the best of our Knowledge and Understanding."

JOHN YODER, [Seal.]

PETER LOBACH, [Seal.]

"Inventory of the estate of Johannes Keim, appraised ye 11 December, 1753. (See p. 145-6, K. and A. F.)

Rev. A. Stapleton, of Carlisle, Pa., descendant of Robert P. Stapleton, a near neighbor of Johannes Keim, Founder, in Oley, Pa., (p. 153, K. and



A. F.), in a comprehensive exhibit of the Lobach and Pott families, says (also see Notes and Queries, 1900, XXXIV, Dr. William H. Egle):

With the Schwenkfelder colony, there arrived in Philadelphia, in 1734, in the ship "St. Andrew," Wilhelmus and Degenhart Pott, and Peter Lobach, the latter a minor. Wilhelmus Pott was the step-father of Lobach. They were from Holland and from highly respectable antecedents.

The family named "Potts" owned the land about Valley Forge, and transmitted their name to the present thriving city of Pottstown, about 12 miles from the "plantations" of Johannes Keim, Wilhelmus Pott and Peter Lobach.

The family under consideration lack the final "s" to their name. The city of Pottsville derives its name from the "Pott" family. The two families are often confounded, although there is no connection whatever between them. Upon their arrival in Pennsylvania, they settled on a branch of the Manatawny creek, in Oley, Philadelphia, now Rockland township, Berks county, where their lands adjoined that of Johannes Keim, who is supposed to have come to the valley prior to 1700.

Peter Lobach was fourteen years of age when he arrived in the Province. In 1746 his step-father conveyed to him a portion of the estate, and on which the village of Lobachsville was built, which with all its buildings and industries remained in the Lobach family until its breaking up in 1885, by the death of David Lobach, Esq.

The Pott and Lobach families were very active and enterprising people. John Pott, a son of Wilhelmus the immigrant, bought extensive tracts of land where Pottsville now is. He erected large ironworks, and founded the city which perpetuates the family name. It is also claimed that he was the first to utilize anthracite coal in that region, and opened a market for the same.

Recurring again to young Lobach, we find that soon after he acquired his land he erected in 1748, in Oley, a fulling mill and saw-mill. At this time he also imported from England machinery for finishing woollen goods. A dye house was also built this same year, and the manufacture of woollen goods was carried on until 1824. To all these industries were added a chair factory and turning mill. A stone hotel and postoffice followed. All as stated remained in the hands of the family. In 1850 Samuel Lobach, a grandson, who had succeeded to the estate, secured the plate of Scull's map of Philadelphia, made in 1750, and published an edition which is now quite rare.

It seems surprising that families so important in Provincial days as the Pott and Lobach families should die out so utterly in the locality of its first settlement and activities. Few if any descendants are now found in that region.

The Lobach family history discloses many interesting features. Years ago, before the family papers and records were scattered, the writer saw a manuscript family history, the writing of which was like copper-plate engraving.

In this history the family was traced from A. D. 513 to 1687. The family springs from the Swiss ducal house of Von Lobach. The book spoken of also contained coat-of-arms, etc., and many references to connections with other branches of nobility. Many valuable historical documents were in the same collection, inherited by the emigrant Lobach from his noble ancestors. They were all in the German language, and genealogists should be on the lookout for these valuable papers.

Peter Lobach, Sr., the father of the immigrant, was born in 1687, and died in 1720, leaving Peter, Jr., his only child and heir. After his death the widow married Wilhelmus Pott, who with his brother Degenhart Pott, came to Pennsylvania in 1734, as before stated.

Peter Lobach was born in January,



1720, the same year his father died. In 1743 he married Helena Pallio, daughter of Peter Pallio [possibly now Pauli.—ED.], one of the early settlers of the Manatawny region. The emigrant died Jan. 20, 1785, and his wife Helena June 14, 1764. [John Bertolett, Jr. (b. 1717; d. 1789, Pottstown, Pa.), a son of the Huguenot immigrant Jean Bertolett, also married a daughter of Mr. Pallio.]

The children of Peter Lobach, Jr., were:

- i. Peter, b. Dec. 27, 1744.
- ii. Abraham, b. Feb. 6, 1746.
- iii. John, b. June 26, 1747; m. Anna Hoffman.
- iv. Daniel, b. Oct. 6, 1748.
- v. Samuel, b. June 21, 1750; m. Magdalena Shultz.
- vi. Andrew, b. Nov. 30, 1751.
- vii. Maria, b. Oct. 15, 1753; m. Joseph Siegfried; d. 1805.
- viii. Susanna, b. Sept. 5, 1755; m. — Reeder; d. 1817.
- ix. Esther, b. Sept. 30, 1757; m. Casper Miller; d. 1845.
- x. Rebecca, b. April 11, 1759; m. Nicholas Heist; d. 1819.
- xi. Magdalena, b. Nov. 20, 1760; m. Christian Weiser; d. 1813.
- xii. David, b. Aug. 7, 1762; d. young.
- xiii. [A son] b. June 14, 1764.

The mother died in childbed; infant and mother placed in one grave, on the above date. Mr. Lobach m. secondly, the widow Susanna Betz, and had:

- xiv. Frederick.
- xv. Hannah.

The chief representative of the family was Samuel, who in 1785 married Magdalena Shultz, a daughter of the celebrated surveyor, David Shultz, of the Schwenkfelder settlement, in Milford. Samuel Lobach died Dec. 21, 1827. His wife died Nov. 30, 1830. They had children:

- i. Samuel, b. July 3, 1786; d. Dec. 17, 1845.
- ii. Magdalena, b. April 28, 1789; d. March 6, 1824.

Of the foregoing Samuel Lobach became proprietor of Lobachville. He m.

Esther Miller, dau. of Casper and Esther Lobach Miller, of Upper Milford. It will be seen that she was his cousin. She died March 27, 1868. Samuel and Esther Lobach had children:

- i. Elisabeth, b. 1808.
- ii. David, b. 1810.
- iii. Sarah, b. 1818.
- iv. Ann, b. 1823.
- v. Esther, b. 1825.

Of the foregoing David Lobach succeeded to the ancestral domain, and with his death, April 25, 1885, the estate, once the scene of such great activity, went into dissolution.

The Lobachs were not only active in business, but were far in advance of their surroundings in general intelligence. At the public sale following the passing of the estate, a large collection of colonial books and manuscripts were sold for a song, among them many which were brought over by the Schwenkfelders. A large number of the papers fell into the hands of Seth Brown, Esq., who kindly allowed me to inspect them. Among them I found the Lobach pedigree, already referred to, and a great batch of diary almanacs from the year 1717, in which the Shultz family chronicled their hardships, persecutions and journey to the New World. The most precious of all was a copy of "Die Philadelphische Zeitung," dated "Samstay den 6st Mey, 1732." This was the first issue of the first German paper in the New World, antedating Sauer's German paper by many years. No copy was known to be in existence, and even Prof. Seidensticker in his "First Century of German Printing in America," says: "We know it only through an advertisement in Benjamin Franklin's paper." I at once reported my discovery to a number of literary friends and was given instructions by Dr. W. H. Egle, the State Librarian, to purchase the collection for the State.

While I delayed somewhat, some other collectors forestalled me, and when I came again the almanacs, record, the priceless "Zeitung" and many other



precious documents were disposed of, some falling into the hands of Judge Pennypacker, the honored president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. They are certainly safe in his trusty hands.

The copy of the "Zeitung" spoken of has not yet turned up, but upon an examination of the residue of the collec-

tion I discovered, to my great joy, a copy of the second issue, dated June 24, 1732, which I presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. It is the only copy known to be in existence at the present time, and was splendidly reproduced by Mr. Sachse in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.

## TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES—1865-1866.

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

(Continued from Vol. 2, p. 614, K. and A. F.)

### FIRST SIGHTS IN THE "FIFTH" QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

**A**USTRALIA enjoys the physical prominence of being the largest island and the smallest continent on the globe. It is 2,954,417 square miles in area, nearly the size of the United States without Alaska and its colonial dependencies (3,692,125 square miles). Population, 3,500,000, about the total of the United States of America when the yoke of tyranny was lifted.

The French are credited with its discovery before 1531. The Portuguese have the same honor in 1601. The Dutch in 1606 and named it New Holland. Sidney was founded by the English, 1788. The other nationalities being elbowed out England took possession.

Since that time development in government, wealth, population, arts and industry has been progressive on advanced lines. To-day Australia is a federated dependency of the British Crown, with all modern improvements, including regular lines of steamship communication with San Francisco and Vancouver by the Pacific and London via Suez and Europe, and cable connection with all parts of the world.

At 8.30 Friday, Oct. 6, 1865, the good ship "Bombay," after tossing around a sharp promontory, proudly entered the inner harbor of King George's Sound.

A half hour later, a harsh grating forward told us that the anchor was "overboard."

An hour still later and I was gliding gracefully across the placid water to the landing of the little white village of Albany which stretched along the shore.

As this was the regular coaling station of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers I was informed by the captain that it would be safe ashore until 3.30 p. m.

I found a very attractive hotel (the Freemason's) and ordered an Australian repast.

Started for a stroll over the hills attended by a retinue of half or entirely naked aborigines, probably the lowest type of the human family.

The soil was white sand usually found on the sea coast. There were a great many flowers in bloom which the native girls plucked and handed to me with many smiles and sweet sayings in a strange tongue, the best interpreter being a sixpence or a shilling.

A convict gang with ball and chain at their ankles and several armed overseers were at work on the roads.

The natives are a slender, ill-fed race, with long, black hair and clad in skins.

In honor of the presence of visitors from the northern hemisphere they had



applied an extra touch of red paint and an additional black stripe on their faces.

I found them persistent linguists for the occasion. "Good morning, sir; give me a sixpence," was fairly ground into my hearing. They gave some interesting exhibitions in the use of the boomerang, which is an Australian native implement of the chase and war, not very dangerous, but very efficacious for a lazy person, as the curiously angled and fashioned piece of wood comes back to the point from whence thrown, if it fails to hit the mark.

I was also entertained with a "corroboree," a dance in which about twenty natives joined.

After several hours of this diversion, returned to the hotel from the veranda of which saw the steamer depart for Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, about half way to Melbourne.

At 3 p. m. a signal gun from the ship sent everyone ashore skurrying to the little boats for a pull to the ship.

At 4 p. m. resumed our voyage.

The pilot having left us at the mouth of the inner harbor passed out into the bosom of a heavy swell.

OCTOBER 7, 1865, SATURDAY.—The trend of the coast here taking the shape of a saucer the geographers have named this stretch of water the "Australian Bight." Run 220 miles. Dis-

(To be continued.)

tance from Albany to Melbourne 1,280 miles. Land out of sight all day.

Night chilly; thermometer, 55 degrees.

OCTOBER 8, 1865, SUNDAY.—Services in the cabin. Told ship's bell. Run 280 miles. Cold south wind all day.

OCTOBER 9, 1865, MONDAY.—Run 252 miles.

OCTOBER 10, 1865, TUESDAY.—No observations to-day. Weather murky.

OCTOBER 11, 1865, WEDNESDAY.—Land in sight at daylight.

8.15 a. m., passed Moonlight Head; 10.10, Cape Otway. Signaled communication with the shore at this point, there being a light house and telegraph station on the cliff. Distance to Melbourne 90 miles. Coast bold, 400 feet high with inner range about 800 feet forest clad. Innumerable birds along the shore. Sighted the Heads at the entrance to the lower bay at 2.30 p. m. Took pilot aboard at 4 p. m. Entrance difficult and dangerous. The water has a peculiar bubbling appearance.

On our right on Queen's cliff a fort.

The Geelong mails sent ashore in a small boat.

This bay (Hobson's) is a beautiful sheet of water 30 miles long. Entered at 6.30 p. m.

A small steamer alongside took off passengers, landing them on the pier at Sandridge. Here took railway for Melbourne, 10 miles ride. Took cab for Port Philip Club Hotel.

## RANDOLPH ROYAL SCOTCH BLUES.

DUNEGAL-RANULPHUS-RANDULF-RANDOLPH—THE EVOLUTION OF A NOTED NAME.

**A**S in Scotland the allied name Randolph in America has been the synonym of loyalty to the right.

Amid the heathered hills of its origin its possessors over six and a half centuries ago struck valiantly for their country against the encroachments of the British Crown.

In the land of their adoption 537 years later they were found in the forefront of colonial opposition. One of their number presided over the deliberations of the First Continental Congress, which opened the way to the Declaration of American Independence. Another was chairman of the order of business, which formulated



the Constitution of the United States and a member of the Cabinet of the first President. Another, all of the same blood fought in the Second War for Independence in the conquest of Mexico and stood loyal to the flag in the strife between the sections.

It is therefore relevant as a matter of family record to go back along this line of allied blood.

DUNEGAL, the first of this noble family, was possessor of a grant which Robert Brus\* obtained from King David I., of Annandale, Scotland. He had four sons, the eldest RANULPHUS. This son m. Bethoc, heiress of several manors.

THOMAS FILIUS RANULPHI was one of the principal barons of Scotland who became bound to maintain the agreement made bewixt Henry III. and Alexander II. at York, before the Pope's Legate in 1237. He was one of the Anti-Anglican party removed from the administration of affairs during the minority of Alexander III., 21 Sept., 1255, and dying in 1262, was interred at Melrose, leaving, by Juliana, his wife, buried there the same year, a son

II. THOMAS RANULPH, of Strathdon, who was sheriff of the county of Roxborough, 1266. He was appointed great chamberlain of Scotland, 1296, and held that office till 1278. Sat in the Parliament at Brigham, 1290, when the marriage of Queen Margaret with Prince Edward was agreed to; he was one of the nominees on the part of Robert Bruce in his competition for the crown of Scotland, 1292. Thomas Ranulph swore fealty to Edward I, 13th June, 1292; was present when Baliol did homage to the English monarch, December, 1292.

THOMAS DICTUS RANDULF was one of the magnates scotiae who appeared on

the part of Baliol that month; and Thomas Randulf was summoned to attend King Edward into France, September 1, 1294. He m. Lady Isabel Bruce, eldest dau. of Robert, Earl of Carrick,\* sister of King Robert I., and by her had a son.

1. THOMAS RANDULF, and a daughter
2. ISABEL RANDULF, m. to Sir William Murray.

III. SIR THOMAS RANDOLPH, the only son, was, under the name Thomas Randul le Fys (fils), present when Baliol did homage to Edward I. in December, 1292. He was one of the chief associates of his uncle, King Robert Bruce, in his arduous attempt to restore the liberties of his country, 1306. After his defeat at Methven the same year through the intercession of Adam de Gordon, Randolph was admitted to swear fealty to Edward I. He was taken prisoner by a party of King Robert's forces in 1308. Being received into favor he eminently distinguished himself at the taking of Roxborough, 1312, and took Edinburgh Castle by escalade 14 March, 1312-13. he being the third that mounted the ladder.

Barbour describes him as of "comely stature, broad visaged of countenance, fair and pleasant, the friend of brave men, loyal, just and munificent, jovial, and amorous and altogether made up of virtue."

He had command of the left of the Scottish army at the decisive battle of Bannockburn, 24 June, 1314, and contributed greatly to the achievement of that victory.

King Robert rewarded his nephew with the district of Annandale, the isle of Man with the Calf, the half of the barony of Urr in Dumfries-shire, the baronies of Mordington and Longformacus in Berwickshire, Aberdeen in

\*Bruce, Earl of Carrick, Robert de Brus, first on record of this race of heroes, a noble knight of Normandy, came to England with William the Conqueror. After the victory over Harold

he sent him to subdue the northern parts of England, and possessed before the end of the Conqueror's reign ninety-four lordships in Yorkshire.



Fife, and Morton in Nithesdale. He also bestowed on him the Earldom of Moray, a district of great extent, as appears in the grant to Thomae Randulphi [given in Latin, see Peerage of Scotland, by Sir Robert Douglas, 1813, from which the above and following facts are taken.—Ed.]

In the act of settlement of the crown of Scotland at Air, 26 April, 1315, it was provided that in event of the heir being in minority "Thomas Ranulphi comes Moraviae" should be guardian of the sovereign and of the kingdom. Sir Thomas Randolfe and Sire John de Meneteth, chevaliers d'escocce, had safe conduct to England to the presence of Edward II., 23 November, 1316.

After the death of Edward Bruce, December, 1318, the offices tutor or curator of the heir if under age and guardian of the kingdom were granted to Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, and failing him to Lord James of Douglass. Randolph and Douglass commanded the Scots army which invaded England, 1319, and routed the English at Melton near Boroughbridge.

The Earl of Moray signed the letter to the Pope, 1320, asserting the independency of Scotland, and under the designation of Thomas Randolf, Earl of Moray, and Lord of Annandale, entered into negotiations with the Earl of Lancaster against Edward II., 1321. He was one of the commissioners for a treaty with England, and had safe conduct into that kingdom, 29 April and 1 June, 1323.

The same year Thomas Randulf, the Earl of Moray, went to Avignon, waited on the Pope, and with consummate political skill drew from the Pontiff an acknowledgment of the title of King to Bruce.

The Earl was sent ambassador from the King of Scots and concluded an alliance offensive and defensive with Charles le Bel, King of France, at Corbeuil, April, 1326.

He commanded the army that invaded

England in July, 1327, and foiled Edward III. by a masterly retreat into Scotland.

On the death of Robert I., 1329, the Earl of Moray assumed the office of Regent of Scotland and guardian of David II. He secured public tranquillity and distributed speedy and severe justice.

The English preparing to invade Scotland, 1332, the Earl, Thomas Randolf, assembled an army and amidst the excruciating pains of a confined stone, ceased not to exert himself with activity and vigilance, but died on the march at Musselburgh, 20 July, 1332. [The story of having been poisoned by an English monk is exploded.] He was a man to be remembered, while integrity, prudence and valor are held in esteem among men. [Douglas Peerage of Scotland.]

He m. Isabel, only dau. of Sir John Stewart, of Bonkyl, and had

1. THOMAS RANDULF, second Earl of Moray killed at Duplin, 12 August, 1332, 23 days after his father, while in chief command of the army of Scotland under the Earl of Marr, Regent.

2. JOHN RANDULF, third Earl of Moray, though very young, took arms in behalf of David II., and defeated Baliol at Annan, December, 1332. He commanded the first body of the Scottish army at the battle of Halidon Hill, 9 July, 1333. The Earl escaped the carnage of that day. He retired into France, but returned to Scotland when he was acknowledged Regent of Scotland.

He was seized while escorting Count Guy of Namur to the borders after he had defeated him and a body of foreign auxiliaries in the service of Edward III., August, 1335. He was confined in the tower, but was liberated July 18, 1340, on giving hostages to return to Michaelmas.

February 8, 1341, he had a protection to go beyond the seas with twenty men and horsemen in his retinue.

A safe conduct was granted him to



return, and the same year he was exchanged for the Earl of Salisbury, a prisoner with the French.

He invaded England, February 22, 1342, King David II. serving as a volunteer under him. A safe conduct was granted 22 February, 1342, to the Earl of Moray to pass through England to France. He accompanied David II., King of Scotland, in his unfortunate expedition to England, 1346, and was killed while in command of the right wing of the Scottish army at Durham, October 17, 1346.

He m. his cousin Isabel, only daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Bankyl, relict of Donald, Earl of Marr, Regent of Scotland, killed in Duplin in 1332. By her he had no issue.

3. LADY AGNES RANDOLPH, the heroic daughter of the noble Regent, m. Patrick, 9th Earl of Dunbar and March. On the death of her brother, about 1347, she assumed the title of Countess of Moray, being the heir in line and entered into possession of the Earldom of Moray and the vast estates of the family of Randolph.

Her husband died about 1369, leaving

1. GEORGE DUNBAR, 10th Earl of Dunbar and March.

2. JOHN DUNBAR, Earl of Moray.

This ancient Celtic Earldom of Moray came to an end early in the reign of David I.

A new earldom granted by Robert Bruce to his nephew, Thomas Randolph, reverted to the crown in the reign of David II., who conferred the earldom on his (Randolph's) son-in-law, John Dunbar, and it was forfeited in the persons of Earl Archibald Douglas and his countess in 1455, after which it was possessed by a son of James II., who died in infancy, and finally passed into the family of Stewart. James Stewart, son of King James V., being the first Earl of Moray under that last settlement.

George Phillip, 14th Earl of Moray, of Inverness, d. unm. March 16, 1895, and was succeeded by his cousin.—[BURKE.]

For the family seats of Randolph, Earl of Moray, see Douglas and Burke.

From this same Scottish stock we trace Sir Thomas Randolph, Queen Elizabeth's favorite Ambassador, and Thomas Randolph, the poet and dramatist, uncle to William Randolph, of Turkey Island, Virginia, the founder of the family in America. (See p. 363 and 435, K. and A. F.)

## KEIM TO BUCHANAN.

**G**EN. GEORGE M. KEIM was for many years the recognized leader in "the Gibraltar of Pennsylvania Democracy," which was the figurative phrasing of the overwhelming majority on that side of political alignment.

The following letter was rescued from the fire which destroyed the home of "the Sage of Wheatland" which was another phrasing of the domiciliary retreat at Lancaster, Pa., of James Buchanan, President of the United States, during his long activity in public life.

The left margin shows the traces of the flames and the sheet itself is stain-

ed by the deluge of waters pumped into the historic mansion in the futile effort to extinguish the conflagration.

The "Adler" (Eagle) in "ye olden times" was also phrased as the "Bible of Berks." It is still published, being the oldest German newspaper in the United States. It celebrated its centennial (1796) four years ago.

The "Buchanan Papers" rescued from the fire, in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, are being arranged for proper preservation and will make upwards of 100 volumes of MS. I am indebted to Mr. John W. Jordan, assistant librarian, for the original letter, hereto appended:



SIR: I understand Mr. Kessler, of the "Reading Adler," is here, and you will pardon me when I suggest that it will give me pleasure that he should be permitted to call on you, there is no motive in view other than the general good of the cause I have much at heart. You will understand me when I tell you that he is more important than you have

considered a *saint*, and less objectionable in a political sense than most sinners.

Y'r obd't' Ser't,  
GEO. M. KEIM.

Feb. 8, 1839.  
To Hon. James Buchanan,  
Lancaster, Pa.

## DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, &c.

### THE OFFICIAL STORY OF AN APPOINTMENT.

**I**N the following documents will be traced another association of the family name in civic duty under the national government.

(Enclosure 1.)

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 19, 1870.

Sir: As recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the provisions of the Second Section of the Act of Congress, approved July 11, 1870, making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government, you are hereby appointed to examine into the accounts of Consular officers of the United States and into all matters connected with the business of their said offices.

Your compensation will be at the rate of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), per annum and actual necessary expenses.

This appointment will continue in force for the period of one year from date.

U. S. GRANT.

DeB. R. Keim, Esq.

(Enclosure 2.)

Executive Mansion, July 1, 1871.

Sir: Your appointment under date of July 19, 1870, under the provisions of the 2nd Section of the Act of Congress, approved July 11, 1870, making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular expenses of the Government to examine

into Consular accounts of Consular officers of the United States, and into all matters of business connected with their said offices, is hereby extended for the period of six months beyond that fixed in original appointment.

U. S. GRANT.

DeB. R. Keim, Esq.

(Enclosure 3.)

Executive Mansion, January 18, 1872.

Sir: Your appointment as Agent to examine into the accounts of Consular officers of the United States, and into all matters connected with the business of their said offices, under the provisions of the 2nd Section of the Act of Congress, approved July 11, 1870, making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government, is hereby extended until March 31, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

DeB. Randolph Keim, Esq.

(Enclosure 4.)

The appointment of DeB. R. Keim, as above, is hereby extended to Dec. 1, 1872, provided the examination is confined exclusively to those duties coming under the supervision of the Treasury Department; and that the right to call for papers and correspondence other than those relating to accounts it withdrawn.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion,  
June 4, 1870.



An Autograph Letter from  
U. S. Grant, President of the United  
States,

To DeB. Randolph Keim,  
Agent of the United States for the Ex-  
amination of Consular Affairs, 1870-2,  
in Asia, Africa, South America and  
Europe.

Having been handed written instructions by the Secretary of the Treasury as to the scope of the investigations proposed and a letter of credit for traveling expenses, upon invitation accompanied the President and family to Long Branch, N. J., for a few days, as he wished to give verbal instructions respecting certain subjects upon which he desired confidential information.

These instructions were received conversationally with directions to make no written report, but to communicate the results to him upon return to the United States.

After leaving the President, with his kindest regards for a pleasant journey and a successful mission and safe return, two days later the following letter was received and most profoundly appreciated, as it was not requested, but an after thought on the part of the President evidently to make the long and then hazardous journey personally and socially agreeable.

The following is a copy of the letter:

Long Branch, N. J., July 23, 1870.

This will introduce DeB. R. Keim, Diplomatic and Consular Agt. of the United States to Asia, to the representatives of this country abroad. Mr. Keim is commended to such representatives as he may come in contact with as a gentleman entitled to their good offices and esteem, and one who will duly appreciate such attentions as he may receive. Having conferred the apt. myself, not upon the recommendations of others, but upon personal acquaintance, I do not hesitate to give this commendation.

U. S. GRANT.

Addressed

From the President of the United States, Horace Porter, Secretary.

DeB. R. Keim, P. O. Box No. 1, Reading, Pa.

Postmarked New York, July 25, 1.30 p. m.

Horace Porter, Secretary, is now Ambassador of the United States at the Republican Court of France.

(Enclosure 6.)

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, July 22, 1870.

Sir: The President, by his letter of authority, dated July 19th inst. enclosed, having authorized you "to examine into the accounts of Consular officers of the United States, and into all matters connected with the business of their said offices," you are hereby directed, in the execution of said service, to make an examination of the Consular offices in China and vicinity, East Indies, Coast of Africa, and South America, as far as you may find it practicable to visit the ports of the countries named.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Hon. H. D. Barron, the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, in which he gives a list of the Consulates which, in his judgment, appear most to need examination.

It is not likely that you will be able to visit all these posts; but such as can be reached without too large an expense you will visit and examine.

Very respectfully, Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary.

DeB. R. Keim, Esq., Washington, D. C.

(To accompany enclosure 6.)

Treasury Department, 5th Auditor's Office, July 19, 1870.

Sir: In reply to your verbal inquiry this morning relative to Consulates which in my opinion ought to be visited and examined, I have the honor to submit the following:

x Batavia (ex'd).

S xx Tahiti

S x Callao (ex'd).



Sxxx Payta (ex'd.)  
 Sx Talchuano (ex'd.)  
 Sx Tumbes (ex'd.)  
 Sx Valparaiso (ex'd.)  
 Sxx Fayal.  
 xxx Singapore S & F (ex'd.)  
 xx Calcutta S & F (ex'd.)  
 Hong Kong S & F (ex'd.)  
 Yokahama Fees (ex'd.)  
 Shanghai Fees (ex'd.)  
 x Malaga S  
 Panama (ex'd.)  
 x Victoria, V. I., S

S refers to seaman's accounts; F salary and fees; x offices most necessary to be examined.

I am, Your obt. Servant, H. D. Barron, Auditor.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

(Enclosure 7.)

Department of State, Washington, July 23, 1870.

To the Consular Officers of the United States in China and Vicinity, East Indies, Coast of Africa and South America.

Gentlemen: Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim has been appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, agent for the United States, for the purpose of making examination of the accounts and business of the Consular Officers in China and vicinity, East Indies, Coast of Africa and South America under the provisions of Section 2 of the 'Act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1871, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1870.

You are instructed to render him such assistance as may be in your power and to co-operate with him in all matters pertaining to his mission. With that view you will give him free access to the books of your several Consulates, and such verbal explanations as may be necessary to enable him to understand

the business of your offices, and to carry out the objects of his appointment.

J. C. Bancroft Davis, Acting Secretary.

(Enclosure 8.)

Copy of Passport. United States of America, Department of State.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that the bearer hereof

DeB. Randolph Keim,  
 Is now traveling abroad under orders from his Government.

These are therefore to request all whom it may concern, to permit him to pass freely, without let or molestation, and to extend to him all such friendly aid and protection as would be extended to like persons of Foreign Governments resorting to the United States.

In testimony whereof I, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto set my hand and caused the [SEAL] of the Department to be affixed at Washington, this twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1870. and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

J. C. Bancroft Davis.

(Enclosure 9.)

Treasury Department, July 26, 1870.

Gentlemen: Mr. DeB. R. Keim, having been appointed an Agent to examine into the condition of United States Consulates, I have to request that you give him credit of one thousand pounds sterling, and duly honor his drafts to that amount and charge the same to account under the head of Compensation to U. S. Consuls.

For your protection the signature of Mr. Keim is affixed hereto.

Respectfully, Yr. obedt. servt. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, England.

(Itemized statements of expenditures filed in the Treasury Department.)



(Enclosure 10.)

13 Enclosures—These were photographic copies of accounts and Exhibits requiring investigation.

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, April 18, 1871.

Sir: At Callao you will make a careful examination of the accounts of the Consulate, and also of the accounts of the late Consul, Mr. Farrand.

I enclose several photographic copies of vouchers presented by Mr. Ferrand, which were finally settled upon his explanation, accompanied by an affidavit made by G. I. Shadd, copies of which are also enclosed.

Several of these vouchers seem to have been signed by the same person, and you are instructed to investigate all the circumstances, as far as it may be in your power to ascertain them, and report the result to the Department.

You are also instructed to make your examination of the Consulates in South America in each case as thorough as possible, rumors having reached the Department unfavorable to the management of business at several points.

Very respectfully,

Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary.

DeB. R. Keim, Esq., care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

(Duplicate sent to Callao, care U. S. Consul.)

(Enclosure 11.)

Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., April 24, 1871.

Sir: Your letter dated Singapore, India, February 21, 1871, is received; and in reply to the query as to whether you shall visit the coast of Africa or go immediately to South America, I have to say that it is important that South America be visited as early as practicable, and you are therefore authorized to omit the coast of Africa from your route.

I enclose herewith a letter addressed to you, copies of which have been mailed to you at Panama and Callao.

I also enclose a letter of credit on Baring Brothers for two hundred pounds (£200), as requested.

I have not had time to read your various reports personally; but I am informed by the officers of the Department who have read them that they are very satisfactory. Copies of them have been sent to Congress and to the State Department, so far as they have been received.

Very respectfully,

Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary.

DeB. R. Keim, Esq., care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Gov't Dispatch Agent, 17 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, London, England.

(Enclosure 12.)

Treasury Department, April 24, 1870.

Sir: I have this day authorized Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, to honor your drafts upon them to the amount of two hundred pounds sterling.

Very respectfully,

Your obed't svt.,

Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary.

DeB. R. Keim, Esq., Agt. &c., care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., U. S. Government Dispatch Agent, 17 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.

(Enclosure 13.)

Treasury Department of the United States of America, Washington, June 7, 1872.

Sir: The President having by his endorsement of the 4th of June, 1872, extended your appointment to the 1st of December next; "Provided, your examination is confined exclusively to those duties coming under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and that the right to call for papers and correspondence other than those relating to accounts is withdrawn," you are hereby directed, in the execution of the duties devolving upon you in the capacity of agent to examine the accounts of Consular officers of the United States, etc.,



as limited above, to proceed to Europe and carefully examine the principal consular officers of that country, including England, Scotland, and Ireland, if necessary; and also such ports in Northern Africa as you may deem important enough to visit, with relation to the various duties devolving upon them under the supervision of this Department.

You will make your reports in writing at such times as may be convenient, and, as soon as as your examinations are concluded, a final report covering such matters as you may deem of sufficient importance to include therein, so that the entire business may be completed before the expiration of your appointment.

I am,

Very respectfully yours, Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary.

DeB. R. Keim, Esq., Washington, D. C.

(Enclosure 14.)

List of reports by DeB. R. Randolph Keim, Agent of the United States for the Examination of Consulates of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

MESSAGE ON CONSULAR AGENTS: President U. S. Grant, Dec. 20, 1870, pp. 14, Senate Ex. Docs., No. 7, 41st Cong., 3rd Sess., Vol. II, Transmitting reports of the Consular Agents appointed under Section 2, of the act of July 11, 1870, etc.

MESSAGE ON CONSULAR AGENTS: President of the United States, Dec. 4, 1871, pp. 183, House Ex. Docs., No. 11, 42nd Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. VI, Dec. 2d, transmitting the names and reports of the amounts paid to Consular Agents of the United States.

MESSAGE OF EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS OF CONSULAR OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES: President U. S. Grant, May 24,

1872, pp. 442, House Ex. Docs., No. 317, 42nd Cong., 2nd Sess., transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury a general report on the Consular Service of the United States.

MESSAGE OF PAYMENTS TO CONSULAR AGENTS: President, U. S. Grant, Dec. 12, 1872, pp. 83, House Ex. Docs., No. 145, 42nd Cong., 3rd Sess., Vol. VIII, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the name of the reports made by and amounts paid to the Single Consular Agent of the United States.

MESSAGE ON CONSULAR AGENTS: President U. S. Grant, Jan. 31, 1873, pp. 138, House Ex. Docs., No. 168, 42nd Cong., 3rd Sess., transmitting a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the Consular Agent appointed by him, together with amounts paid such agent, and to transmit a report of the said agent upon the Consular Service of the United States.

It was most gratifying to receive the following communication six months after the conclusion of these official duties, which involved the receipt for compensation and disbursement for expenses of sums aggregating \$20,000.

Treasury Department,  
Comptroller's Office,  
June 20, 1873.

DeB. R. Keim, Esq.,

Late Agent, etc.,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir: Your account of compensation and expenses from July 1 to December 1, 1872, has been revised as per Report No. 70,746, and a balance of \$31.67 has been found due to you which will be paid to you in the usual order of business.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully yours,  
William Hemphill Jones,  
Acting Comptroller.



## WILLIAM PENN AT THE FRENCH COURT.

THE DEVASTATION OF THE PALATINATE OF THE RHINE.—THE CROSS TRIUMPHANT—THE SWORD MILITANT SHEATHED.

THE cross triumphant over the allies of a crosiered hierarchy it was natural to expect that the impoverished and scourged Protestant states of Germany, under the inspiring influences of a liberated conscience and open Bible and free religion would begin an era of progress in the arts of peace and refined and enlightened civilization.

Freed from the blight of repression, bigotry, ignorance and superstition, so widely exhibited in the history of peoples under the domination of Rome, those of the German masses who had submitted to every hardship and sacrifice for the true God and the evangelization of the world, after a brief respite found themselves again overtaken by the most implacable visitation of the sword militant.

The peace of Westphalia had determined definitely the relations of the two religious forces of the European world, the Evangelical Church and the Roman Hierarchy in favor of the complete vindication of the Theses of Luther, the Confessions of Faith laid down by Melancthon at Augsburg and Calvin at Geneva, and the establishment of the Reformation of Religion, but it did not bring enduring peace.

The dissolute but brilliant King Louis XIV of France at this juncture came upon the scene.

His minister, the crafty Mazarin, who knew him from his birth, said of Louis that he had in him "the making of four kings and one honest man." an apothegm amply verified by his career.

Upon the death of this minister who had peculated himself immensely opulent out of his opportunities, and therefore and for other reasons a grat-

ifying riddance to Louis his king, that monarch characterized his assumption of inherited powers by demonstrating the force of his motto, "l'etat c' est moi" (I am the State).

No sooner had Mazarin departed this life than the king summoned his council to tell them that "until now I have been well pleased to leave my affairs to be governed by the late Cardinal; it is time that I should govern them myself; you will aid me with your councils when I ask for them," \* \* \* and to his secretaries of state, "I warn you not to sign anything, even a safety warrant or passport, without my command; report every day to me personally."

Acting upon this principle the king gathered about him the most abject, able and unscrupulous men of his age in every branch of governmental administration and military enterprise, besides the brightest lights of literature and science.

Although young in years, being but 23, in the selection of his tools the king demonstrated a marvelous genius for government and judgment of men.

At the close of the Thirty Years War of Religion the countries directly engaged were completely exhausted in all the means of men and money. This left France the dominant power in Europe, more however the result of circumstances than of inherent conditions.

While the other States of Europe were contesting the issue which divided Germany between evangelical worship and Romish forms, which made Switzerland, England, Scotland the Low countries, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the free towns Protestant,



and which left Italy, Spain and Portugal Romish, France had her conflicts on religion within herself, and the issue there remained longest in suspense.

In the course of eleven years (1561-72) alone there had been fully twenty massacres of Protestants, the last August 24, 1572, the infamous deed of Bartholomew's day, and five of Catholics. There had been about forty individual murders of sufficient importance to chronicle as worthy of historical record. There had been four religious wars, among them a rebellion in Normandy, the siege and fall of La Rochelle and La Fronde.

This train of events finally culminated in the edict of Nantes, a master stroke of Henry IV, at Paris, on April 13, 1598.

The ninety-two open and fifty-six secret articles "relating to the civil and religious position of Protestants in France, the conditions and guaranties of their worship, their liberties and their special obligations in their relations" to the crown, or their Romish "fellow countrymen," was an act of generous toleration to all Protestants in public and private capacities. Though court circles and even the people were constantly disturbed by intrigues, and not infrequently by fierce antagonisms and assassinations, this edict continued in force during three reigns, traversing a period of eighty-seven years, including the regency of Mazarin, rendering possible the triumphs of peace and war which made that period one of the most brilliant in French history, until revoked (Oct. 13, 1685) by that arrogant and supercilious king of the House of Bourbon, Louis XIV, as an exhibition of absolutism, rather than of thoughtful considerations of state or domestic policy.

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\*History of France, M. Guizot, by Gustave Masson.

As the future demonstrated, from that act of royal supererogation began the decline of French influence abroad and prosperity at home.

The dignified and dissolute son of Louis XIII and Anne of Austria, sister of the King of Spain, a deep-dyed bigot, had assumed the reins of authority about a year when there appeared (1662) at the French Court a youth of mingled English and Dutch blood, not yet within three years of his majority.

The fame of his paternal name had preceded him. His father, from a captain before 19 years of age, rose to the dignity of vice-admiral of England at 31. He had won by his brilliant services at sea not only the personal friendship, but as well the gratitude of the English king and court.

The young man had genius of his own. During his course at college at the early age of 15, he wrote Latin verse. In Memoriam of his fellow student, the Duke of Gloucester, brother of King Charles II, when carried off by small pox. These attracted the royal attention.

In the early course of his college career the agitation over the restoration of the Roman hierarchy with the return of the Stuarts and the promiscuous teachings of divers sects dissenting from the established episcopacy brought Thomas Loe in his round of doctrinal paraphrasing of the religious faith propounded by Menno Symons to Oxford.

Here this same young student became much impressed with the fascinating sentiment of the "Inner light," and with some of his associates, having become refractory, was dismissed.

His appearance before his indignant father, a loyal subject both of state and church, was first met with gentle persuasion, which rose to blows and finally to expulsion from home.

Through the intercession of his



mother, a woman of Dutch birth, fine mind and strong convictions, the severity of paternal indignation was sufficiently assuaged to effect the recall of the son to the shelter, of the parental roof.

Yet the invitation of the father, a rigid churchman, naturally exceeded restraint when he contemplated the nature of the disobedience. Therefore, resorting to the time-worn strategy of paternal solicitude, under somewhat similar circumstances the son was dispatched on a continental tour in company with several friends of rank and ribaldry.

As Paris was the best place to allure from their tender moorings any Quakerish notions of inner light, seriousness of mien and contemplative tendencies of intellect, the young man was directed to first turn his steps in the direction of the gay city.

Under these circumstances and surrounded by such opportunities William Penn arrived at the resplendent Court of Versailles, where he was presented to the King in person.

The brilliant antecedent family history, the confidence and friendship of the king and royal family, growing out of distinguished service of the father in war, together with the instinctive dignity, liberal education, placidity of temperament, exceptional capabilities and precocious judgment of young Penn himself at once introduced him favorably to the brilliant circles of the Court of Louis XIV of France.

Being master of his own as well as of the vernacular of the city of his sojourn, and again of German, Dutch and Italian, besides a reader of Greek, which were among his linguistic accomplishments he was fitted to shine far above the train of subservient sycophants who fawned upon the royal environments and catered to the royal sensuous abasement of public duty to enticing pleasures.

The time of young Penn was not given to the pernicious frivolities of a court where intrigue and dissipation were the surest means of access to kingly favor and courtly popularity.

To one of his reflecting mind and phlegmatic Dutch ideas of life, its duties and obligations, the scenes of luxurious idleness and sensuous activity about him must have more than ever convinced him of the comfort and solid enjoyment of the simple and unostentatious lives of the teachers of the doctrines of religion and morals which were gaining so much vantage ground among the masses of his own land and Europe.

He soon changed his residence from Paris to Saumur, where he remained some months during the year 1662-3, under the useful instruction of the noted Calvinist minister, Moses Ayrault, a professor of divinity of high repute in France, and in the study of the writings of the early Christian fathers.

Although given to the quiet enjoyments of peaceful intercourse, an account is given of a vicious attack made upon young Penn in the streets of Paris which gives another version of his attainments. Being armed as was the custom of the times, he not only drew and quickly overcame and disarmed his fierce antagonist, but having him at his mercy, overlooked his murderous efforts and released him unharmed.

The sojourn in Paris was followed by a visit to Italy, but the warlike aspect of affairs between England and Holland growing out of the navigation acts and territorial disputes in the new world having again called the Elder Penn into active service at sea necessitated the presence of the son in England to look after the paternal estates.

In 1664, therefore, we find him re-



tracing his steps homeward. He evidently carried back with him some of the marks of his courtly intercourse, as the inimitable Pepys describes him "a most modish person and grown quite a fine gentleman."

The residence of young Penn at the French Court undoubtedly afforded a valuable contribution to that vast and varied range of experience which he had gathered during these formative years of his life. It was useful to him called into the broader and broadening field of activity and usefulness which he was destined to occupy during the next eighteen years and thence to the end of his busy life twenty-six years later.

The young king of France surfeited of the pleasures at the disposal of unlimited power.

While the finances of the kingdom through the genius of Colbert were being retrieved from the degradation and theft of Fouquet, the disgraced surintendant, the outside relations were committed to a youth of twenty, the Marquis Louvois, who promptly brought about the opportunity for the young king to gratify his ambition for martial glory and territorial expansion. At the head of his armies he had placed such military spirits of the age as Turenne the general and Vauban the engineer.

The king's pretensions to the Spanish throne, through his wife, led to a conflict of a year (1667-8) which was largely thwarted by the triple alliance of England, Holland and Sweden, and terminated in the peace of Aix la Chapelle.

As the sturdy determination of the Dutch was mainly responsible for the summary and unsatisfactory end of

that war, the arrogant Louis, by purchase and other methods so alluring at the Court of Versailles, having won over Sweden and England, tried a second time to overcome the brave people of the low countries.

At the beginning of the conflict Holland was overrun by the army of France. The barbarities practiced on those devoted people only served to stimulate their heroism.

In the tumult which followed William (III.) Prince of Orange\* superseded the Republican party previously led by the murdered DeWitts, as stadtholder. The ready genius of this martial prince, his dexterous manoeuvres, effective alliances, his utilization of the forces of nature with the aid of severed dykes and open sluices and the stubborn defense of fortified strongholds, enabled the Hollanders to hold their own until the Elector of Brandenburg Frederick William came to their aid and compelled the military hosts of the French king to abandon the country.

The Emperor Leopold having marshalled his forces along the Rhine soon also found himself involved in the struggle against the implacable enemy.

Thus Germany after having sustained the brunt of thirty years' strife for freedom of religion was now to become the scene of the most infamous scourge of invasion known in ancient or modern times.

The French general, Turenne, who had hitherto been famed for the splendor of his victories, crossed the Rhine and with fire and sword swept over Germany pursuing his incendiary and murderous course into Franconia.

The rivalries among the German princes added to bribery, divulgence of

\*The grandfather of Dr. George deBenneville, founder of the deBenneville-Bertolet family, of Oley, Pa., after this Protestant Prince became King of

England, was invited with his family to the Court of that Monarch. (See deBenneville, K and A. F.)



plans of campaigns and incompetence, had reduced many parts of Germany not only to a desert, but even its existence as a military power would have been sacrificed had not the Brandenburg Elector, Frederick William, again come to the rescue in one of his brilliant strokes of military genius.

The Swedish mercenaries sent into his own March by order of the French king, so as to expose the Rhine an easier prey to his arms, pursued a course of plunder and outrage beyond description.

The Elector, however, by forced marches swooped down upon the Swedes in the midst of their ravages with such surprise and vigor at Rathenow (June 25, 1675) and at Fehrbellin three days later that they were completely routed and those who escaped his avenging sword were hurled back to the lines of the French.

A few weeks later (1675) at Salz-

bach in Baden, a timely cannon ball put a close to the career of the brilliant Turenne and sent the French army in hasty retreat beyond the Rhine.

This devastation, even, did not stop the carnage and devastations of war. The valleys of the Moselle and the Saar were added to the Rhine as the scene of unabated ferocity by the French for three years longer.

The English Parliament, with some sense left of the inhumanity of the conflict compelled their king to withdraw from this infamous alliance with France and support the Dutch.

This step soon brought Louis XIV to the necessity of signing the peace of Nimequen (1678) with Holland.

In this conflict of seven years' duration, mostly confined to German soil, it might be well to add that Holland received back all her cities and territories. France secured Franche-Comte.

## THE BERTOLET REUNION.

THE third of the enjoyable reunions of the descendants of that sturdy Huguenot Jean Bertolet, of Oley, Pa., took place at the time and place appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Association.

Mr. Samuel E. Bertolet, Secretary, submits the minutes of the gathering, as follows:

Reading, Pa., Mineral Springs Park,

August 5, 1900.

After a morning spent in greetings, with lunch at one o'clock, the Third Reunion of the Bertolet Family Association proceeded to business. In the absence of President Levi A. Bertollette, who wrote, saying that he would be unavoidably prevented from attending the re-union, the business meeting was called to order by the First Vice-President, Israel M. Bertolet, Oley, Pa. After a short prayer and an address of welcome, the Association immediately proceeded to business. The minutes of

the meeting held the previous year at Carsonia Park, Reading, were read and approved. The Association then proceeded to the election of officers. On motion, seconded and duly carried, the officers of the previous year were all unanimously re-elected, without the formality of nomination and ballot.

Under Reports of Committees, the Finance Committee was responded for by Daniel H. Bertolet, Philadelphia, who stated that there had been no regular meeting of his committee, but that all the work had been done by correspondence and personal interview. Under the initiative of this committee, on the day of the reunion, subscriptions were taken in order to raise a fund for the purchase of a headstone to the grave, and the renovation of the burial place of the Founder of the family in America, Jean Bertolet. A considerable sum was subscribed, the various amounts to be collected from the subscribers when the full sum desired.



should be obtained, and when the steps to be taken in the expenditure of the fund should be definitely decided upon by the committee appointed for that purpose. The sum of \$150 was considered necessary to meet all requirements, of which about one-half was subscribed on the day of the re-union.

The Woman's Committee was reported through Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim, Reading, who said that the committee had met and made various arrangements and preparations in the way of entertainment and refreshment. They had incurred some expense, the amount of which was reported by Mrs. Charles Hunter, Reading. To defray this expense, a collection was taken. The committee strongly recommended that their views be consulted more freely in the selection of the time and place of future re-unions, so that they might be aided in their arrangements.

Under new business, it was moved and seconded, that a Board of Trustees of the Association be elected, consisting of three members, and whose terms of office should be five years. This motion was amended, and the amendment seconded, to the effect that the term be three years instead of five. The motion with the amendment was carried. Nominations for Trustees were then called for, the following being placed in nomination: Israel M. Bertolet, Oley, Pa.; Daniel H. Bertolet, Philadelphia, Pa.; John M. Bertolet, Reading, Pa., and Wellington Bertolet, Reading, Pa. Israel M. Bertolet, Daniel H.

Bertolet and Wellington Bertolet having received the highest number of votes were declared elected.

A motion was made by Benjamin Bertolet, Philadelphia, that this Board of Trustees take steps toward the incorporation of the Association and the formulation of By-Laws. This motion was seconded and carried.

On motion, to the effect that steps be taken to discover the exact spot, if possible, of the grave of Jean Bertolet, or to try and remove all reasonable doubt as to the location, the chair appointed the following committee for that purpose: Samuel E. Bertolet, Reading; Jacob D. Bertolet, Pottstown, Pa.; Daniel H. Bertolet, Philadelphia, and DeB. R. Keim, Reading, Pa.

Following this a paper was read by Benjamin Bertolet, Philadelphia, entitled, "A Reminiscence of the Religious Life of Jean Bertolet." It was full of information derived from the most reliable and available sources.

The chair then re-appointed the Advisory Board of the previous year, as well as the Woman's Committee, putting at the head of the latter Mrs. H. A. Bowers, Reading, and Mrs. Charles Hunter, Reading, in conjunction.

It having been decided to meet again the following year at a time and place to be determined later, upon motion, the business meeting adjourned. There were present at this third re-union more than one hundred and fifty persons, from all parts of the State and adjoining States.

### ISAAC DE TURK.

(Doc. Hist., N. Y., O'Callaghan, Vol. III., p. 551.)

In a list of Germans who had taken into possession tools which Her Majesty had given to Melchoir Gulch Palatine "Joyner," I find:

"Isaac Turk, 1 glupott; 1 Boy with white lead, knife and compass; 1 Sawfile; 3 Gouches [Gouges]; 1 fore plane, besides several pieces more."

The "widow Wemarin" [who after-

1 hatchet, besides several pieces more. sort of smoothing plain; 1 little file; ward married Isaac de Turk] another

Dated April 29, 1710.

A tradition from the ancients of the family says that Johannes Keim, Founder, married Bertha de Turk. The marriage took place 1706 in Germany before his return to America in 1707. The de Turcks, of Frankenthal, and the Keims, of Landau, near Speyer, lived in localities not far distant.



## The Family Circle

### DeBENNEVILLE NOTES

The following scraps of information of a purely personal nature are culled from a letter written April 2, 1870, by Rev. John Bachman, of Charleston, S. C., to Mrs. Anne deB. Mears, of Branchtown, old York Road, Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of Nathan deBenneville, son of Dr. George deBenneville, 2d of the name, son of Dr. George deBenneville, the Founder of Universalism, and of the deBenneville name in America.

\* \* \* "Shortly after my arrival in Milestown," writes Rev. Bachman, "I became acquainted with your grandparents, and was treated with so much kindness and affection by them that I for many years afterward longed for the day when I could once more be sheltered under the roof and partake of the hospitalities of that most excellent family.

"Dr. deBenneville was a whole souled, lively, hospitable man, with many of the characteristics of his French progenitors. His wife [born Eleanor Roberts] was a gentle, amiable, lovely, quiet, good woman, whose superior in all that constitutes the lady, the friend and the Christian is seldom found.

\* \* \*

"Your grandparents were independent in their circumstances and possessed

refinement and taste. Your grandmother's large garden, close to her dwelling, was one of the most beautiful I had ever seen.

"Her tulips, hyacinths, Narcissus, Anemones, etc., cultivated by her own hand, were full of fragrance and beauty.

\* \* \*

"I have some pleasant reminiscences of the old school house at Milestown. It was there that Wilson, the ornithologist, first tried his hand as a pedagogue, and it was there that William Duncan succeeded him.

"I met them both at Philadelphia and they advised me to accept the offer made from Milestown."

\* \* \*

In a letter of April 19, 1870, the same reverend gentleman reminiscently continues:

"A voice from Milestown has opened a new fountain of thought and of pleasure. The little paradise, the home of your grandparents, which you now occupy, the large and beautiful garden where your grandmother was in the habit of cultivating her flowers, and the roomy house where she welcomed her friends can only be erased from my mind when memory shall be gone and thoughts of earth shall have passed away."

### GEN. SHERIDAN'S SLEEPING SACK.

From the Harrisburg "Telegraph," via the Washington "Star," Feb. 28, 1888.

I was reading the other day that Wendell Phillips, the lecturer, when he traveled carried a sleeping bag into which he crawled at night when at a

strange hotel. It reminded me of the sleeping bags that DeB. Randolph Keim tells me General Phil. Sheridan and himself carried while on the campaign against the Indians in mid-winter. It was made of buffalo skin, with one fur inside, and Sheridan used to



strip and crawl into it. The general had two big dogs that followed him about, and in the morning early when the reveille was sounded the dogs would go nosing about until they got into Sheridan's tent, when they would rush upon their sleeping master and run their cold noses into the sleeping bag. It had the effect of an electrical bath on "Little Phil," and the language he used was exceedingly free. The mercury in his tent would go up about forty degrees when he cut loose, and the dogs would rush growling down the camp street, while Keim would lie there in his sack and laugh. Having been assigned by the "Herald" (N. Y.) to accompany General Sheridan in his winter campaign (1868-9) against the fierce savages of the plains south of the Red river of the South, a saddler of Custer's Seventh U. S. Cavalry, sewed up a sack out of a large buffalo robe after my own design. When the snow was deep and the weather intensely cold I slept comfortably regardless of storm overhead or snow underneath. The General "caught on." The rest of the story is correct.—Ed.

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DR. DANIEL M. BERTOLET,  
U. S. N.

Medical Inspector Daniel M. Bertolet represented the United States Navy at the Thirteenth International Medical Congress in Paris.

"These congresses might well," he said, "be called the ecumenical councils of medical experts. Since the last gathering great advances had been made in medicine and surgery in all the great nations of the world, but nowhere greater than in the United States. All our great medical societies were represented.

"Some very important discoveries were made by medical scientists in Japan. It sounds strange to expect so much from that country, scarcely more than twenty-five years old in western medical science.

"The Spanish war enabled us to outstrip all nations in military medical treatment and surgery. Our transports, hospital ships, floating ice, distilling and filtration plants were beyond comparison with other nations. Our ambulance equipments and field surgical appliances are so far in advance of everything being in European armies that they are being studied and in many things adopted."

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#### THE NAME REITZEL IN THE "LIST OF FOREIGNERS."

The surname Reitzel and in several other forms of spelling appears as follows in the official list of Foreigners, who qualified at Philadelphia, under the Provincial Statutes. (Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XVII).

John Jurger Reitzel, aged 45 years, arrived, ship "Molly," via Rotterdam and Deal; qualified Oct. 17, 1741, p. 220.

Christian Reutzell, John Wilhelm Reutzell and John Henry Reutzell, arrived, ship "Precilla;" qualified Sept. 12, 1750, p. 322.

Melchior Reisel, arrived, ship "Shirley," from Rotterdam, via Orkney Scotland; qualified Sept. 5, 1751, p. 331.

Johannes Peter Reusel, arrived, ship "Neptune;" qualified Sept. 23, 1751, p. 420.

John George Reichel, aged 32 years, arrived, ship "Edenburg," via Cowes; qualified Oct. 2, 1753, p. 493.

Johannes Reichel, arrived, ship "Sally;" qualified Oct. 29, 1770.



## Members of the "Keim and Allied Families" Fund.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Abbott, Mrs. Mary K., 1-12, '99,	Bristol, Pa.	Keim, Jonathan, 1-12, '99,	Pottstown, Pa.
Beachy, R., 13-24, '00,	Burr Oak, Kan.	Keim, Joseph B.,	Jersey City, N. J.
Behne, Mrs. Julia M., 13-24, '00,	Reading, Pa.	Keim, Karl (c), Konstanx am Baden,	Ger'y.
Bell, Mrs. John C., 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Lillie T., 1-12, '99,	Edge Water P., N. J.
Bertolet, A. B., 1-12, '99,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, L. M., 13-24, '00,	Smedley, Pa.
Bertolet, Benjamin, 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Lloyd C., 1-12-99	Pottstown, Pa.
Bertolet, Daniel H., 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Ludwig (c), Waldiurn, Baden,	Ger'y.
Bertolet, Ezra, 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Mahlon W., 13-24, '00,	Johnstown, Pa.
Bertolet, Ira D., 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.	Keim, Milton, M. D., 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.
Bertolet, Israel M., 13-24, '00,	Oley, Pa.	Keim, Moritz, 13-24, '00,	Wash., D. C.
Bertolet, Joel B., 1-12, '99,	Leaf River, Ill.	Keim, Newton (2), 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.
Bertolet, Dr. J. M., 13-24, '00,	Reading, Pa.	Keim, N. G., 1-12, '99,	Elkins, West Va.
Bertolet, John S., 1-12, '99,	Ogontz, Pa.	Keim, Othniel A., 13-24, '00,	Leesport, Pa.
Bertolette, L. A., 13-24, '00,	Wilmington, Del.	Keim, Peyton R., 1-12, '99,	New York City.
Bertolet, Mrs. Mary W., 1-4, '99,	Oley, Pa.	Keim, S. deB., 1-12, '99,	New York City.
Clarke & Co., W. B., 1-12, '99,	Boston, Mass.	Keim, S. B., 1-12, '99,	W. Clapier st., Phila. Pa.
Cleaves, Converse, 1-12, '99,	Phila. Pa.	Keim, T. Beverley, 13-24, '00,	St. Paul, Minn.
Cleveland Pub. Lib., 13-24, '00,	Cleveland, O.	Keim, William, 1-12, '99,	Allegany, N. Y.
Congress Library of (2 cop'r't.),	Wash., D. C.	Keim, Wm. P., 1-12, '99,	Reading, Pa.
Daughters Am. Rev. (J. S. K.),	Wash., D. C.	Keim, W. P. Cox, 13-24, '00,	St. Paul, Minn.
D. of C. Mayflower Des. (J. S. K.),	Wash., D. C.	Kendig, Rev. Daniel, 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.
Davis, Mrs. J. S., 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.	Kime, Jas., 13-24, '00,	Miner's Delight, Wyo.
Egle, Dr. Wm. H. (c),	Harrisburg, Pa.	Kime, Levi, 13-24, '00,	Unadilla, Neb.
Executive Mansion Library,	Wash., D. C.	Kime, W. M., 13-24, '00,	Pleasant Lodge, N. C.
Hazard, Dr. Alex., 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.	Kimes, Jesse B., 13-24, '00,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hay, Mrs. J. M., 1-12, '99,	Akron, Ohio	Kutz, Lt. C. W., 13-24, '00,	Corps Engineers U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.
Hiester, Isaac, 1-12, '99,	Reading, Pa.	Lemcke & Buechner, 13-24, '00,	N. Y. City
Historical Department of Iowa,	13-24-00, Des Moines, Iowa.	Ludwig, DeB. Keim, 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.
Huguenot Soc. of Am., 13-24, '00,	N. Y. City.	Maine Gen. Soc., 13-24, '00,	Portland, Me.
Johnson, Mrs. Graham D., 13-24, '00,	R'd'g, Pa.	Mayer, C. F. (2) 1-12, '99,	Baltimore, Md.
Keim, Alfred N., 13-24, '00,	Phila., Pa.	Mayflower Descendants,	Boston, Mass.
Keim, Hon. A. R. (5), 1-12, '99,	Falls City, Neb.	Mears, Mrs. Anne deB., 1-12, '99,	Oak Lane, Pa.
Keim, Augusta S., 1-12, '99,	Bristol, Pa.	Meeks, C. B. (see Munsell),	Allenhurst, N. J.
Keim, C. Carroll, 13-24, '00,	Reading, Pa.	Michener, Mrs. Amos J., 1-12, '99,	Logan, Pa.
Keim, C. H., 1-12, '99,	Mount Carroll, Ill.	Miller, G. deB. K.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Keim, Edward A., 1-12, '99,	Miltonvale, Kan.	Millholland, Jas. A. (2), 13-24, '00,	Cumberland, Md.
Keim, Maj. Gen. Ernst (c) Lager	Lechfeld, by München, Germany.	Mills, W. W. (C),	The Tribune, N. Y. City.
Keim, G. deB., 1-12, '99,	Edge Water P., N. J.	Munsell's Sons, Joel, 13-24, '00,	Albany, N. Y.
Keim, George W.,	Reading, Pa.	Myers, Hon. Leonard, 13-24-00,	Phila., Pa.
Keim, Mrs. Harriet deB., 1-12, '99,	Logan, Pa.	Newcomb, Mrs. Lydia B.,	New Haven, Conn.
Keim, Harriet V., 13-24, '00,	Wash., D. C.	New England Hist. Gen. Soc.,	Boston, Mass.
Keim, Howard H., 1-12, '99,	Ladoga, Ind.	New Jersey Hist. Soc., 1-12, '99,	Newark, N. J.
Keim, Isaac, 13-24, '00,	Chicago, Ill.	New York Hist. Soc., 13-24, '00,	N. Y. City.
Keim, Jane S. O., 13-24, '00,	Wash., D. C.	New York Public Library,	New York City.
Keim, John, 13-24, '00,	Louisville, O.	North, Hugh M., 13-24, '00,	Columbia, Pa.
Keim, John C., 1-12, '99,	Inman, Kan.	Owen, B. F., 13-24, '00,	Reading, Pa.
Keim, John O., 1-12, '99,	Conuellsville, Pa.	Owen, Fred D., 13-24, '00,	Washington, D. C.
		Owen, H. S., 13-24, '00,	New London, Conn.



<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Penna. Hist. Soc., 13-24, '00, . . .	Phila., Pa.
Penna. State Library (2), 13-24, '00, Hbg., Pa.	
Pennypacker, Hon. S. W., . . .	Phila., Pa.
Randolph, Wm. K., . . .	Phila., Pa.
Reading Library (C), . . .	Reading, Pa.
Sachse, Julius F. (X), . . .	Phila. Pa.
Seeley, Mrs. G. P., 1-8, '99, Englewood, N. J.	
Sherman, Mrs. L. R., 13-24, '00, Salt Lake, U.	
Speicher, Barbara, 13-24, '00, .	Liscomb, Io.
Stapleton, Rev. A., 13-24, '00, .	Carlisle, Pa.
Stauffer, A. K., 1-4, '99, . . .	Reading, Pa.
Stauffer, Miss Anna, 1-4, '99, .	Reading, Pa.
Stauffer, Lient. J. K., 1-4, '99, Reading, Pa.	

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Stauffer, Miss Mary, 1-4, '99, .	Reading, Pa.
Stauffer, Randolph, 1-4, '99, .	Reading, Pa.
Stechert, G. E., 1-12, '99, .	New York City.
Thompson, J. B., 13-24, '00, .	Trenton, N. J.
Thompson, Mrs. W. M., 13-24, '00, Topeka, K.	
Tyson, Wm. H., 13-24, '00, Jackson Wald, Pa.	
War Dept. Library X, . . .	Washington, D. C.
Weidman, Marion D., 13-24, '00, Read'g, Pa.	
White, Alex. D. (c), Ambas. U. S. Berlin, G'v.	
Willeys, Mrs. A. P., 1-12, '99, Marshalltown, Io.	
Wrigley, Mrs. Jessie K., .	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wyom'g Hist. S. 13-24, '00, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	

Names will be added in each issue as responses are received.

## To all Persons of the Keim or Allied Names.

I would be pleased to have from you the following information for publication in The Keim and Allied Families. Insert all the names and dates you can. If any are missing state what you have heard through tradition, but mention that fact. Also please send copies of entries in family Bibles.

### General Outline of Information Wanted.

Full name.

Where and when born. Where and when married.

Full maiden name of wife.

Names of both her parents and their ancestors as far back as you can.

Names, date of birth, marriage, death (if deceased), of each of your children.

Name of your father, where and when born, marriage, death (if deceased).

Name (maiden) of your mother, where and when born, death (if deceased).

Name of your grandfather, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name (maiden) of your grandmother, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandfather, when and where born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandmother, where and when born, death.

Continue the same line until you have reached your remotest known ancestor, being particular to give the names of both, and where and when born in Europe, if so, and when they came to America.

If you have any family genealogical or other information in Europe send a transcript, if you will, with authority. It can be returned.

Also photographs, if you have them, which can be returned, of homesteads or persons in your line.

The magazine, The Keim and Allied Families, will give you all information as we proceed.

Address,

DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,

Reading, Pa.



OCTOBER

1900

NUMBER 23



# The Keim

## And Allied Families

*IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.*



1698

A  
Bi-Centennial  
Commemo-  
ration

1898

A monthly serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore, illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America during the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries.

DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM, Editor

Life member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, member  
Pennsylvania German Society, Author and Traveller.

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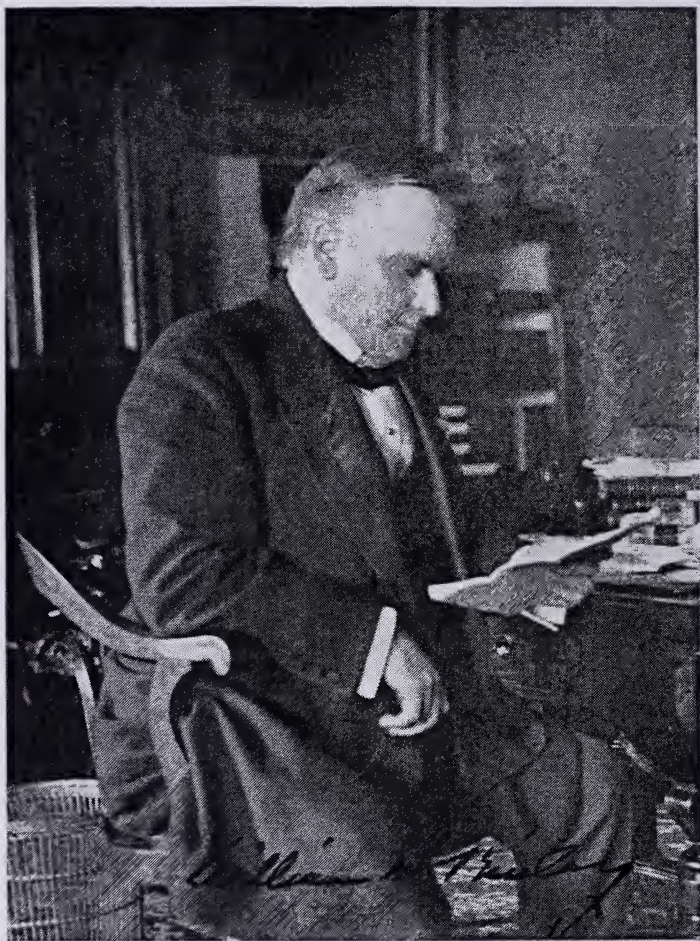
READING, PA.,  
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# WILLIAM MCKINLEY

of Canton, Ohio.

*Soldier, Legislator, Statesman, President.*

In the early part of the eighteenth century James McKinley, the great grandfather of William McKinley, President of the United States, arrived in Pennsylvania, from the north of Ireland with his relatives, he being twelve years of age. On May 16, 1755, he had a son David born when in York County, Pa. After serving through the War of the Revolution in the Pennsylvania service he settled in Westmoreland county where he married December 19, 1780. Thence after fifteen years residence he removed to Mercer county, Pa., and in 1814 to Columbiana county, Ohio. William McKinley, sr., settled in Canton, Ohio, in 1869—William McKinley, jr., having served with distinction in the Civil War and having been admitted to the bar settled at Canton at the same time. His fellow citizens of Starke county honored him with his first elective office. He has since honored them by filling every place of trust to which he has been chosen with unrivalled ability. Having been in 1896 elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people by a popular majority of 604,000 over his competitor after an experience of four years his fellow citizens renewed the trust by a plurality of 850,000 and a popular majority of 447,000 over all.

Mr. John Keim, a friend and neighbor, recalls several characteristic incidents of the earliest and latest events in the career of the distinguished head of the Nation.



# The Keim and Allied Families

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A Monthly Serial of History, Biography, Genealogy and Folklore,  
illustrating the causes, circumstances and consequences of the  
German, French and Swiss Emigrations to America from  
the 17th Century to the present time.

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Vol. 1, 2. READING, PA. OCTOBER, 1900. HARRISBURG, PA. No. 23.

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## WILLIAM McKINLEY--JOHN KEIM--JAMES A. SAXTON.

### TREASURED TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND BUSINESS.

Reminiscences of Early Personal and Political Associations with the Head of the Nation.

(See portrait, Frontispiece No. 15, K. & A. F.)

IN the recent occupancy of an up-to-date residence, a kinsman along parallel lines of progenitorial descent commemorated the domestic felicity and business success of more than a quarter of a century. The active life, genealogical retrospect and fireside surroundings of this descendant of the vanguard of the race of Keim in the westward movement of the course of American empire has been chronicled.

It is a striking coincidence of filial succession in business as well as in Christian names to note that John Keim, of Louisville, Ohio, great-great-great-grandson (Johannes 1, Johannes 2, Peter 3, Nicholas 4, Moses 5, John 6,) of the Founder, became associated with his father in the sale of general hardware in Ohio, as did John Keim, of Reading, Pa., grandson (Johannes 1, Nicholas 2, John 3,) of the same Founder, in the sale of general hardware, iron and grain in Pennsylvania over a century earlier, to wit:

#### A GENEALOGICAL PARALLEL.

JOHANNES (HANS) KEIM, Founder, b. in the vicinity of Landau near Speyer,

Rhenish-Bavaria, about 1675 (m. Bertha de Turck, in Germany); d. in Oley, Pa., 1753, had

4. NICHOLAS (HANTZ NICHOLS) KEIM, b. in 1719, in Oley, Pa., (m. Barbara Schneider, removed from Oley to Reading, in 1755); d. there 1802, Reading, Pa., had

2. JOHN KEIM, the younger, b. 1749, in Oley, Pa., (m. Susanna deBenneville); d. 1837, Reading, Pa.

Associated with his father in the general hardware, iron and grain business at the Conrad Weiser trading post purchased 1769, Reading, Pa.

Here follows from JOHANNES (HANS) KEIM, Founder, of Oley, Pa., as above, had

2. JOHANNES Keim, 2d of name, b. 1711, Oley, Pa., (m. ——— about 1741); d. in Chester county, had

3. PETER KEIM, b. Oley, Pa., about 1745, (m. ——— 1766); d. ———, had

1. NICHOLAS KEIM, b. in Berks county, Pa., 1768, (m. 2d, Fannie Hostetler); d. 1830, Somerset co., Pa., had

2. MOSES KEIM, b. Somerset co., Pa., 1810, (m. Lydia Domer); d. 1884, at Louisville, Ohio, had



6. JOHN KEIM, b. 1851, near Bolivar, Tuscarawas co., Ohio. [See p. 449, Keim and Allied Families. Continued.]

On April 3, 1873, John Keim married Sophia Klingaman, who was born October 21, 1854, the bride being 19 and the groom 22 years of age.

Mrs. Keim is the daughter of William Klingaman,\* who was born in Nimishillen township, Stark county, Ohio, August 7, 1825 and was a farmer

mile from the town of Louisville in the woods before the founding of the town, which residence is in a fair state of preservation at this time. He pursued farming for a livelihood until the years of the war of the Rebellion, when he engaged in the hardware business in Louisville, and died in the year 1870 at the age of 75 years.

Mrs. Keim's mother's maiden name was Maria Worle Gloss.



The residence of John Keim, Louisville, Ohio.

until 1895, when he retired from the farm and moved to the town of Magnolia, Ohio. He is living and enjoying good health at the age of 75 years. He is the son of Ferdinand Klingaman, born in Pennsylvania, December 5th, 1795, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Nimishillen township. Early in the 19th century and before the birth of his son, William, 1825, he built a brick residence on a farm one

Her father, named Gloss, was a German and her mother, Worle, was English, and were people of the best type.

Mrs. Keim has been a devoted wife and kind mother, noted for her excellent qualities as a housekeeper and making home attractive and pleasant. She is a devoted church member and worker in the "Society of Christian Endeavor."

\*KLINGMAN: The following "Foreigners" named "Klingman," arrived in Pennsylvania from Germany and qualified at

Phila. [Penna. Arch. 2 Ser., Vol. XVII, 1727-1776.]

For the list of these surnames, see "Klingman," this number.





SOPHIA (KLINGAMAN) KEIM,  
*(Mrs John Keim, of Louisville, Ohio.)*



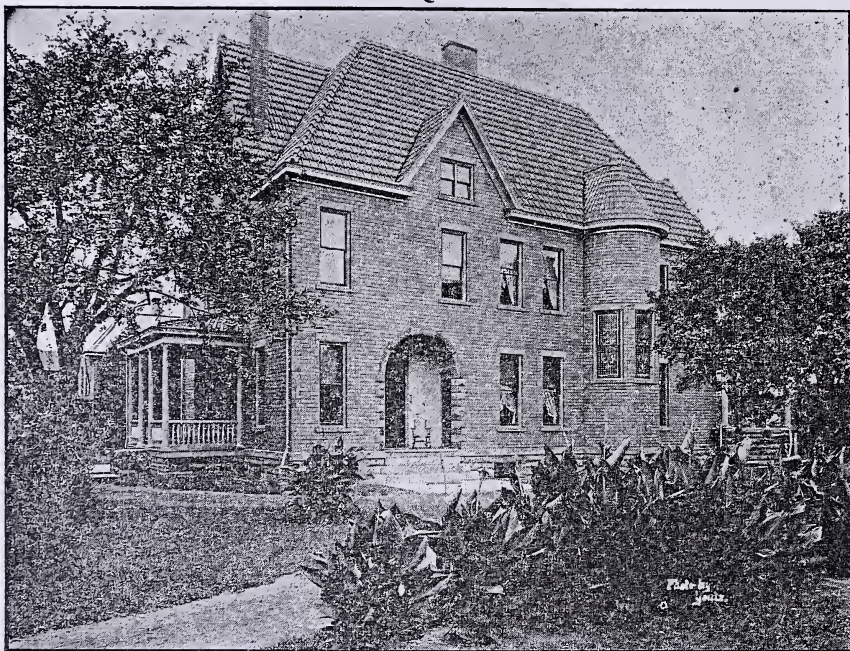
# CHARACTER RECOLLECTIONS OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

In one of his valued communications to the editor of "Keim and Allied Families," Mr. Keim sends the following contribution characteristic of the personality of William McKinley, as the editor has known him since he entered Congress, and illus-

in such consideration irrespective of party affiliations or sectional lines?

Writes Mr. Keim:

"With reference to incidents in touch with our president, McKinley. The first year I knew of him was on his return from the army after the close of the Civil War. He was then engaged in the practice of law (prosecuting at-



The residence of John Keim, Louisville, Ohio.

trative of the broad foundations of American manhood upon which rests his distinguished career. Do we wonder that the American people hold him

torney) and had married the daughter\* of James A. Saxton, banker of Canton, with whom my father during past years did his banking business in the

MRS. IDA (SAXTON) MCKINLEY,\*

*Wife of William McKinley, 25 President U. S. A.*

Granddaughter of John Saxton, founder of the Ohio Repository in March, 1815. Announced in his newspaper September, 1815, the battle of Waterloo, which led to the downfall of Napoleon, and in September, 1870, the surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan. Daughter of James A. Saxton, a man of affairs, Banker and Capitalist. Born 1844 at Canton, Ohio. Educated at Cleveland, O., and Brook Hall Seminary, Media, Pa. In 1869 with her sister, Mrs. Barber, of Canton, and friends, visited the capitals of Europe. Upon her return was trained in business in her father's bank, of which she became cashier. "You are the only man I have ever known to whom I would entrust my daughter." James A. Saxton to William McKinley. Married June 25, 1871, in the Presbyterian Church at Canton built almost entirely by her grandmother and in which she was a member and Sunday-school teacher. Had two children, Ida and Kate, both died in childhood. Accompanied her husband to Washington when he entered Congress in 1877, and with him during every session of Congress since. Although not in vigorous health Mrs. McKinley participates in state dinners and receptions. In the list of wives of the Presidents Letitia Christian Tyler, Abigail Powers Fillmore and Eliza McArdle Johnson, being invalids, were represented in the drawing rooms of the mansion during state social affairs by their daughters, while the ladies themselves received only their intimate lady friends in the library.



purchase and sale of government bonds.

I frequently visited Canton on business for my father. It was there that I first met Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. In the year 1870 when I first engaged in the hardware business here, we opened an account with the Saxton Bank.

The very high esteem in which "Major" McKinley seemed to hold me and the interest he manifested in my welfare created a very warm friendship between us.

In the fall of 1869 Major McKinley came to Louisville, where, it is said, he made his first effort to speak on the subject of politics, and on this occasion presented to the Republicans of Nimishillen township a flag for making the largest Republican gain in the previous election in Stark county.

This flag had connected with it a history, as given in an introductory address to the President in the fall of 1896 at his place of residence in Canton, at a mass meeting with a delegation from our town after his first nomination for president as follows:

Major McKinley: We, the Louisville delegation, come to congratulate you upon your nomination for the highest office within the gift of the people, and we are free to express our confidence in the triumphant result of the coming election.

We heartily approve of the platform of the Republican party, and especially are we favorable to protection, and sound money.

We believe that through your instrumentalities our country will be restored to its usual state of prosperity.

We cherish the recollection of your visits in past years to our village.

Twenty-eight years ago it was when you made your first political speech in Louisville, and as a prize for the largest Republican gain in the county, at a previous election, you presented in the

name of Dr. Gerber, to the people of Nimishillen township a flag. This same flag is in charge of the veterans of this delegation.

During all these years you have received not only support of your party in Louisville, but the support of many warm Democratic friends, and we are here to-night, regardless of party affiliation. We unite in giving you three cheers.

JOHN KEIM.

This flag had also an older history connected with it, it having come into the hands of Dr. Gerber, as a gift for the largest Republican gain in some section of Pennsylvania, just 28 years before, at the time of the nomination of Harrison and Tyler.

In his reply Major McKinley said that he remembered perfectly well the history of the flag and the incidents connected with the presentation of the flag to the people of Louisville, and was very glad to see it in such good condition.

Before Major McKinley was elected to Congress the first time he was employed in a law suit before a justice of the peace here in Louisville in which he defended an old farmer, in good financial circumstances, who was sued for a liquor bill by a saloon-keeper. He nobly pleaded for his client before the court and read the law, relieving him from the payment of any liquor bill.

After the court had decided in favor of his client, Major McKinley very politely thanked the court, turned to his client and admonished him like a father would his son, saying to him that the law was in his favor and he was released from any obligation of the law, "yet you received the liquor, and if you are an honest man you will pay the saloon-keeper the bill."

Many citizens here yet remember the honest advice given by the young lawyer to the old farmer.



## COUNT ZINZENDORF'S VISIT TO JEAN BERTOLET.

Contributed by Benjamin Bertolet.

THE Moravian Church held its 150th anniversary, December 21st, 1891, at Bethlehem, Pa. A paper read at this meeting related the following of Count Zinzendorf's visit to Jean Bertolet, of Oley, Pennsylvania.

When Count Zinzendorf left his Saxon home to join the Moravians in this country with his daughter, the Countess Benigan, then 16 years old and Rosina, the wife of Bishop Nietchman, he was accompanied by Abraham and Judith Meinnue and Henry Miller (a painter). They landed in New York on December 1st, 1741. Four days later after having held meetings in that city and Long Island they left for Philadelphia, by way of Staten Island and arrived in the above city December 10th, 1741, and occupied the three-story brick house on the east side of Second street above Race street, which had been secured for them.

Without any delay the Count began a series of religious meetings in this house which immediately became popular. Both the German and English attended these meetings, in order that any suspicious or unlawful teaching might be removed. These meetings presently became known as "Haus Versammlung" (House meetings).

On the 18th of December the Count and his companions began their notable journey to Bethlehem. They went first to Germantown, where the Count remained over night with the Rev. John Bechtol, a member of the Reformed Church. On the following day they set out for Wagner's, where

they passed the night and next day journeyed onward, and on the 21st arrived at the forks of the Lehigh and Monocacy Rivers.

Count Zinzendorf with an energy he possessed to a surprising degree did not make a protracted stay in Bethlehem, for on Christmas day a few hours after those impressive services in the log house by which Bethlehem was named, the Count journeyed to Oley, where he preached at the house of a French Huguenot by the name of Jean Bertolet. From thence he journeyed to Ephrata to investigate the case of one Habrecht, who had left the Brethern to join the Mystic Monks.\* His stay here was also short for on the 30th he was again in Germantown.

On the next day after his arrival in Germantown, (Sunday) December 31st, 1741, he preached to the Germans in the Reformed Church on Main street, opposite the market house, where the Market Square Presbyterian Church now stands.

This was the Count's first appearance in an American pulpit, it is believed that this was the first German sermon regularly preached by an ordained minister in America.

During the Count's sojourn in Germantown, arrangements were made for two important projects, one the publication by Christopher Saur of a collection of Evangelical Hymns under the title of "Hertan Lieden Von Bethlehem," of 95 pages.

On Friday, January 12th, 1742, the first synod assembled in Germantown, at the house of Theobold Endt, a

\*The Mystic Monks were a sect of the Old Mennonites or Amish, who built a cloister or school which was governed by sisters to educate the young people

of the district of Ephrata, Lancaster county. Part of the old buildings can be seen this day.



clock maker, who lived on the west side of Germantown avenue near Queen street.

This notable gathering included representatives from the Hermits on the Wissahickon; the Zionistic Brotherhood; besides the regular denominations like the Tunkers; Menonites; Reformed and Lutherans which was to unite all the Germans in one colony under the bonds of Christian unity.

This paper shows that Count Zinzendorf called in due haste on his old friend, Jean Bertolet, of the Huguenot family as mentioned. The second meeting was held in the fall of 1742, at the house of John De Turk, son of Isaac De Turk. John De Turk's mother was a sister of Jean Bertolet's wife.

[See Frontispiece No. 2, and pp. 48, 52, 81, 82, 183 and 507, K. and A. F.]

## KEIM ACCOUNT.

(Keim-Kunde)

BY LUDWIG KEIM

Inspector of Railroads under the Grand Duke of Baden.

American Edition Issued by

deB. RANDOLPH KEIM

[Continued from Keim and Allied Families Vol. 2, p 677.]

### KARL THADEUS KEIM OF WALDURN, BADEN—1798-1864

Karl Thaddeus Keim was born in Waldurn-Baden, Germany, on the 1st of April, 1798. He was a son of George Joseph Keim (councilman and landlord of the Eagle Hostelry), and Maria Franziska Löffler. Although of a studious nature, his parents, who were in comfortable circumstances allowed him to learn an "honest trade" instead of becoming a scholar.

After he had served his apprenticeship as saddler in Wortheim he began his travels.\*

Early recognizing the advantage of traveling, he journeyed through quite an extensive territory considering the time at his disposal, taking in Middle and Southern Germany, Alsace, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary.

He also sought to mingle in the best society, well knowing that intercourse with cultured people was both elevating and instructive.

Possessed of good, common sense, intelligence and good humor, he was an agreeable companion and welcome guest.

In 1821 he married Maria Theresia, daughter of Burgomaster Blau, of Waldurn.

Besides two boys who died in their first year they had three more sons; Ludwig Joseph [see frontispiece No. 4, opp. p. 97, and p. 609, K. and A. F.] Christian Wilhelm, and Karl Sebastian and three daughters; Maria Theresia, Maria Josefa and Ernestine Magdalena.

They were lovingly yet strictly raised, for which they showed their parents a life-long gratitude.

In July, 1838, he received the post-mastership of the re-established post-office of Waldurn, besides which he carried on the grocery business.

The political movement of 1848 was

\*It is customary in Germany after a young man has served his apprentice-

ship, to go traveling for three years from one place to another.



felt in Waldürn also, but it was more of a local nature; oppressive municipal burdens of olden times were to be put aside and a limit set to the pernicious practices of usurers.

In this effort for the general welfare of the public Keim took an active part in the Waldürn insurrection, for which mistake he was severely punished. To escape the penalty of several years imprisonment, he fled his country.

After remaining in Switzerland and Alsace for some time, he, with his son Christian, emigrated to America in 1849, going to Pittsburg where he started a hotel, whilst his son entered a mercantile house.

To assist him in conducting the business of his hotel, Keim had his two younger daughters follow him to America, but they, as well as the elder in Waldürn soon married, and he was

obliged to rely on the help of strangers, which not being satisfactory and disgusting him in a way, he resolved to return to his native land.

Through the clemency of his August Sovereign, the Grand Duke Frederic, of Baden, his punishment was lessened by one-half year, and soon after its commencement he was entirely acquitted.

Henceforth Keim lived in Waldürn in quite seclusion, where he died on the 20th of August, 1864, at the age of 66 years. His second marriage contracted here with Marie Haller, of Rippberg, remained childless.

Of noble character, Keim firmly adhered to his motto of:

"Truth and Right."

Which maxim he also impressed upon his children.

(To be continued.)

## JOHN KEIM, THE QUAKER SOLDIER

1749 OLEY, PA.—READING, PA., 1817

(See Frontispiece, No. 2, K. & A. F.)

**A**FTER retiring from the Continental service at the close of military operations of the war of the American Revolution, John Keim resumed business with his father Nicholas, at "The White Store" near the N. E. corner of Penn and Callowhill (5th) streets.

He was county commissioner 1787-90. Burgess of Reading. Interested in the first bridge built across the Schuylkill River at Reading. Erected and occupied the first three-story brick dwelling on the east side of 5th, between Franklin and Chestnut streets, still standing (1900) and was a promoter of and interested in all the most important local enterprises and industries of his day.

### A POSTMORTUARY PARAGRAPH.

He (John Keim the younger) died at Reading, Pa., February 10, 1819. The

"Berks and Schuylkill Journal" referring to his death said (extract): "Will be interred in the Episcopal burial ground this afternoon at two o'clock, the remains of Mr. John Keim, merchant. \* \* \* He had resided in this borough for sixty-four years, during which time he amassed a large fortune which never caused a widow's tear nor orphan's execration. \* \* \* What he left behind was justly his own. As a creditor he was ever lenient and his numerous tenantry can testify to his goodness as a landlord."

### HIS CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM MILITIA DUTY.

Although a Quaker in religious faith and possessed of large business and realty interests with his father, John Keim, son of Nicholas, son of Johannes Keim, the Founder, of Oley, in 1777, at



the age of 28 years, enlisted in Peter Nagle's Company, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Lutz, 4th Battalion, Berks County troops, which marched in the fall of 1777 to reinforce General Washington in his operations in the vicinity of Philadelphia after the battle of Brandywine, culminating in the disastrous battle of Germantown and in the winter of privation and suffering at Valley Forge.

In 1778 he was captain in Colonel Jacob Weaver's 5th Berks County Battalion in which his brother-in-law, John Bishop, of Exeter township, held the same rank.

The certificate of exoneration of John Keim from militia duty on account of service in the "Revolutionary Army" is preserved among the family papers.

This interesting historic document reads:

Berks County, ss:

Whereas, John Keim Esquire, of Capt. Peter Nagle's company, in Col. Nicholas Lotz's battalion, hath received his discharge, in the Continental Army, and we, finding his complaint just, do therefore, agreeably to an Act of General Assembly, passed the twenty-seventh day of March last, past (1789) acquit and exonerate the said John Keim from the fine, which he might have incurred, from not attending all muster and field days whatsoever.

Given under our hands the second day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

HENRY SPYKER,  
JACOB BOYER.

The act referred to says, Sec 11. \* \* That within each of the counties of this State there shall be constituted and established, and there is hereby constituted and established a Board, consisting of the commissioners of the several counties in this State, who \* \* shall have power to receive all appeals from persons charged in the

several counties with militia fines, who may consider themselves aggrieved thereby and may receive the applications of such persons so charged, who may pray relief on account of peculiar hardships or inability \* \* \* and shall also give certificates of such relief or exoneration which shall be available to the appellants against the payment of the amount to the collecting officer.

HENRY SPYKER, SIGNER OF JOHN KEIM'S CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM MILITIA DUTY IN TIME OF PEACE.

The Spykers came over with the family of Conrad Weiser to New York in 1710, from Germany. In 1729 they all removed to Tulpehocken and settled. There Henry, the signer of John Keim's certificate of exemption from military duty after the Independence of the United States on account of that service was born, August 29, 1753. He became identified with the party which favored the independence of the colonies and in 1776 was appointed adjutant of Lieut. Col. John Patton's Berks county Battalion of foot and in active service in the Jerseys during that year. In 1778 he was colonel of the Sixth Battalion, Berks county militia, and was subsequently until July, 1785, paymaster of the militia, during which time he disbursed £122,847, 7s, 6d, and accounted for every cent. He was afterwards a member of Assembly for Berks county from 1788 to 1790.

In 1797 Henry Spyker removed to what is now Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., and died there July 1, 1817.

Henry Spyker was a man of careful and methodical business habits and his integrity was of highest order. He left a manuscript journal containing a record of his life written in German, which is said to be in the possession of a granddaughter—Mary Spyker, of Lewisburg—together with many valu-



able papers, and a complete file of Almanacs from 1756 to the close of his life. His family Bible, a rare edition, is also said to be in the collection.

Those who have examined these ancient papers say they are voluminous and of great value to State and local historians.

## TRAVEL NOTES IN DISTANT CLIMES—1865-1866.

By A "Herald" Foreign Correspondent.

### TEMPEST TOSSED WHERE OCEANS MINGLE

(Continued from No. 22, p. 687, K. and A. F.)

**B**ASS fishing from the peaceful banks of the Schuylkill, and Bass navigating from the snug waters of the Yara Yara represent reminiscently an octave of experience as antipodal in conditions as in geography.

At all hazards, I may say such was the mainstay of my conclusions at 2 p. m. on the 17th of October, in the year 1865, the day of the week being Tuesday.

On the morning of the previous diurnal notation strolled up the gang board to the deck of the Royal mail "Cockleshell" alias steamer "Black Swan," 400 tons, Skipper Sandy Sanders.

The Swan wheezing strenuously from the steam 'scape seemed unconsciously impatient to sail forth on her semi-weekly fair weather stent of a voyage outward and inward to and from Launceston in the Northern part of now Tasmania, known on earlier atlases and hydrographic charts as Van Dieman's land, named after the Dutch Governor of the East Indies at the time of the discovery of the island in 1642.

At 10.10 a. m. by the boat chronometer, the "Black Swan" dropped from her moorings at Queen's wharf and pointed her snubby prow seaward down the Yara, a stream about 100 yards wide, lined on both sides by small craft, made fast to the wharves. A delightful steam of nine miles brought the "Swan" into Hobson's bay the port

of Melbourne for ocean going vessels of large draught.

On the starboard side, a thin line of white houses on the shore gave grounds for the name Williamstown.

At 3 p. m. she passed the "Heads." The course set for the compass was "Sothe, Sow East," or as land lubbers translate it South, South-East, across Bass straits about 150 miles from shore to shore.

Looking ahead between "Heads" was somewhat appalling to a layman's ideas of going down to sea in ships.

It looked like a case of going down with eyes open. However, faith in the Captain as in everything else was a solace, especially as there was no wading ashore.

Skylarking on the deck of the "Bombay" with Capricornus, the fish tail Geisbok and other stellar combinations of the painted imaginations of ancient and modern astronomers now seemed like a dream of fairy land.

At all events the "Black Swan" in defiance of wind and wave kept her beak bravely to the compass, dipping pugnaciously into the rolling salt sea ridges and shedding the boarded rushing waters aft and down the scuppers in perfect torrents.

As time and distance grew apace, darkness spread over the mighty waters.

Amid the tumult of wind and wave the dim glimmer of the starboard and port lanterns, but intensified the enveloping gloom.



Sandy Sanders had not roamed the sea for more than thirty years without gathering sand besides in his name. On the bridge of his little craft in the faint rays of a binnacle lamp, clad in a great yellow oiled canvas pea jacket, stiff as a board with a "Sow Wester" hat of the same material big enough for a life raft, Sandy stood forth the veritable old man of the sea.

Occasionally out of the dim glimmer which gave the figure on the bridge more the appearance of a specter of the deep than of a man of human daring, the gruff voice of Sandy bellowed in command like the hoarse grating of the capstan chain with the anchor overboard.

"Stand steady to your helm," was the quick command, when the prow pointed but a hair's breadth off the card.

"Aye, Aye, Sir," was the prompt response.

Then again all was left to darkness, the howling wind, the thumping engines and the rushing, pounding waves.

The straits of Dover so firmly planted in the recollections of travelers between England and France, 26 miles, are but a spurt compared with 200 miles by the course of Bass straits.

The one mingles the waters of the narrow German sea and a small sheltered corner of the Atlantic. The other the mighty billows of the Pacific and the Indian the two largest oceans on the globe.

The gymnastics of a land lubber under such circumstances would be laughable if they did not require close attention to business, especially waiting for the next wave and a new motion. In this case the gymnasium performed the acrobatic feats and the acrobat was kept busy catching on. After hugging a stanchion for a few hours, with not even time to think of home associations, reeling about with an occasional spread eagle, front and backside, pulling the leg, not of a fel-

low passenger but of the cabin table and as a final resort tumbling into a narrow bunk with the weather board up made one realize as if he had lost all hope and crawled into his coffin ready to float off on seas other than the tumultuous element of this terrestrial sphere.

As the weary vigils of the transit of time from sunset to sunrise loitered along toward dawn, the roaring of the winds and waters began to yield to the proximity of land.

It was also with a copious sense of satisfaction that the first blink of daylight (October 17, 1865, Tuesday), over this quarter of the earth, greeted the first sight of the Tasmanian coast at a distance of 50 miles. The coast ranges rising 4 to 5,000 feet and covered with snow presented a magnificent approach from the ocean.

The line of sight or tangent of the curvature of the arc of the earth's surface from the deck of a vessel at sea is about 17 miles.

Our staunch little "Swan" proudly entered the Tamar river at 2 p. m. and began the ascent of its narrow channel to Launceston, the chief town on the North side of the island, 40 miles at the head of steamer navigation.

The land on both sides was sublimely mountainous with many snug farms along the shore.

At 6.30 p. m. sighted Launceston, beautifully situated on a hill at the other end of a long reach in the river.

At 7 p. m. anchored at the pier. Took a small boat for the jetty and reached the "Brisbane" hotel thirty minutes later.

After the nautical gymnastics of the night enjoyed a most excellent dinner.

Found the landlord, a stubby specimen about the hue of Sandy Sanders, with a bulbous nasal formation luminously suggestive of the excellent quality of bottled vintages.

Having spent a good part of his



career as an auctioneer, his voice was in constant action.

After an early breakfast on the morn of October 18 (1865), Wednesday, started out to do the town, with the stubby landlord as a volunteer escort.

The public buildings and better class of residences were very creditable for a colony so far down toward the South pole.

There is a beautiful bronze fountain and a botanical garden worthy of a town ten times its size.

From Cataract Hill had a fine view of the town and river, with some lofty mountains on one side and a deep, wild gorge with a raging cataract at my feet, plunging into the Tamar.

In the afternoon took a drive to Coral Lynn, 7 miles distant through a picturesque and well tilled country.

At a distance rose lofty mountain scarps clothed with forests. Coral Lynn proved to be a magnificent cascade, plunging through a rift in the mountain, the precipitous rocky sides being fully 150 feet vertical height.

In the fissures grew a peculiar species of pine.

Driving back to the town by a different route, arrived at the hotel in the twilight and sat down to a repast, compiled under the personal supervision of the landlord and of the best the house afforded.

I also found I was to be favored with his assistance in disposing of the viands set forth, at the conclusion of which no argument was necessary to account for the shimmer of his nose.

#### COACHING IN THE ANTIPODES.

At dawn on Thursday, October 19, (1865), after a hurried breakfast, scaled the old-fashion coach in waiting, over the rump of the wheel horse to a top seat by "Davie the driver." The four sprightly steeds at the crack of Davie's lash and voice started forth on an introductory gallop toward Hobarttown,

the capital of Tasmania, on the south side of the island, distant 121 miles.

The welcome sun appearing over the eastern mountains, rapidly dissipated the heavy mist and softened the chilly atmosphere.

After an upward ride of two hours, struck out upon a beautifully undulating plain, with a grand view of Ben Lomond, an elevated table land 5,000 feet above the sea, and capped with a radiant mantel of snow.

At Cleveland halted for a relay of horses and a twenty minute breakfast.

The sons and daughters of Abraham were in evidence, particularly two very beautiful Ruths, which made our party feel very ruthless when we resumed our journey.

The landscape continued very attractive. Forests of Gum and Peppermint trees began to take the place of cultivated fields.

After two hours more of fine traveling over the queen's highway, entered an aggregation of houses under the appellation Campbell town. The town must have thought the Campbell's were coming, in fact, for the animals dashed in at a breakneck oat-box charge, adding to the din by Royal post horn sending forth resounding blasts announcing the arrival of the mail.

An agricultural fair was also in full blast besides the horn.

Leaving Campbell town with fresh horses, struck across a low plain covered with salt marshes, known as the "Salt Pans." Then we entered the York plains, finally reaching Peter's Pass crossing the water shed of the island, and debouching upon the plains of Jerico on the other side.

About noon we pulled up at Oatlands, and shared the sign boarded "Entertainment for man and beast." The best for the beast, as the name of the town might indicate. The entertainment for man, however, while frugal, was abundant and substantial.

Soon after getting on the road, Davie's



questionable dexterity with the ribbons was called into requisition by a difference of opinion between himself and his steeds, respecting an approaching traction engine and a train of trucks.

The animals had their own way and so did the inmates of the coach, who bolted through the coach doors, while the prospect of being ditched on the road side was very imminent from the elevated point of vantage on Davie's box.

Davie was more scared than the animals, although the courage displayed by him after the confusion and commotion had passed indicated that Davie in his own opinion had never ceased to be master of the situation.

Davie was a type of his race. His mental brand was like his native Scotch beverage, very smoky. He talked much and said little. He had traveled to and fro along the Queen's Highway as he had evidently traveled thus far through life eating and sleeping, and doing his daily stent and thanking heaven in Scotch Covenanter style for all its blessings, which he took good care not to enjoy, for fear he might be agreeing with somebody.

About the middle of the afternoon dawned the first view of the Derwent the south water of the island. Mount Wellington towered high in mid air, 40 miles away, also the Dromedary, a peak with that sort of a crest.

And the Frenchman's Cap, all belonging to the southern mountain group.

(To be Continued.)

Crossed the Derwent toward sundown at Bridgeport. From this point the country began to show villages and farms and signs of more numerous population.

At 7.45 p. m. drove into Hobarttown at a brisk gait, and halted at the coach office, whence our little group of passengers was piloted to "The Ship Hotel."

The landlord, a gruff old skipper, retired from a life of hardships on a whaler in Antarctic seas, had taken to lording it over people on land, which would make in his case a very good definition of landlord.

The old "blubber" had a very majestically beautiful daughter, who was to all intents and purposes navigating "The Ship."

She beautifully marched the paternal growler into his den, and turning her attention to the comfort of her guests, made everybody feel that life was worth living.

A bountiful repast and a comfortable room ended the day.

The ride of 121 miles in a single stretch of 13 hours with about eight relays is ahead of the record of our "staging." Except the old colonial turnpikes of which a few are maintained, the highway from Launceston to Hobarttown in this antipodal island of Tasmania is a finer piece of public roadway than found in the United States, and not many superior in Europe outside of England.

## A PENN MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

WILLIAM PENN FROM OUTER DARKNESS THROUGH THE INNER LIGHT  
DEMONSTRATED THE DOCTRINE OF PEACE.

**A**FTER the return of William Penn from his sojourn in Paris, the eleven years until he became interested in West New Jersey (1674) were occupied in various ways, but all tending to his training for the gigantic task of framing a government and

later owning, founding and administering a Proprietary province.

His experiences at the Court of Versailles had failed to accomplish the paternal purposes as regarded the dissipation of his Mennonistic or Quaker tendencies in matters of faith. He



had availed himself in fact of the superior opportunity of studying under one of the most learned of the Calvinistic divines of France. During some of the brilliant sea fights in which the elder Penn, a hero of the Cromwellian era, was now famous in the service of the restored King Charles II, the son was doing staff duty. He was sent as bearer of dispatches concerning one of those victorious engagements in the British channel with the fleets of Holland for which the elder Penn became not only noted but closely attached to the royal person.

It was thus also that the son became personally fixed in the acquaintance and obligations of his future kingly patron.

We next find the son in Ireland, while managing the paternal estates distinguishing himself in the service of the Lord Lieutenant against the daring mutiny at Carrickfergus, and for gallantry was tendered the command of a company, which he abandoned through the objection of the elder Penn, whose fatherly interest had proposed him for the law.

Thus thwarted by the care of an over solicitous parent, who though a hero himself, preferred for his offspring a vocation of peace, we next find young Penn a thoughtful listener to his quondam acquaintance, Loe, who, while on an itinerary through Ireland, appeared in the neighborhood of the Penn estates.

This time the absorbing interest of the young warrior turned to conviction. Thence forward we know William Penn, the courtier at the courts of Versailles and London, and the youthful hero of arms at Carrickfergus as the zealous champion of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, the advocate of the Inner Light as unction to the soul and peace and good will as the rule of life among men.

For all this he suffered arrest and imprisonment at the hands of the civil

authorities and fared even worse at the hands of his father.

Sir William Penn with new laurels added to his wreath of fame, was in no mood to brook the bitter disappointment he encountered from his son.

In a spirit of compromise, however, the admiral proposed to capitulate, provided his son would remove his hat in the presence of the King, the Duke of York and himself. After prayerful contemplation the son declined to yield. A crisis was now reached which resulted again in the expulsion of young Penn from the paternal domicile.

The religious convictions of the mother were of the vigorous Dutch school and evidently more in accord with the views of her son than of the ritualistic exactness of her husband. She secretly supplied her handsome, brilliant boy with funds, and finally her tender intercessions sufficiently mollified even the briny heart of the old sea hero to allow him to return to the parental shelter, but the stubborn parent persisted in refusing to see him. It would appear from circumstances in correlation to the quieter moments of Admiral Penn's course that he was playing more for the guerdon of the royal smile than for the imagined reclamation of his son's soul from constructive error.

Young Penn continued his preaching of the doctrines and wore the habiliments and the demeanor of his sect undismayed by threats, legal arraignment and even trial and imprisonment. His trenchant and prolific pen indicated a number of forceful and sententious literary effusions in the line of his peculiar train of reasoning.

All the commotion raised by the father within the circle of the domestic fold fell flat when brought into juxtaposition to the very different treatment of the son at court.

The personal ties of young Penn in



that direction were exceptionally strong. The Duke of Buckingham sympathizing even with the dissenting religious convictions of his young friend, proffered his aid in legislating greater privileges to the Quakers which was defeated only by their rejection by the Commons of the British Parliament.

In 1670 young Penn, now 23 years of age, was arraigned under the conventicle act. The case was followed up so vigorously that it not only ended to the great triumph of Penn himself, who tried his own case, but in the ludicrous situation of the jury being fined for their pains.

Young Penn was a bold fighter. Upon every turn of the emissaries of the established church to muzzle his opinions, he opened a vigorous oral warfare followed by a fierce bombardment of tracts on consequent or kindred topics.

At this period in his career young Penn (1670), was called to soothe the last moments of his dying father. The admiral before weighing anchor for his soul's eternal haven did not overlook his duty to his child. All past irritation melted before the approach of earthly dissolution. Young Penn instead of being cast out for his convictions was made heir to the paternal

fortune with a revenue of £1,500 about \$7,500 a year to-day.

A few months later a brief season behind the bolts of the Tower of London for preaching his doctrines, was followed by six months in Newgate for refusing to take the oath of allegiance for conscience sake.

A fusilade of lively tracts on "Liberty of Conscience," "Truth rescued from Imposture" with a supplementary shot "Truth Exalted" followed.

It was during the same year (1671), that William Penn made the first of his celebrated tours through Holland and Germany. This visit was one purely of proselytism. Therefore, it does not concern except incidentally the extraordinary train of events which led up to the planting of the seeds of an emigration which reared a mighty commonwealth in the New World of North America, taken from the vigorous stock of the Germanic race along the Rhine and its tributaries, the same which in the centuries repelled, then overran and finally overturned imperial Rome, and in the then recent past rejected, restrained and repulsed Pontifical Rome. The next few years therefore we find our hero preaching and printing the convincing emanations of his thoughtful mind on a wide range of topics under politics, religion and regulation.

[Reprint.]

### "OF DeB. RANDOLPH KEIM."

"THE BEST SOCIETY WRITER IN WASHINGTON IS A MAN."

"He Entered the Lists as a Reporter of Social News by the Military Way. What He Offers is Always Reliable. His Eventful Career."

[Written by Walter Wellman, later the Arctic traveler, for the "Minion Syndicate Correspondence."]

Washington, May 13, 1893.—One of the most interesting men in Washington is Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim. Mr. Keim is the court chronicler of the republic, the semi-official, recognized and authoritative purveyor of the news of society. There are other society re-

porters, plenty of them, and many who report more news and write more gossip than he, but whatever Keim writes goes unquestioned as to its accuracy and undoubted as to the authority by which it is given publicity. Some-



times Mr. Keim is called the court Jenkins, but there is nothing of the prig or the dandy in his composition. He is simply a polished, earnest gentleman, whose specialty in his chosen profession of journalism is the doings of society, and whose careful methods have commended him to the confidence of the public. Mr. Keim's training has not been that of a carpet knight. He has been in more serious campaigns than those which begin New Year's day and come to an end with the advent of Lent. The reader may be surprised to learn that the most successful society writer of Washington is a man, but I am told that a woman could never attain the position which this gentleman occupies.



DR. RANDOLPH KEIM.

A woman may be successful as a mere reporter of costumes and small events, but in the larger range of society's activities none but a man can win the confidence of the chief actors and be able to write authoritatively and semi-officially.

A man was the first society correspondent in Washington. About 1830 Washington society letters made their appearance in the "New York Mirror." They were the first of their kind, and created a mild sort of sensation. Soon there were many imitators, and the business of reporting the society of the national capital had made its start.

These letters to the "Mirror" were written by Nathaniel P. Willis, the poet and literateur. Willis was at

that time a foppish, slender young man, with a profusion of curly, light hair, and was always dressed in the height of fashion. Having traveled in Europe and there mingled with the aristocratic classes, he affected to look down upon the common people; but with all his snobbishness he had a wonderful faculty for endowing trifling occurrences with interest, and his letters have never been surpassed.

It is recalled of Willis that he first introduced steel pens to Washington, having brought over a quantity of those made by Joseph Gillott at Birmingham. Before this goose quills had been exclusively used.

Mr. Keim, though the descendant of one of the best families in Pennsylvania, had no aristocratic training for his work. He approached the social field by the military road. During the war of the rebellion he was correspondent of the "New York Herald." While at the front for his paper he formed friendships with such great generals as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and McPherson, friendships which lasted as long as these men lived. It was to Mr. Keim that Gen. Grant said, just before they took him to Mount McGregor, "I shall be dead in six weeks."

Mr. Keim's first meeting with Grant was at the front, near Corinth, Miss. On his arrival at headquarters the correspondent approached a plain, looking man whom he saw standing outside the general's tent, wearing a cheap blouse and lounging about with a cigar in his mouth. "I am a newspaper correspondent, have just arrived in camp, and I want to see Gen. Grant," said Keim. "This is the general's headquarters," replied the plain looking man, "and if you will come here to-morrow morning I am sure the general will be glad to see you." Next morning Keim was there, and he found that the man with whom he had talked the night before was Gen. Grant himself.





MRS. JANE SUMNER (OWEN) KEIM.

(*Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim.*)

Hartford, Conn.—Washington, D. C.—Reading, Pa.

1890, Nov. 11 Charter Member (No. 43) Daughters of the American Revolution—1891, April 9 appointed State Regent of Connecticut D. A. R. by Mrs. Carolin Scott Harrison (Mrs. Benjamin Harrison) President General, Washington, D. C.—1812, February 22 confirmed unanimously by the First Continental Congress D. A. R.—1893 and 1894, February elected State Regent by the Connecticut Delegation D. A. R.—1895, February retired as State Regent leaving Connecticut the Banner State of the D. A. R. with 29 organized chapters and 2,135 members, 1895—February 22 elected First Vice President General D. A. R. by the Continental Congress by the largest number of votes ever cast for that office—served 2 years—member of the Executive, Continental Hall and Printing Committees—1895, organizing member of the Woman's Club of Reading, Pa. 1897, June member of the Pennsylvania Society Mayflower descendants, National No. 849, Local No. 65. —1897, September 16 organizer and chairman of the Civic Department of the Woman's Club, Reading, Pa. —1897, September delegate from the Mayflower Descendants, D. C., to the Triennial meeting at Plymouth, Mass. Also chosen in 1900—1898, February member of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, D. C. National No. 849, Local No. 24—1900, June delegate from Woman's Club, Reading, Pa., to Biennial Federation at Milwaukee, Wis.—1900 October delegate to National Convention of Humane Society at Pittsburg, Pa. Elected three successive years member of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society in Washington, D. C.—Member of Committee to present a bill to the U. S. Congress on Humane Work—1900, October delegate to State Conference of D. A. R. of Pennsylvania at Wilkesbarre, Pa. 1900, delegate to State Federation of Woman's Clubs at Williamsport, Pa. 1900, December one of two organizers, also charter member and First Vice President General of the Humane Society of Reading, Pa.



A little over a year later Keim had an amusing meeting with Gen. Sherman. Old Tecumseh had become incensed at the reports of some of the war correspondents, and had issued orders just before starting on his Meridian campaign that if any newspaper man was found along with the army he should be tried by a drumhead court martial as a spy and be shot before breakfast. Keim went to his friend, Gen. McPherson, to see what could be done about it. He wanted to go along on the Meridian campaign, but he didn't care to be shot before breakfast, nor after it, for that matter. McPherson suggested that Keim see Sherman himself.



N. P. WILLIS AS A SOCIETY REPORTER.

The general had heard of Keim and knew the character of his work, and he received the correspondent kindly. "How about this order of yours," asked Keim; "does it leave me out? Can't I go?" "I won't have a d—d newspaper man on the expedition," said Sherman, "not one, but that doesn't apply to you. You are not a newspaper man—you are a volunteer aid on Gen. McPherson's staff." "So I am," said Keim, "I had nearly forgotten that." And Keim went on the Meridian raid and on the Red river expedition, and was in the thick of the fighting and campaigning of that

time, and his account in the "Herald" was the only one ever printed.

"An incident occurred down there which showed me that there were some dangers in the work of a war correspondent," said Mr. Keim, in talking of his career a few days ago. "I came near being shot for a spy. One of Mr. Bennett's rules was that each of his war correspondents should once a week send him a private letter giving such information as the correspondent had been able to get concerning the progress of the war and yet could not print. In one of my letters to Mr. Bennett I stated that we had the key to the enemy's signal code, and were thus able to know what was going on in the opposition lines. Secretary Stanton, who did not like the press very well, had made a rule that the name of every war correspondent should be printed at the top of his dispatches, and this made us careful, for we knew that every word was watched with the vigilance of a hawk by Stanton and his men.

"Imagine my consternation when I was called to headquarters and shown a dispatch from Washington stating that I had printed over my signature in the 'New York Herald' information about the key to the enemy's signal code, and that I should be arrested and punished therefor. I was arrested, but no one seemed to want me. Sherman said he didn't know what to do with me. So did Thomas. McPherson knew all the facts as I showed him the private letter before I mailed it, so they let it drop. I believe if it had been some new man that had met with this ill luck they would have taken him out and shot him.

An investigation showed that Mr. Lark, the telegraph editor in charge of the "Herald's" dispatches, had by mistake opened the letter addressed to Mr. Bennett, and thinking the contents worth printing, had published a



part of the letter along with my dispatches."

Mr. Keim was at the front for the "Herald" throughout the war, and in 1865 Mr. Bennett sent him to Europe, partly for a vacation, at the expense of the office, and partly to visit and write up the progress of work on the Suez canal and on American commerce in Africa, Asia and Australia as affected by the Confederate cruisers.

Mr. Keim went down to Egypt, hired some camels and traveled from the Mediterranean to the Red sea in the ditch where it was dug or along the route. Most men would have abandoned this enterprise at its very threshold, for the first day Mr. Keim was in Alexandria 600 people died of



KEIM AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

cholera, and his route across the desert was like a path through a hospital and a charnel yard. M. De Lesseps gave Mr. Keim a sketch made by himself of the biblical points along the route of the canal—a sketch which Mr. Keim carefully preserves among a great collection of similar souvenirs of the great men whom he has known.

After traveling in Africa as far south as Zanzibar, in India, Australia and the far east, Mr. Keim returned to Ceylon to await letters from New York. An incident occurred here which greatly changed his career. By accidental delay of a letter Mr. Keim

left Ceylon for home before receiving certain instructions which had been sent him from the office. On his arrival at New York he learned that Mr. Bennett had sent him orders to proceed to Zanzibar, and there to fit out an expedition to go into the interior of Africa in search of Livingstone.

The letter directing him to engage in this work was at that very moment lying in the Ceylon postoffice. Mr. Keim offered to return immediately to Africa, but the fertile brain of Mr. Bennett now had other work for him, and for a time the African trip was abandoned. A year or two later it was taken up, and the result was Stanley's finding of Livingstone and discoveries in the interior of Africa.

But for an accident Mr. Keim would have been the Stanley, and Stanley himself might never have been heard of.

Mr. Keim's first experience in society reporting was on the occasion of a New Year's day reception at the White House during the Johnson administration. On these events the "Herald" always made a "spread," and Keim's work on this occasion was so good that he was often called upon to do similar service thereafter, and in the course of time gradually drifted into the specialty of society writing.

Throughout a half dozen administrations he has been intimate with the occupants of the White House, and some of his warmest friends are members of families which have lived in that historic edifice. He had such confidential relationship with Andrew Johnson that he was often permitted to look over the minutes which Johnson himself kept of the proceedings of cabinet meetings. When Grant came in Mr. Keim was the only correspondent in Washington with whom the president would talk. Almost every Sunday Keim visited the White House for a talk with Grant, and the inter-



views which he published were notable contributions to the history of the times.

It was in one of Keim's interviews that Gen. Grant said he would put the District of Columbia under martial law if Henry Watterson, Gen. Steedman and other Democratic leaders carried out their threat of bringing an army of 100,000 citizens to Washington to see Tilden inaugurated.

"I well remember a talk I had with Gen. Grant about the proposition made to him by the Republican leaders to remain in office till his successor was elected, be that soon or late," said Mr. Keim. "Gen. Grant declared to me that any attempt on his part to seize the office of president, or hold it a single minute beyond the statutory time for which he had been elected, would

be revolution, and he was not a revolutionist. Gen. Grant very earnestly opposed any such policy on the part of the Republican party, and it is likely that but for his opposition some such plan might have been adopted by the Republican managers. Gen. Grant said that if there was no election of his successor, and prominent citizens of the republic of both parties were to request him to hold the office till the successorship might be adjusted, he would be willing to do so in the interest of peace; but even in that event the interregnum which he was willing to bridge over should be made as short as possible, and that if such duty devolved upon him he would have an eye single to the preservation of order and maintenance of justice."

## OLEY AND VICINITY.

By Dr. P. G. Bertolet, 1860.

From the original MS. in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

(Continued from K. and A. F., Vol. 2. p 681.)

### CHAPTER VI.—HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

The Indians of Eastern Pennsylvania were called Delawares or Lenni Lenape, and consisted of three subdivisions, the Unamis or Turtle, the Wauslachtikos or Turkey and Minsi or Wolf.

All of them belonged to the confederation of the Five Nations.

It is not supposed that the Indians of this place possessed many peculiarities not found elsewhere among this people, yet it may be interesting to record with other facts already known, such items as are handed down by tradition and told to us by persons that have associated with them.

We are told that when the whites first came and settled amongst the Indians of Oley, they found them less deceitful and of better general deportment than was the case in many other instances.

In their primeval simplicity they made little use of false representations, and their assertions could mostly be received with credit.

It was not until they had intercourse with evil disposed Europeans that they acquired the vices of lying, cursing and drinking ardent spirits.

They were addicted to the use of tobacco, and from them the white man borrowed this habit, but in return taught them to drink, "Fire-water."

Here was a mutual exchange of bad habits in which the Indian had the worst.

Like the rest of these people they believed in and regarded a Great Spirit as a Deity, but like other heathen and unenlightened people connected with it many superstitious notions.

At first they were generous and sportive in their disposition and in consequence soon became attached to the white settlers.



We have instances here where some submitted themselves to be educated and were taught the white man's religion. The Moravians had established a missionary post here at an early date.

Besides the Quakers labored most assiduously for their benefit and in many instances with the happiest results.

Some interesting stories are still related by the quite old of the present day, about the social condition of the Indians of this vicinity.

They say that the period of their marriage contract was optional with the parties.

Some entered into it for a certain number of moons or snows, upon the expiration of which it could be renewed or discontinued at the pleasure of the parties.

They say that few married for life.

The young Indian was not considered marriageable until he had given ample proof of his manhood by a good return of skins.

Women were regarded as marriageable at the age of 13 or 14.

The husband concerned himself little beyond the sphere of hunting.

Their household affairs were almost wholly entrusted to the woman. She was not only charged with the care of the pappoose and of the wigwam, but also of the field—planting the corn, rearing and securing the crops.

The wife was not permitted to join in the hunting parties until after the Indians acquired the use of fire arms, in the use of which she became quite as expert as her lord and master.

The squaw was the wife, the mother and the slave. She had even to be the

(To be continued.)

physician and dressed the wounds of the unfortunate in chase or battle. She collected her particular herbs over the wide spread valley and by the rugged hillside with which she healed as best she could the diseases of her husband.

The dress of the Indian men was a short gown or hunting shirt, secured about the waist by a girdle which also answered the purpose of carrying their knife and Tomahawk.

The skin of a bear or some other animal thrown loosely over their shoulders often completed their suit.

They were excessively fond of gay and showy apparel. Beads were often curiously applied to their dress, even to profusion, when attainable.

They were accustomed to pulling out the hairs of their beards and lower portion of their heads leaving only a tuft at the top, which they would decorate with feathers.

When they prepared for war, they painted their faces with red burnt clay and other substances and seemed to vie with each other in presenting the most hideous and demoniacal appearance.

They did not tattoo, however, as was the custom with some of the other tribes.

The females were especially remarkable for their dark sparkling eyes and straight, long, black hair. Some in the bloom of life were beautiful, but the hardships to which they were exposed caused premature decline.

It was a pathological fact that more Indian women died of disease of the heart than whites, owing, no doubt, to the undue exposure of their mode of life.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF WILLIAM RANDOLPH, THE FOUNDER.

William Randolph, of Turkey Island, the pregenitor of the race in Virginia, is stated on his tombstone to have been

born in Warwickshire, England, but John Randolph, of Roanoke, after his last visit to England, adopted the belief that it was Yorkshire instead. [See pp. 392 and 435, K. and A. F.]



## THE FATHERLAND THEN AND NOW.

### THE CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC SENDS GREETINGS TO THE PAST.

*Freiheer Speck Von Sternberg on the Ties that Bind.*

(The Post of Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1900.)



RATORY, music, and a banquet were combined by the German Central Verein, the associated Teutonic organization of the capital, last night (October 15, 1900), at the National Rifles Hall, in celebration of the arrival of Franz Daniel Pastorius and the first party of German pioneers in America. That was two hundred and seventeen years ago, at Philadelphia, where William Penn and a group of early settlers bade them welcome, as the good ship "Concord" arrived at the unpretentious little Quaker wharf. Since then the influx of sturdy German colonists has been constant, and German-Americans have taken a place among the patriots of the New World. In honor of the event, Germans in all parts of the country observed the anniversary yesterday, and the Central Verein, of this city, was not behindhand.

The hall was filled with a large gathering, including many of the gentler sex. The imperial German, the American, and the organization's own colors were tastefully arranged on the stage, which was further adorned with banks of ferns and palms. Mr. William L. Elterich welcomed the gathering and presided over the meeting, which was opened with music by Nacker's orchestra. A chorus from the Germania Mannerchor rendered several selections, under the direction of Prof. Emil Christiani.

#### FREIHEER SPECK VON STERNBERG.

Mr. Elterich read a letter from Freiheer Speck von Sternberg, former counselor of legation, and first secretary of the German Embassy, who was also a member of the Samoan commis-

sion. Baron Sternberg was expected to address the gathering, but in view of his transfer to another diplomatic post and his sudden departure from the country, he was unable to be present last night. As a substitute for his address, he sent a letter of friendly greeting, which was read in German by President Elterich. A literal translation of its more important paragraphs is as follows:

"Since I was last in your midst, on an occasion of this character, great events have occurred. I can still vividly see the figures of Schley, Steuben, and other American heroes, in whose veins German blood flows, and whose strong arms destroyed the enemy of their country. The Spanish war made the United States one of the mightiest world powers, but it also chained it with new ties to Germany in far-off regions. President McKinley declared himself satisfied, and as a sign of friendship for and confidence in Germany, consented that it should take possession of the rich Caroline Island group; and the German and American flags fly side by side in the Pacific Ocean. In the following year a war almost broke out in Samoa, bringing two sister nations to the edge of disruption. Despicable lies and calumnies were circulated systematically, and everything was ready for a bloody harvest; but the sense of justice of Mr. Tripp, who was appointed to examine into the condition of the unfortunate islands, quickly saw the true causes of the trouble, and he and I soon succeeded in lifting the veil which had been woven by hypocrisy, spite, and jealousy.

"Instead of bringing war between Germany and the United States, Samoa has secured the ties of friendship between



these two nations. The United States and Germany, wherever one looks, march at the head of the civilized nations, not with sword in hand, but with the olive branch of peace. The rariss Exposition has given sufficient evidence of this fact.

"But also the dark influences which endeavored to stop the progress of both countries, are foiled in their designs. A German and American cable connects both lands, and a few months ago the first message of congratulation passed between President McKinley and Kaiser Wilhelm, carrying words of sincere friendship.

"Again we are facing an event which shakes the earth to its foundations, and upon the bloodstained fields of China the Powers are fighting side by side. It was the clear foresight of Mr. Hay and Count von Buelow which resulted in the words announcing to the world the course to be pursued. If we compare their words we find they are almost identical, and every suspicion of self-gain is dispersed at first sight. Does not this going hand-in-hand of these two Powers in China give the greatest guarantee that the peace of the world will be retained and that commerce and peace will soon be established in China?"

#### THE ORATOR OF THE OCCASION.

Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland (former Washington correspondent, son of Joseph Macfarland, one of the most prominent Washington journalists of twenty-five years ago, a contemporary and personal friend of the Editor), President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia in his usual felicitous style said in commemoration of the event:

It is two hundred and seventeen years this month since Pastorius came from Frankfort-on-the-Main to investigate the opportunities for German colonists in Pennsylvania, in response to the invitation which William Penn gave as he traveled through Germany in 1677. Pastorius made a favorable report, and

brought over, in 1683, thirteen families that founded Germantown on twenty-five thousand acres of land, which they bought near Philadelphia.

This is the interesting and important event which we celebrate to-night.

It was the beginning of that great movement from Germany to the United States, which has so enriched this country without impoverishing the Fatherland.

While the first colonists came for industrial reasons primarily, raising grapes and flax, and making wine and cloth and paper, it was the religious and political freedom of the new country which proved more attractive than the opportunities to make money to most of those who followed. Many hundred Baptists came to the new colony in 1690 from the intolerance shown them in Germany, and their example was followed by thousands of others.

The German nature—so strong, so sensible, and yet so full of sentiment, and especially of the love of liberty, saw a natural home in "the republic of freedom." The Germans who have come to this country in these two centuries have felt more at home here than almost any other immigrants. No others have become better Americans. Yet they have brought more of their old home over here than almost any others. They have been comparatively slow to give up the German language, the German customs, the German ideas. It was a German America with what they thought the best of both countries that many of them, especially at the first, desired to see. But certainly, from the time the Germantown colonists fought under Baron von Arendt with Washington at Trenton, Germantown and Brandywine, where General Muhlenberg distinguished himself, the wise men and women from Germany have been taught by precept and example that all must be Americans first to follow the American flag, ready to die if need be for what it represents.

Not only in the Revolution, but in



every war since, and in time of peace as well, these teachings have borne fruit in the civic and national patriotism of the great body of Germans and their descendants in this country. They have formed a most substantial element in our national greatness. In times of agitation and perplexity, political and otherwise, they have sobered and steadied the more excitable and less sensible elements. They have shown all the qualities of good citizenship. They have followed with clear and steady eye the ideals of the republic, and have defended with sturdy and skillful arm its best traditions and purposes. It is a great pleasure to meet with you to-night in celebration of the achievements of such Americans.

Hon. Simon Wolf spoke in his usual eloquent manner, stating that the Germans were celebrating their pioneer day just as Pilgrim Day is observed in New England and Jamestown Day in Virginia. Brief letters of appropriate character were read from Otto Sahli, counselor of the Swiss Legation, and August Peterson, consul for Norway and Sweden.

The musical program included a cornet solo by Frederick Nacker, a chorus by the Arion Society, barytone solos by Herr W. Sauer. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience, with orchestra accompaniment, at the conclusion of which a banquet and dancing took place.

## THE SCHUYLKILL SETTLEMENTS.

### THE SWEDES AND THE GERMANS THE PIONEERS.

**W**HEN the pioneer settlers ventured into the wilderness beyond "the new towne of Philadelphia" along the Schuylkill, the Swedes were with the advance.

Before October, 1690, a vast territory west of the Schuylkill, embracing 40,000 acres had been surveyed to them and has since been known as the "Welsh tract."

On December 1, 1699, the Swedish movements along the eastern shores of the Schuylkill and into the contiguous regions were also active. The early name of Norristown, Swedesford shows their presence. Also below Pottstown—Swedeland is another identification in the earlier history of the river.

In 1701 a warrant was issued to a company of German purchasers for 22,025 acres of land fronting on the Schuylkill River, the breadth of 600 perches, and to take in a bend in the river to a small Rocky Run falling into the said river.

In the same year (Oct. 21, 1701,) Andreas Rudman, who had arrived in

1697 from Sweden, to take charge of the churches, and founded that at Wicaco, asked of the Proprietary in behalf of the Swedes, the oldest inhabitants of this Province, who were desirous of making a new settlement, a grant of 10,000 acres "on the River Schuylkill, near Manatawny creek \* \* at the yearly rent of one bushel of wheat per 100 acres."

This tract was to begin about 600 perches in a direct line up the River Schuylkill, about the "Gorman's" (Germans) upper line, and joining 10 miles back from the said Germans, or in case the said place shall not appear convenient for them there, to lay out the said number of acres \* \* in any other place, provided it be not within less than ten miles above the place described, and make return of the whole tract. (Patent Book A, No 3, p 100.) This tract occupied now Limerick township, Montgomery county, Pa.

On the 22d day of October, 1701, 500 acres were laid out to Andreas Rudman, of the city of Philadelphia,



"near the Swedes new settlement at Manatawny, on the Schuylkill River."

This was Rudman's share of the whole tract. It lay upon the east bank of the Schuylkill, adjoining Peter Boone, and in the vicinity of Pottstown. (Pat. June 11, 1705.) Also in Limerick township.

In 1702 a settlement was made on the Skippack, which was the first move for a fixed habitation by the German residents of Germantown.

This also had its origin from Crefeld, Germany.

This tract embraced 6,166 acres. It was patented July 22, 1702, and occupied the region of the present Perkio-men township, Montgomery county.

It was during this period that Johannes Keim, then about twenty-five years of age, was in America on his first visit, and was doubtless actively engaged among these Swedish pioneers in prospecting, as the "Plantation" on which he located in 1707, and warranted in 1719-20, was east of this region in the valley, and was doubtless prospected over.

## THE HUGUENOTS IN FRANCE.

"The Huguenots and Their Descendants" was the subject of an interesting and forceful sermon delivered October 21, 1900, by the Rev. Charles D'Aubigne, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. D'Aubigne is a son of Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, whose History of the Reformation is universally acknowledged to give one of the best and truest pictures of that most critical of all periods in church history. Mr. D'Aubigne is a Swiss by birth, but has lived long in France.

"There are two things not generally known about France's position in the Reformation to which I would call special attention," said Mr. D'Aubigne. "It is often believed that the Reformation in France was brought about largely by outside influences, and especially by that of Germany. That is a mistake. In 1512, at the time when Martin Luther, still a monk, was going across the Alps on a journey to Rome, we find the Doctrine of Grace being preached in France and being received into the hearts of many men. It is, therefore, in France that the Reformation can be said to have begun. Again, the great extent of the first movement in France and the great hold taken by the teachings of the reformers upon the hearts of the people at

that time is generally lost sight of. France has to such an extent identified herself with the system of the Church of Rome, and her people have latterly been so loyal to its teachings that we can hardly realize that at one time France was on the verge of becoming a Protestant country. Yet such was the case. In 1559, when the First Synod was convened at Paris under the orders of Calvin, there were many Protestants."

Continuing, the speaker related briefly the subsequent persecution of the Huguenots of France. "And now," he went on, "we are only a small band, scattered all over France, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that we can foster the church life necessary to keep our people together. In many parts of the country our people are obliged to live and die without knowing the influence of spiritual teachers.

"And yet there is a bright side to our work. We have been endeavoring to bring them together and make them a power in the land. A few figures will speak for the success of our efforts. In 1806 we had 120 pastors to 250 congregations; in 1857 we had 800 pastors, and now we can count 1,200."



## DOUGLAS DOUBTS DISSIPATED.

**I**N quoting the record of "The Douglas Family of Pennsylvania" with May-Keim alliances "from Family records" assembled by Charles Henry James Douglas, of Providence, 1879, p. 570, the Editor of K. and A. F. is informed by his valued friend, Mr. B. F. Owen, of Reading, Pa., that he was led astray.

In calling him back to the fold of established fact, Mr. Owen, whose researches have attained expert reliability, says:

On page 625, of K. and A. F., is given the children of GEORGE AND MARY (PEARSOL) DOUGLAS.

The list is not complete, so send the following:

George Douglas (son of Andrew Douglas), born March 25, 1726, died March 10, 1799, married, April 25, 1747, Mary Pearsol, born August 23, 1731, died October 12, 1798.

Had children:

1. Richard Douglas, b. November 23, 1748, d. in infancy.

2. Elizabeth Douglas, b. January 25, 1750, m. John Jenkins, of Caernavon township, Lancaster county. He died March 7, 1810, aged 78. She died April 4, 1825, aged 75.

3. Jane Douglas, b. June 7, 1752, d. young.

4. Mary Douglas, b. September 23, 1754, m. Richard Graham.

5. Rebecca Douglas, b. February 13, 1757, m. Mordecai Piersol.

6. Bridget Douglas, m. James May (father of Mrs. George deB. Keim, first of the name).

7. Andrew Douglas, b. June 16, 1762, m. Rachel Morgan.

8. George Douglas, b. February 14, 1767, m. Mary Tea.

Query: Who were the parents of Mary Pearsol (Piersol), born at Rebecca Furnace, August 23, 1731?

## A FIRE AND SWORD-SWEPT FATHERLAND.

THE ATROCITIES OF ATTILA, GHENGIS KHAN, TIMOUR AND OTHER KINGLY INCENDIARIES OUTDONE IN MODERN HISTORY.

Was the Crime Avenged in 1870?

(See Illustration No. 22, p. 683.)

**T**HE claims of the Duchess of Orleans, widow of the French King's brother, and sister of the Elector Palatine to the allodial property of the family, gave the pretext for a second devastation of the Palatinate, 1689-90, by the troops of Louis XIV. of France. The new Elector Count Palatine, Philip William, Duke of Newberg, appealed to the Empire for protection. The celebrated League of Augsburg, July 9, 1686, was concluded between the Emperor Leopold, the Kings of Spain and Sweden, as princes of the Empire, the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria, the circles of Suabia,

Franconia, Upper Saxony and Bavaria, and also included England.

Lord Macauley thus describes the scenes of arson and plunder by French Royal Decree:

"The flames went up from every market place, every hamlet, every parish church, every country seat within the devoted provinces. The orchards were hewn down. No promise of a harvest was left on the fertile plains, near what had been Frankenthal. Not a vine, not an almond tree was to be seen on the sunny hills round what had once been Heidelberg. No respect was shown to palaces, to temples, to monasteries, to



beautiful works of art, to monuments to the illustrious dead. \* \* \* The Cathedral of Spires perished and with it the marble sepulchres of eight Ceasers. The coffins were broken open and the ashes scattered to the winds.

"Treves, with its Roman baths and amphitheater, venerable churches and colleges, was doomed to the same fate, but before this had come Louis was called to a better mind by the execrations of all the neighboring Nations,

by the silence and compassion of his own flatterers and by the expostulations of his wife. He relented and Treves was spared. But vengeance now rose on every side."

After experiencing these blessings (?) of monarchical absolutism for this particular occasion, lasting nine years, the Peace of Ryswick called a halt until more kingly ambition had to be satiated and homes and subjects ruined.

## HARRIET (DeBENNEVILLE) KEIM.

1803. Milestown, Philadelphia County, Pa. - Logan, Philadelphia. 1900.

**I**N advance of a more comprehensive retrospect of the long and useful life of the venerable woman whom we all mourn, we place on record this reprint of the account of the sad event, given in the "Public Ledger," Philadelphia, October 5, 1900. [Her portrait will be found on p. 115, Keim and Allied Families.]

### DIED IN "SOLITUDE" AGED 97 YEARS.

Mrs Keim passes away on her ancestral estate.

She was one of Philadelphia's Noted Women, and Resided Most of Her long Life in the Beautiful Homestead on Old York Road.

There died at noon yesterday (Thursday, Oct. 4, 1900,) at the ripe age of 97 years, one of the most interesting and highly esteemed of Philadelphia's noted women, Mrs. Harriet deBenneville Keim, the mistress of "Solitude," on the Old York road. She and her ancestors had occupied that beautiful estate of more than 100 acres for nearly two centuries, and there they are interred in a private burial ground. The women of her race were socially prominent in Colonial days, and were accorded special privileges by the British commander who occupied their broad acres during the Revolutionary War.

Harriet de Benneville was born in March, 1803. She was married in 1821 to John May Keim, of Reading, who died

more than fifty years ago. Her father, Dr. George de Benneville, was the son of the Dr. George de Benneville, a native of Rouen, Normandy, who figures in Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's historical novel, "Hugh Wynne." Queen Anne of England was sponsor and guardian of the elder De Benneville's orphaned childhood.

The younger de Benneville married Eleanor Roberts, the mother of Mrs. Keim, whose death is now recorded. She was descended from Thomas Roberts, a Welsh gentleman, and personal friend of William Penn.

The house in which Mrs. Keim resided was built in 1775 by her aunt, Sarah Roberts, and was used by the British as a hospital in 1777 and 1778. The estate on which it stands, at Old York road and Fisher's lane, aptly named "Solitude," is rapidly being surrounded by the growing city. The city's maps show streets and avenues running through it, but they are not there. Its broad acres and century old trees have not been disturbed, and there has been a general understanding that they would not be interfered with during Mrs. Keim's lifetime.

There are three houses on the estate, massive colonial structures, having walls three feet in thickness. The house occupied by Mrs. Keim's farmer was standing when her great-grandfather, Thomas Roberts, bought the property in 1715, and is believed to have then been twenty-five years old. The estate was occupied by Cornwallis and his staff all



through the British occupation of Philadelphia, and this old house, according to the traditions of the family, was the recognized place of constitution, a certain room still being called the Cornwallis room. The entire seclusion of "Solitude" no doubt led to its selection by the British General as his council place.

In this delightful place, rich in traditions of the colonial period and the infancy of the Republic, Mrs. Keim spent the evening of her long life, with every faculty unimpaired. She had never worn glasses, despite her advanced age, and remained young in spirit. She was fond of entertaining, and to the last dispensed the hospitality characteristic of her early life with courtly grace.

Her great age precluded any hope of recovery from the stroke of paralysis which caused her death, for which she constantly said she was ready. Her father died at Branchtown, and is buried in the De Benneville private burial ground on Green lane. There also lie her grandfather and more than 100 members of the family, including the De Benneville, Brown, Roberts, Shewell, Evans and Thomas branches, as well as the more immediate families of Keim and De Benneville.

Mrs. Keim survived all her children but one, and her roof sheltered four generations of descendants.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Mrs. Harriet de Benneville Keim, who was buried yesterday in the old de Benneville family burying ground, out on the York road at Branchtown, one of the five private cemeteries still existing in the city limits, came of a long-lived family. She died last Thursday at the age of 97, and it is rather interesting to know that she was the third in succession of three persons—grandfather, father and daughter—whose aggregate lives represent more than two and three-quarters centuries, or, in other words, 277 years. This is an average age of 92 years. Mrs. Keim was born in 1803, just 100 years after the birth of her grandfather, Dr. George de Benneville, who first saw the light of day in London in 1703, his Huguenot parents having migrated from France to England. Thus but one person, her father, intervened between Mrs. Keim and the birth of her grandfather, 197 years ago. Her father lived to be 96, and her grandfather died at the age of 84.

## LIEUT. CHARLES W. KUTZ.

Corps Engineers, U. S. A.

### THE STORY OF SUBMARINE MINES DURING THE SPANISH WAR.

**L**IEUT. CHARLES W. KUTZ, corps of engineers, U. S. A., who had the immediate charge of the improvement of the harbor of Baltimore, for which the Government appropriated more than a half a million dollars in anticipation of the outbreak of war with Spain, was assigned to the construction of forts at North and Hawkins Points and the placing of submarine mines at the entrance to the Maryland metropolis.

Lieutenant Kutz early volunteered his services to General Wilson for duty at the front, but on the promotion of Colonel P. C. Hains, the commanding officer of the district, to brigadier general, Lieut. Kutz was assigned to Colonel Hain's duty at Baltimore. After the close of the Spanish war Lieutenant Kutz made a photograph of the mines under his charge at the moment of explosion.

His report accompanied by the



photo was sent to General Wilson, Chief of the Corps of Engineers who, being so much pleased, at once carried it to General Alger, Secretary of War, who in turn asked it of General Wilson, and carried it in person to the President, who complimented the officer on duty and requested that he might keep the copy.

This was the only photograph taken of the mines, and besides its interest as a picture has scientific value.

Lieutenant Kutz has been highly complimented by his superior officers for his work in Baltimore harbor.

The Sunday Philadelphia "Inquirer" at the time contained a description of the mines, with the picture of Lieutenant Kutz's mine explosion, which shows how the Maine was blown up.

As the subject is one of war interest we give Mr. Keim's story.

War is a stern school of experience and nations are the pupils.

A little over three and a half decades ago a fleet of wooden double-deckers carrying sufficient guns for a fortress and canvas enough for an up-to-date five-ring circus was shaken out of its dignified anchorage at Hampton Roads by a shapeless, improvised railroad-iron-armored craft with a couple of stolen smooth-bores, which sent that portion of the ante-Civil War sea power of the American Union to the bottom of the waters with a dispatch which set officials and men adrift for the shore with grotesque haste.

A few hours after a "Yankee cheese-box" with similar summary process disposed of its railroad-iron antagonist. That was the birth on American waters of the turreted monitor, the armored battleship and the steel cruiser.

The naval battle of July 3, 1899, although thirty-seven years had passed, was the first scientific test of the modern fighting machine, the battle of Galu being but a by-play of unskilled actors.

The chief lessons learned in 1898

are the dependence of scientific steamships in battle as to resources, upon the man before the boiler, the man beside the engine and the man behind the gun, and as to machines, the failure of the torpedo boat.

The open problem, and one which will remain so until another war of naval powers overtakes the train of mundane events, is the utility of harbor mines as a defensive agent in war.

Under the administration of John M. Wilson, chief of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a cordon of these scientifically formidable explosive mechanisms was woven around the ocean front of the United States from the harbors of Vancouver Sound to the Golden Gate and San Diego on the Pacific; from the estuary of the Rio Grande to the Reefs of Florida on the American shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and across the ocean portals of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and other less important points on Atlantic tidal waters.

Orders which have gone out from General Wilson by direction of the Secretary of War consummate a moral achievement over the apprehensions among our seaboard communities, whether New York, San Francisco or elsewhere, worth the million and a quarter of expenditure.

The Government has lost nothing by the experience. It comes out of this splendid triumph of war with more than mere paper lessons bearing upon a complete system of harbor mine defense which, under the efficient manipulation of the corps, officers and men, over which General Wilson holds immediate command, will be able in the future to defy the boldest attempts of any or all powers of the earth.

The plans, specifications and results of this deadly network of explosives, with their subtle meshes of wires, anchorages and buoys, are in the steeled and time-locked archives of General



Wilson's headquarters, where no foreign emissary will be able to put his ready hand upon them, and can in the future be drawn upon at short notice.

General Wilson, besides the charts and drawings, will have for future reference a detailed report upon the placing of every mine, its care while in place, its condition when removed or performance if exploded.

The removed mines will be safely stored in magazines for the purpose and will be periodically inspected.

It is safe to say that in event of entanglements in settling of the territorial questions involved, the entire seacoast of the United States can be mined at all points in less than thirty days.

The orders for removal did not require the lifting of all mines, but only such as endangered the regular channels of exit or approach to harbors.

The mines which have been in use

are known as floating or ground. The former are suspended by a buoy containing automatic batteries which operate by the simple disturbance of the equilibrium, thus igniting the fulminate and causing the explosion.

One of the most satisfactory experimental explosions was made by Lieutenant Charles W. Kutz, Corps Engineers U. S. A., in Baltimore harbor, Maryland, July 18, 1898. The view was taken by that officer from the mainland at a distance of 1,200 feet.

The test was one of a series of triple groups of ground mines. Each mine contained 223 to 250 pounds of high explosive. The depth of water was 31.5 feet. The area of lift water was 250x150 feet. The maximum height of column of water was 225 feet. The mine tops stood flush with the bottom of the channel, the mines themselves having settled in the mud.

#### PLANCK IN AN ORIGINAL ENTRY.

A LIST OF PALATINES REMAINING AT NEW YORK. [Doc. Hist. N. Y., Vol. III.]

In a lengthy list of names gives  
Johannes Planck, aged 43 years.  
Maria Margaret Plank, aged 32 years.  
Johanna Eliz. Planck, aged 14 years.  
Ludwig Henrich Planck, aged 6 years.

The above genealogy says Jean de la Planck arrived in 1709, and his son, Jacques, was born in France or Switzerland.

As will be seen by the above official list, Jacques' name does not appear as remaining in New York in 1710. This, however, proves nothing antagonistic to him as a son of Jean de la Planche. He may have left New York soon after the family landed—the parents and two minor children remaining and have "gone west," then on the Oley frontiers,

to grow up with the country which he seems to have done.

#### DE LA PLANCHE—COAT OF ARMS.

From "New Treatise" Historical and Archaeological of the science of Armorial, etc., by M. Le M. de Magney, Paris, 1856. See page 344. Locis of Family Picardie.

Translation from the French (by Miss Frey) quoted by Stapleton, 4-16-1900. Of silver, letters of sable, lion of same with tongue out, and an arm of gules, and above all a beat staff of the same.

#### FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

In 1835 the Benevolent Society of the city of Reading was organized at a meeting held in the State House, Jan. 27th, with the following officers: President, M. S. Richards; secretary, Dr. Diller Luther; treasurer, John M. Keim. Incorporated Nov. 21, 1849.



## The Family Circle

### JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

A CONFRERE'S GRAPHIC PEN PICTURE OF THE ELOQUENT SOUTHERN STATESMAN.

A STAR (Washington) reporter ran across a very interesting historical document in the shape of an old letter from Rufus McIntire, of Parsonville, Me., to Horace Piper, of Limerick, Me. It contains one of the most striking and probably the most natural brief pen pictures of John Randolph, the Virginia statesman, ever drawn. Mr. McIntire sat in the Twenty-first Congress (1830) with Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Horace Piper:

Dear Sir: Yours dated October 3 is received. John Randolph was a very peculiar looking man, and when I knew him he was not too uniform in his dress, as he was represented previously to have been. He was tall, very spare and had been very straight, but strongly manifested the effects of disease upon his figure (consumption) by growing depression of the breast and bending in his shoulders. He wore his hair parted before and combed back like a female, or as we see many Baptist preachers. He most frequently came into the house as though from a ride on horseback, with a small riding stick or switch in his hand, with boots that came well up to the knee, with white tops, a light-colored surtout that fitted close and buttoned up to his chin. I do not recollect the general color of his coat, but think it was blue. His vest, light or buff, and small clothes or pantaloons, sometimes one and sometimes the other, of a light drab color, about the color of his surtout. [See p. 393, K. and A. F. for picture.—ED.]

His clothes always fitted him nicely and he looked very neatly draped. He

usually wore a common beaver hat, but sometimes a cap, and I think I have seen him with a high-crowned hat with a white brim. I do not recollect whether he wore a cravat or a stock. His vest was rather longer than is the modern fashion. When he spoke he usually had two tumblers of liquor before him, one of water and the other colored, either porter or more probably colored with brandy, and he frequently wet his lips or sipped a little. He usually carried some kind of lozenges in his vest pocket, and during speaking would take them out, unroll them and take one or two and put them into his mouth, or wet them in the tumblers of liquor or throw them in and let them dissolve—all this very deliberately while his mind seemed to be intent on his subject. This no doubt he did to stop the tickling in his throat and prevent coughing, which he scarcely ever did in a long speech, though immediately after he would cough severely, having constantly what he called a "church-yard cough." Possibly the colored liquor might not have been brandy, but some other preparation.

He had a very peculiar gesture or way of pointing the finger and shaking it. His manner was very deliberate, giving marked emphasis and very marked pauses, especially when pointing his long forefinger and shaking it and before some peculiar expression or word, which he appeared to be selecting to express his idea with peculiar force or significance. His deliberate manner made it easy to report his speeches, more so than most public speakers. In no part of his speech was he rapid or vehement—nothing like the heat of passion or feeling—



but deliberately severe and cutting, both in words and manner. His voice was shrill and clear, rather of the treble character and his enunciation distinct, so that you scarcely ever would mistake his words. His language was choice, classical and spoken with all the precision of a well-written oration.

Yours respectfully,

RUFUS MCINTIRE.

#### FAMILY OF DANIEL MAY KEIM, OF BRISTOL, PA.

On p. 86, K. and A. F. of the issue of Daniel May and Mary Linington (Shewell) Keim, his son

4. Joseph deBrown Keim, b. at Reading, Pa., Nov. 26, 1835; m. Lillias Gallaher Paxson, of Edington, Pa. [See p. 657, K. and A. F.]

Their issue were:

1. Joseph Paxson Keim, b. Feb. 2, 1868.
2. Mary Shewell Keim, b. Feb. 23, 1872; d. April 6, 1886.
3. Helen Shewell Keim, b. Aug. 23, 1877.
4. Thomas Daniel Keim, b. July 4, 1879.

5. Lillias Paul Keim, b. June 14, 1881.

6. Elizabeth Hunter Keim, b. April 10, 1884.

Other children of Daniel May and Sarah Linington (Shewell) Keim, were:

5. Esther Laura Keim, b. Phila., Nov. 15, 1837; m. June 23, 1870, James P. Wood, of Phila. she d. 1872. No issue.

6. Augusta Shewell Keim, b. Phila., Sept. 6, 1840, unm.

7. Mary Shewell Keim, b. Bristol, Pa., Dec. 1, 1843; m. June 22, 1884, Francis Abbott. No issue.

#### DANIEL DEB. KEIM'S JOURNALS.

Among the archives of the family of Daniel M. Keim at Bristol, Pa., have been preserved the following journals of military services and travel, by Daniel deBenneville Keim, son of John (and Susanna deBenneville) Keim, of Reading, Pa.; son of Nicholas (and

Barbara Schneider) Keim, of Oley, and Reading, Pa.; son of Johannes Keim, the Founder, of Oley, Pa.

A journal of the last Western expedition to Fort Pitt, October 3-December 13, 1794, MS. 43 pp. The diarist was ensign of this company, raised in Reading, Pa. This journal will be annotated and printed later.

A jaunt taken to New York in stages commenced May 24, 1794, MS. 3 pp. [See No. 7, p. 218, K. and A. F.]

A journal to the "Sother'd" Aug. 22-Oct. 15, 1796, MS. 13 pp. [No. 14, p. 439, K. and A. F.] "A nation's Capitol Building."

A jaunt to Shamokin commenced May 7, 1802, MS. 7 pp. [No. 18, p. — K. and A. F.]

"Susannah Keim, my mother, Dr. to Daniel deB. Keim," a valuable itemized list of the good cheer of the family and prices a hundred years ago. (To be printed later.)

#### KLINGAMAN.

On page 706, Keim and Allied Families, mention was made of the surname Klingaman. The following may have relation to his surname, and lead to further information to record here:

Hans George Klingmann, aged 30 years, qualified Aug. 11, 1732, pp. 37 and 39.

George Klingman, aged 27 years, qualified Aug. 11, 1732, pp. 38 and 40.

Thoredea Klingman, aged 25 years, p. 42.

Katarina Klingman, aged 24 years, p. 42.

Probably wives of the above.

Petter (Peter) Klingman, aged 8 years. Probably child of one of the above couples. Arrived at Phila. on the ship "Phoenix" from Rotterdam.

George Klingman, qualified Sept. 30, 1743, p. 244.



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Names will be added in each issue as responses are received.

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I would be pleased to have from you the following information for publication in The Keim and Allied Families. Insert all the names and dates you can. If any are missing state what you have heard through tradition, but mention that fact. Also please send copies of entries in family Bibles.

### General Outline of Information Wanted.

Full name.

Where and when born. Where and when married.

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Names of both her parents and their ancestors as far back as you can.

Names, date of birth, marriage, death (if deceased), of each of your children.

Name of your father, where and when born, marriage, death (if deceased).

Name (maiden) of your mother, where and when born, death (if deceased).

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Name (maiden) of your grandmother, where and when born, marriage, death.

Name of your great-grandfather, when and where born, marriage, death.

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Continue the same line until you have reached your remotest known ancestor, being particular to give the names of both, and where and when born in Europe, if so, and when they came to America.

If you have any family genealogical or other information in Europe send a transcript, if you will, with authority. It can be returned.

Also photographs, if you have them, which can be returned, of homesteads or persons in your line.

The magazine, The Keim and Allied Families, will give you all information as we proceed.

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